

The Numismatist

VOLUME XXV

1912



THE STOWELL PRESS
FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

JANUARY, 1912.

No. 1.

1912 COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



It is thought to be especially fitting at this time to suggest that the United States Government in 1912—one hundred years after the War of 1812—issue a commemorative silver coin of the denomination of one dollar, the design of which will emphasize the wonderful growth of the country during that range of time.

For this commemorative dollar the following design is submitted, from which Walter E. Blythe, a young New York artist, has taken his suggestion for the above drawings: That the obverse bear in the center of the field a reproduction of Liberty, with cap and pole, as borne by the first representation of Liberty on the celebrated "Libertas Americana" medal of Dupré, the French artist, issued in 1776, which was adopted as a medal by our mint engravers in 1793 to place upon the first cents struck at the United States Mint. It is suggested, however, that Liberty on the new dollar face to the right, instead of to the left, as on the original medal. Around the central device to be placed a complete circle of stars—forty-eight in number—representing the number of states now in the Union. Around the border to be the legend "United States of America." At the bottom, the date, "1912," dividing the denomination "One" and "Dol." as,

ONE 1912 DOL.

The reverse design to show in the center of the field the coat of arms of a state; beneath in small letters the name of the state. Around this coat of arms to be a partial circle of nineteen stars, to represent the states of which the Union was composed in 1812—namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Missouri. Around the border to be inscribed, "1812 NINETEEN STATES. 1912 FORTY-EIGHT STATES." In the edge of the coin, in incused, or sunken, letters, to be "HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR, OR UNIT" as borne by the first coin of the denomination issued at the United States Mint in 1794.

That all of these commemorative dollars be struck from a common United States obverse, as above described, to be combined with the same reverse design, but bearing in the center the coat of arms of the various states of the Union at the present time, after the style of the illustrations, which show those of New York and California.

The issue of a commemorative dollar coin is thought to be worthy of consideration for a number of reasons. One of these is that since 1894 this Government has ceased to coin a metallic representation of its currency unit, as the silver dollar was abandoned in that year, while in 1889 the coinage of the gold dollar was stopped.

It is felt that the issue of this coin along the suggested lines will have an educational value, as it will show the exact number of states now in the Union, a matter upon which a great many of our citizens are not correctly informed, and also will show the coat of arms of each state, which surely will be a matter of interest for nearly all generations of our citizens.

It is thought that the issue of this dollar will not entail any considerable expense, and indeed there may be even a margin of profit. Undoubtedly there will be orders for a vast number of these coins, and the seigniorage alone will probably warrant the issue.

It is recommended that the size, weight, and general coinage features of the silver dollar of 1894 be applied to the striking of this commemorative dollar, and that all the provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal tender quality, and redemption of the silver coins of the United States be made applicable to the commemorative piece.

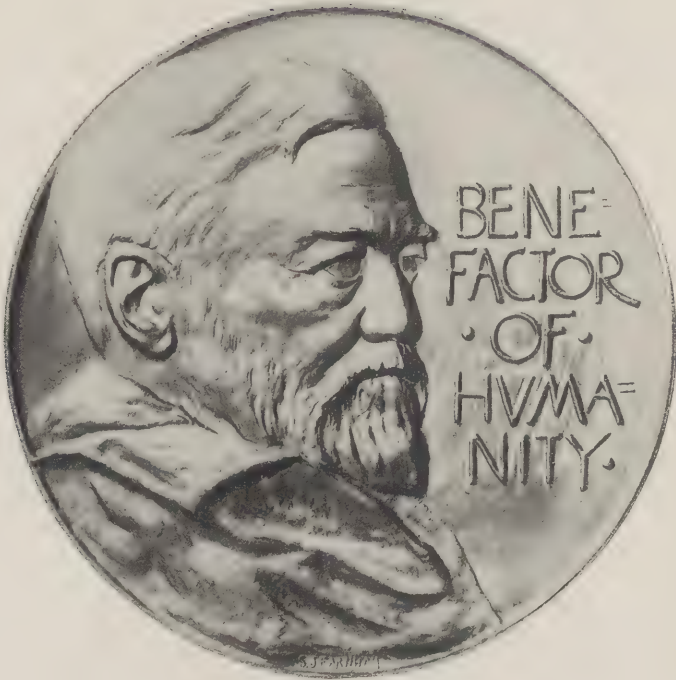
It is also suggested that in order to permit these commemorative dollars to reach every part of the United States, that, when ordered in sums of \$500 or more, the charge for transportation be borne by the Government.

Also that at least 1,000,000 of these pieces be struck, and that a sufficient number of silver dollars be withdrawn from the United States Treasury and recoined for the purpose. And also that the issue be increased if found advisable.

That the United States Mint authorities be authorized to strike a number of pieces from the dies bearing each state's coat of arms in proof to meet the demands of collectors for cabinet specimens, and that the cost of these specimens be regulated by the rules at present governing the striking and sale by the Government of similar pieces, and that the commemorative dollar be struck at the parent and all the branch United States Mints.

THE CARNEGIE MEDAL.

We reproduce in this number the gold medal recently given by the Union of American Republics (which includes twenty-one nations) to Andrew Carnegie as the individual foremost in the world in the promotion of peace. The medal was designed by Mrs. Sally James Farnham, and was cast and made by Tiffany & Co., of New York. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and contains 270 pennyweights of gold, 22 carat fine. We are able to present an illustration of this medal through the courtesy of Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union.



THE CARNEGIE MEDAL.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

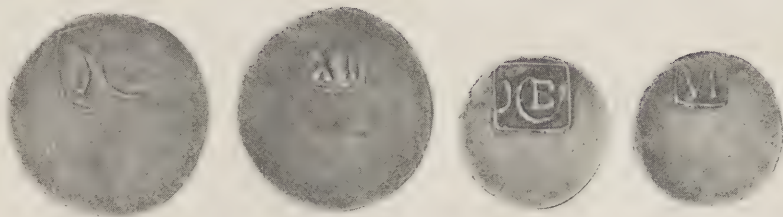
By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Through the kindness of H. O. Granberg we can present in this number an illustration of what, in our opinion, is one of the most desirable and rarest of all the pattern and experimental issues of the California private gold coinage. The Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company is one of the obscurest of the private mints, and no information worth speaking of has been obtained in regard to its operations. Up to two or three years ago its only known or contemplated denominations were \$5 and \$10, of which examples in gold had long been in the United States Mint collection at Philadelphia. Both denominations in gold are of extreme rarity, the \$5 piece being much rarer than the \$10. A couple of years ago there came to light, and was disposed of in one of the Elder sales, a \$20 copper trialpiece of the same company. This was the first intimation that such a denomination had ever been contemplated, much less that the dies had been prepared and samples struck from them. As will be noted, the design is of the same character as the other two denominations. It is said that the last owner of the piece before the auction had purchased it from a mining man who had obtained it in Salt Lake City quite a number of years ago. The miner had carried it around in his pocket for a number of years as a pocket piece. Notwithstanding this rough treatment, much of the original design can still be seen.



This shows the last pattern dollar of original design made at the Mint. It is sometimes called the "Shield Earring Dollar," on account of Liberty's earring being in the form of a United States shield. The design was that of George T. Morgan of the Mint. It is regarded as one of the most striking and handsome designs produced there. It is known in both silver and copper. Pieces of the same design, of the denominations of half and quarter dollar, also were struck in silver and copper. The set is of extreme rarity.



In the November number of *THE NUMISMATIST* Henry Chapman drew the attention of the A. N. A. to the fact that there had just come to his notice the existence of a pair of dangerous counterfeits of the N. E. shilling and sixpence. Mr. Chapman some time ago forwarded these counterfeits to the editor, and they are reproduced above for the information of our readers. The copper specimen to which Mr. Chapman referred was from the same die as the above, but on a larger planchet. In the future, from time to time, we will endeavor to reproduce, where possible, known struck copies of American coins, and desire all such pieces to be sent to the editor to be reproduced in this department.

The interesting question of who cut the dies for the half dollar of 1807, with the bust of Liberty facing to the left, is asked by Henry Chapman. Mr. Chapman says: "I find that at the Mint some years ago there was a plaster cast model of a bust of Liberty similar to this head, and signed 'E. Lugio Persico,' an Italian artist, who was also employed doing some sculptor work on the Capitol at Washington. Robert Scott of Lancaster, Pa., also cut dies about this time. It is an interesting line of investigation, as to who made the dies for the various United States coins, and one I am sorry to say has been sadly neglected in the past."

The only information in regard to who cut the dies in question that is available is taken from J. Ross Snowden's "Mint Manual of Coins of All Nations." Mr. Snowden says that immediately upon the employment of John Reich as Assistant Engraver in 1807 he commenced the preparation of new dies. "Up to the time the new die made its appearance there had been issued from the mint about 301,076 half dollars, 220,643 quarter dollars, and 165,000 dimes of the old type. The attention of the Assistant Engraver, which appears to have been first directed to the silver coins, seems to have been confined to the preparation of dies for the half dollar only, as we find that there was no coinage of the smaller denominations after the time above alluded to. The omission of half dollars of the new type was very large, as reference to the table will show." Mr. Reich evidently also made the 1807 dies for the new types of the half and quarter eagle. In regard to them Mr. Snowden makes the following reference, which would indicate that Robert Scott made the dies for the old types of half and quarter eagles: "No further changes were made in the devices on the gold coins until the year 1807. In this year it became apparent to the Director of the Mint (Robert Patterson) that the gentleman who was then engraver, Mr. Robert Scott (appointed in November, 1793), 'though indeed a meritorious and faithful officer, was yet so far advanced in life that he could not very long be expected to continue his labors,' and, in anticipation of such a contingency, he employed Mr. John Reich, with the approbation of the President, to act as assistant engraver, and under date of April 2d, 1807, wrote to the President as follows: 'Mr. Reich is now preparing a set of new dies, in which some improvements in the devices will be introduced (adhering, however, to the strict letter of the law), which it is hoped, will meet with public approbation.' Half and quarter eagles had already been issued of the old type. At precisely what time the new dies were put in use we cannot ascertain, but judge that it could not have been before the latter part of Summer; consequently there was issued from the Mint about 33,496 half eagles and

6,812 quarter eagles, bearing the old devices. If our conclusions be correct, the first issue of coins of the new type took place on the 30th of September, and consisted of 15,967 half eagles. * * * There were no quarter eagles issued of the new pattern, as there was only one delivery of this denomination (on the fifteenth of February, as above) during the year. The new quarter eagle appeared in 1808."



We think that the above tokens should be added to the list of Hard Times pieces. The workmanship indicates that they were made about the period usually referred to as that of Hard Times. In the *New York Tribune* of May 12, 1841, we find this advertisement, which bears the same address as that stated on the tokens—namely, 121 Prince Street:

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—James G. Moffet, 121 Prince Street, near Wooster, would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thickness, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Domestic, for color and softness.

In the *New York Directory* of 1849 we find the address of James G. Moffet still at 121 Prince Street, his occupation given as "lamps."



We present the above illustration with the hope that some of our readers can furnish definite information regarding its origin. Old coin catalogues almost invariably include the piece among the issues of New York, and good authorities of the present day assign it to the New York series, but we have failed to obtain any definite information regarding it up to the present. In one of the Woodward catalogues the statement was made that the Hippodrome of Risley and McCullom was situated

on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is indeed true that there was a Hippodrome at Fifth Avenue and Broadway years ago, but from what can be learned it was known as Franconia's. The token is known in brass, copper, and plated. Dr. Wright mentioned the Risley & McCullom token in his list of American store cards. Dr. Wright in a recent letter says of the piece: "It was issued in the United States. These men conducted a show in New York City and other places. If I am not mistaken, they were also in Boston."

We are informed by Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass., that he recently purchased a Philadelphia Mint 1911 cent struck in pure nickel. When sending for a silver proof set he asked the Superintendent of the Mint if cents were being struck in nickel, and received the reply that no nickel cents were in circulation. Mr. Gray would like to hear if any one has a similar specimen.

A MINNESOTA \$3 NOTE

A \$3 note purporting to be issued by the State of Minnesota on March 20, 1858, two months before the State was admitted to the Union, was presented to State Treasurer Walter J. Smith for redemption, with interest at 12 per cent. The interest claimed amounts to nearly \$20. The bill was received in a letter from a man in Virginia, with a request to please remit the money.

The bill reads:

"The State of Minnesota will pay Thomas Cowan, or bearer, \$3 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from date until notice of redemption. Issued under the act of January 29, 1858." It is signed "Ira Smith, Treasurer; Julius George, Auditor."

The reply from the State Treasurer read as follows:

September 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:

We have your favor of September 2nd, with treasury draft, under date of March 20th, 1858, for \$3.00, enclosed.

We are obliged to return this to you, for the reason that the funds appropriated for the redemption of these treasury drafts was exhausted many years ago, and the balance was cancelled at the time of the notice of redemption when interest on these drafts ceased.

The State Treasurer has no funds with which to pay this warrant, and the only redress which you have would be an appropriation by the next legislature for the redemption of the draft which you hold.

Yours very truly,

W. J. SMITH, State Treasurer.

E. L. ERICKSON, Deputy.

NO CHANGE IN THE DESIGN OF THE FIVE-CENT PIECE.

Rumors still being active in regard to the contemplated issue by the Government of a five-cent piece of new design, on which will be placed the portrait of Washington, Director Roberts has been communicated with. His reply follows:

MR. E. H. ADAMS,
Care THE NUMISMATIST,
40 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I beg to say that no change in the design of the 5c. nickel piece has been determined upon.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. ROBERTS,

Director of the Mint.

THE ADELSKIOLD MEDAL.



The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, presented the Adelskiold gold medal in April, 1909, to Thomas A. Edison, in recognition of his inventions pertaining to the phonograph and the incandescent light. This medal is conferred only at intervals of ten years, and is designed by F. Lindberg.

We are indebted to H. F. Miller, Secretary to Mr. Edison, for a photograph of the medal, which we have somewhat reduced.

AN OLD MISSOURI STORE CARD.



The inscription on the above illustration might lead one to believe that it was simply the metallic advertising card of a handler of men's neckwear, collars, etc.—in other words, a haberdasher. This, however, is very far from the fact. This store card recalls a most interesting but long vanished period of the history of this country, when the western border of Missouri was the frontier of the United States, and beyond an almost unsettled and untracked wilderness. An outfitting store in those days was nothing less than an establishment which outfitted emigrants and traders for their long wagon journeys to California, Oregon, and New Mexico at about the time when the great California, Oregon, and Santa Fé overland trails teemed with prairie schooners (some of 7,000 pounds capacity) drawn by numerous yokes of oxen. The contents of an outfitting store such as that kept by Abrahams must have been an amazing sight. For on hand there was everything an overlander was likely to need from an oxen yoke to a side of bacon. M. A. Abrahams also had a store of the same character at Independence, the head of the Santa Fé trail, which latter place was the chief frontier town in the thirties and forties and up to the time that the initial point moved a little further to the westward to Westport, now Kansas City. Weston was some distance up the Missouri River. These cards are now quite scarce, and are principally valued because of the portrait of Washington which they are supposed to bear. The portrait, however, is by no means a flattering one of the Father of His Country.—*Bankers' Home Magazine*.

THE JOHN FRITZ MEDAL.



Through the courtesy of Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, we are able to present a representation of the John Fritz Medal, the dies for which were cut by Victor D. Brenner of this city.

The Fritz medal is the outcome of a fund established in 1902 by the professional associates of John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pa., on his eightieth birthday, to perpetuate the memory of his achievements in industrial progress. It was to be awarded annually for notable scientific and industrial achievement, each medal to be of gold, and to be accompanied by an engraved certificate reciting the origin of the medal and the specific achievement for which the award was made. The awards are to be made by a board of sixteen, appointed or chosen in equal numbers from the membership of the four National societies—the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

There is a permanent fund of \$4,000, the interest of which is adequate for the annual purchase of a gold medal.

The medal was conferred last November upon Sir William H. White, the designer of the steamship *Mauretania*.

NEW ISSUES.



We illustrate here the new Australian copper coinage, the penny and half penny. The same head of the Sovereign is used as on the Canadian copper pieces recently shown. The inscription, however, is not in the abbreviated form as on the Canadian pieces. The style of the lettering on the reverse is similar to much of the lettering found on many of the older Australian token.

CALIFORNIA PRIVATE COINAGE.

[The following interesting article concerning the private gold coinage of California was taken from the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Feb. 26, 1888.—ED.]

The customers of a Sansome street bank have recently been treated to a sample of the strict and retired way in which the New York tellers and note clerks conduct their share of the business. Instead of the free and open counter over which we have been so long accustomed to lean and lounge, chatting easily with the cashier in handling distance of the trays of coin, this bank has erected a barrier—a handsome gilt wire barrier, but still a barrier—between its officers and its customers. In this barrier are constructed little wickets, and through them the coin or paper transaction is conducted. This is the way, it is repeated, in which banks shut up their attachés in New York, and it is only a question of time now before it will be generally followed here. The barrier of the Sansome street bank is a sign of the times. It shows that the old customs of San Francisco are passing away, and that the unique is being laid aside.

For many years San Francisco has had its own peculiar way of doing business, incurring debts and settling them, of handling coin and computing values, of deifying gold and swearing at copper. Some of these peculiarities remain, but many of them have been set aside, and it will be fitting at this transition state to dwell for a half hour on a few of them, with particular consideration of the oddities of our monetary transactions.

Because of its first remoteness and the astonishing character of its first years of growth, San Francisco was by no means flush of current coin in the old days. Previous to the discovery of gold and the consequent rapid influx of population, there was very little coin in the country, and that little mostly in the towns of Monterey, San Diego and Los Angeles. Payments throughout the country were frequently made in cattle, hides, etc., Frank Soule stating that an informant of his had seen a physician's bill of \$20 settled by "two cows in full." This was in 1847 near Los Angeles. With its Mexican memories it was but natural that California should retain many of its old tokens of association, and it so happened that even after the secession Mexican doubloons or ounces and Mexican dollars were the principal coins in use. The original value of the doubloon was \$16, but in San Francisco it was received for \$15.75. After the discovery of gold that metal in its natural state became the currency. Gold dust was the common form in which it was dealt in, and in 1848 and 1849 the bankers' rates were as follows: For grain dust \$15.50 to \$15.75 per ounce, and for quicksilver dust, \$14.50 to \$14.75 per ounce. This was when coin was paid out for the dust. When the banks received it on deposit they valued it at \$16 per ounce, and repaid it at the same rate.

These rates were not settled without some difficulty. On the 9th of September, 1848, a great public meeting was held in San Francisco to fix the price of gold dust to pass as currency until a branch mint could be built. Dr. T. M. Leavenworth was in the chair, and J. D. Hoppe was made secretary. Miners came from all parts of the state to attend the meeting, which was of especial importance to them, and it was the most important gathering that had then taken place. The result was that the current value of dust was set down at \$16 the ounce. The precious dust was then used for all purposes and on all occasions. It was about this time that Governor Mason announced that thereafter gold dust would be received for customs duty, with the right of redemption in gold or silver coin within 180 days at \$10 an ounce. The conflict of these valuations was even more extended, and gold dust was treated more as a commodity with a varying standard, subject to supply and demand, than as a fixed currency. It was also subject to the amount of

coin at disposal, for whenever there was plenty of coin the value of gold dust as a circulating medium of course went down. Sometimes it went to \$8 an ounce, and there is one transaction on record in which a quantity brought but \$4.

Everything was gold. There was actually more of it than people knew what to do with. Frank Soule, in his "Annals" says: "At first the general gains of the miners, though great, were little compared to what shortly afterward were collected. But any positive statement on this matter is naturally subject to error, since none could personally know more than what was taking place around the scene of his own operations, or where he was immediately traveling. If, however, we compare different accounts and endeavor to form from them something like a fair average, we might find that from \$10 to \$15 worth of gold dust was about the usual proceeds of an ordinary day's work. But while that might have been the average, people listened more to the individual instances of extraordinary success. Well authenticated accounts described many well known persons as averaging from \$100 to \$200 a day for a long period. Numerous others were said to be earning from \$500 to \$800 a day. A nugget four pounds in weight was early found. If, indeed, in many cases a man with pick and pan did not easily gather some \$30 or \$40 worth of dust in a single day he just moved off to some other place which he thought might be richer. When the miners knew a little better about the business and the mode of turning their labor to the most profitable account the returns were correspondingly increased. At what were called the "dry diggings," particularly, the yield of gold was enormous. One piece of pure gold was found of thirteen pounds weight. The auriferous earth, dug out of ravines and holes in the sides of mountains, was packed on horses and carried on two or three mules to the nearest water to be washed. An average price of this washing dirt was at one period as much as \$400 a ton. In one instance five loads of such earth sold for \$752 which yielded after washing \$16,000. Cases occurred where men carried the earth in sacks on their backs to the stream and collected from \$880 to \$1500 in a day as the proceeds of their labor. Individuals made their \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000 in the space of only a few weeks. One man dug out \$12,000 in six days."

It was a perfect glut of gold dug with butchers' knives, washed it out in milk pans and wooden chopping bowls, picked it out with a sharpened stick, worked it in old straw hats, secured it somehow. Within the first eight weeks after the diggings had been fairly known \$250,000 had reached San Francisco in gold dust, and within the next week \$600,000 more, all to purchase additional supplies for the mines. Gold dust paid for everything and filled the pockets of every shrewd and active man. Millions worth of pure gold in lumps and in dust reached San Francisco every month. The greater portion of it was forwarded to the Atlantic states in payment of goods, but in the transit much was appropriated and retained as currency among the ever plotting and restless San Franciscans. For a time everybody made money in spite of himself. Bags of gold dust were handed about as freely as cake. The gamblers at the public saloon planked them down as stakes and guessed at the weight. Men had a sublime indifference to the smaller coins and talked indifferently of dust and dollars. There was nothing less received for any service, however slight, than half a dollar; for any article, however trifling, than 25 cents. The lowest price of admission to a circus was \$3, while \$55 was the price of a private box. Thirty dollars a week or \$8 a day was the sum asked for good boarding. Every mouthful at dinner had its value and the meal cost from \$2 to \$5.

Gold was a drug, but as in the case of King Midas it was with difficulty it could be converted into the necessities of life. Wheat, flour and salt pork sold at \$40 a barrel; potatoes and brown sugar at 37½ cents a pound; a small loaf of bread cost 50 cents; coarse boots \$30 to \$40 a pair, and a first-class pair \$100. Washing

cost from \$12 to \$20 a dozen, laborers' wages were \$1 an hour, and skilled mechanics received \$12 to \$20 a day. Every brick in a house was valued at a dollar and lumber was \$500 per thousand feet. Three hundred dollars a month in advance were paid as rent for a single store of limited dimensions, made of rough boards. Eight to 15 per cent. per month were paid in advance for the use of money and ministers were paid \$10,000 per annum for their services. Butchers' knives were worth \$20 apiece, eggs at one time were sold at \$3 each, tea and coffee at \$4 a pound, laudanum cost \$1 a drop, three pills \$30, spirits from \$10 to \$40 a quart, picks and shovels from \$5 to \$15 each, while pickles, fruit, fresh pork, sweet butter or a box of seidlitz powders brought just exactly what the holder wished to ask.

Gradually this altogether abnormal condition of things righted itself, although the process was by no means a rapid one. The supply of the necessities and luxuries of life grew apace and brought the price down to a reasonable basis, but the want of a proper circulating medium was still felt. The national mintage came in too slow, and specimens of nearly all the coinages of the civilized world were in circulation. Approximate values were bestowed upon the pieces, and if anything near the mark, they readily passed current. The English shilling, the American quarter dollar, the French franc, and the Mexican double real were all of the same value; so likewise were the English crown, the French five-franc piece, and the American and Mexican dollar. On the other hand four single francs were quite as good as a five-franc piece, in that they were worth a dollar. The smaller silver coins of whatever denomination and of every country were all alike bits, and passed for the same value. As for copper money, it was, of course, never seen. The free acceptance of silver was one of the peculiarities of the years 1850-51. Besides the coins mentioned there were Indian rupees, Dutch and German florins and guilders, the many coinages of South America, in fact, every known piece of silver money that circulated in Europe or any other part of the world. Barrels of francs were imported, bought at 18 cents in France and sold at 25 cents in San Francisco. The Swiss batzen, of a value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the German 6-kreutzer piece were accepted as bits—everything in fact went, provided it was silver.

With gold, matters were quite different. Dust continued to be plentiful but coin continued to be scarce. Finally the banks took hold, and as the only way to settle the difficulty commenced the coinage of private gold. A few words here relative to the early banking history of San Francisco will be apropos: All the mercantile houses having safes—such as Ward & Co., W. H. Davis, Melliss, Howard & Co., Dewitt & Harrison, Cross & Co., and Macondray & Co.—received deposits and paid them out again. As the population increased this work became so great that the necessity of houses devoted especially to the business began to be felt, and the first of these to be established was that of Naglee & Pinton, who opened their "Exchange & Deposit Office" on Kearney and Merchant streets, January 9, 1849. Burgoyne & Co. followed on June 5th; the bank of B. Davidson was opened in September; that of Thomas G. Wells (afterwards Wells & Co.) in October, and that of James King of William, on December 5th. D. J. Tallant (afterwards Tallant & Wilde) opened his banking house in February, 1850; and Page, Bacon & Co. and F. Argenti & Co. theirs in June of the same year.

The first firm to set the example of private coinage was that of Moffat & Co., long the United States assay contractors. They first issued the immense fifty dollar gold pieces—generally octagonal in shape—and known as slugs. They also issued ten and twenty dollar pieces. Their example was soon followed by about a dozen other establishments all more or less connected with the various banks. Adams & Co., the expressmen and bankers, for instance, efficiently used their interest to introduce the gold five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces struck by

J. G. Kellogg and Wass, Molitor & Co. All these private issues were not only not acknowledged by, but were contrary to law; but the coin contained as much gold as the Government mintage, was a great convenience to the public, and was condoned by the United States officials. Some of the coins were very neatly executed, and stray specimens may yet be found occasionally by curious numismatics. The coins, as may be seen by the cuts that are presented with this article, were not in imitation of the mint stamps, were coined without secrecy, and were, for a time, accepted at par to the extent of millions of dollars. The material was gold, usually mixed with about 12 per cent. of silver and without any copper.

On April 3, 1854, however, the branch mint, which had been so long looked for, was opened on Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney, on the site now occupied by the United States Land Office. Its effects were soon felt. The foreign silver coinage was all depreciated in that year; in 1855 the octagonal slugs of Moffat & Co. were refused and in 1856 merchants rejected all the gold coinage of the private banks.

It has been found impossible to procure either examples or descriptions of all the private gold coins that were struck in the early fifties in San Francisco, but it is evident that they must have been quite numerous. As far as can be learned, there must have been about twenty issues, seventeen of which were as follows: One quintuple eagle, slug or fifty dollar piece; one double eagle, or twenty dollar piece; six eagles, or ten dollar pieces; six half eagles, or five dollar pieces; one half dollar, or gold fifty cent piece; one quarter dollar, or gold quarter.

The cut of the fifty dollar piece which is presented is that of the reverse of the coin and was evidently patterned after the old surpiece of Peru. The obverse bears the design of an eagle guarding a shield and thunderbolt, while from the beak floats a streamer on which is inscribed the word "Liberty." Over the eagle runs the inscription "United States of America," and underneath that the figures "887 Thous.," while below the eagle are the letters and figures, "50 D. C."

The \$25 piece, of which a repique is given, was very little used and is scarcely remembered.

The \$20 piece was very much like the United States coin, the distinction being that it bore on its obverse the designation "California Gold."

One \$10 piece had its obverse surface chased except in a band across its middle zone, on which was engraved, "Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer of gold coin, California, 1852." That of which a cut is given, showing the Phrygian Cap surrounded by rays, is a direct copy of a South American coin. Another eagle bore the head and eagle of the regulation coin, but around the eagle ran the inscription "California Gold," and on the coronet was inscribed the name of the utterer, "Dubosq & Co." Its date was 1852. The Miners' Bank of San Francisco also issued a \$10 piece that was, however, little more than a private token.

One \$5 piece was closely patterned after the Dubosq eagle, the name of the coiners, "Dunbar & Co.," alone marking the difference. The coiners made a point of setting forth the purity and honesty of their pieces, and two of the six half eagles bore respectively the inscriptions, "Full Weight, N. G. & N., San Francisco, 1849," and "California Gold without alloy." A peculiar coin, which was very little seen, was a half eagle called "the Massachusetts and California \$5 piece."

The gold half and quarter dollar pieces were miniature copies of the octagonal slug, and were never in actual circulation. They were regarded rather as curiosities or as charms for the bracelet and watch chain.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

BUSINESS MANAGER G. L. TILDEN
377 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

To whom all applications for Advertising Rates and Subscriptions must be sent.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

SALUTATORY.

I ASSUME the editorship of THE NUMISMATIST with the intention of doing everything to develop the entire field of numismatics, particularly American numismatics. Every effort will be made to foster each legitimate line of numismatic endeavor, and no attempt will be made to ridicule or slight any form of collecting, no matter how unimportant it may seem. It is my belief that every phase of numismatics has some value, and is worthy of consideration. The general standard set by the retiring editor will be maintained, and it is hoped to even improve upon it for the volume of 1911, which I regard as the banner one in the history of the publication. The example set last year of issuing twelve full numbers precisely on the scheduled publication day will be emulated during 1912. Personalities will find no place in these columns. Each member will be treated with equal consideration, and no favors will be shown. The co-operation of the members is earnestly solicited. Any contribution or any numismatic information will be gratefully received.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

THE STAFF of associate editors will be as follows: George H. Blake, J. de Lagerberg and Edward T. Newell.

The names of all these gentlemen are too well known to require any special mention now. Mr. Blake has for many years made a study of the paper money issues of this country; has issued several books upon the subject, and is regarded as our leading expert in that department. Mr. de Lagerberg has long been devoted to medals, and is one of the best posted upon that subject in this country. Mr. Newell is without doubt this country's leading student of the ancient Grecian series, and his long article on the reattribution of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great now running in *The American Journal of Numismatics* is attracting widespread attention for its scholarly and thorough preparation.

OUR LIBRARIAN, Mr. Gravel, of Montreal, recognizing the need of a complete file of THE NUMISMATIST in the library of this association, has purchased one for \$25 from Joseph Hooper, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Hooper made the special price of \$25 on account of the file being intended for the A. N. A. library, although his regular price had been \$35. Mr. Gravel has no fund to draw upon for the purchase of necessary books, and therefore in order to take advantage of this fine opportunity to acquire a set of the official organ at a very reasonable figure, provided the money himself. We recommend that this sum be made up by individual members of the association, so that the library may possess what is surely the first item it should contain—namely, its own official publication. If this is not done within a reasonable time Mr. Gravel states that he will take the file for his personal use, and pay the regular price of \$35.

WE WISH to draw especial attention to the fact that with this number THE NUMISMATIST is catching up a full month, as under the old system the January issue would not appear until after the twenty-fifth of January. This will place the publication day where it properly belongs. Credit for this innovation belongs to the retiring editor and his associates, and to the energetic efforts of Mr. Tilden and our printer, Mr. Hurley. All contributions hereafter must be sent in not later than the tenth of each month if it is desired that they appear in the current month's issue.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

We have received an interesting little bulletin issued in November for the Chicago Numismatic Society. It does not require a Sherlock Holmes to detect the style of our genial confrere, Ben G. Green. We wish you every success, Brother Green, in your effort to revive the dormant Bulletin, and trust that it will soon develop from a single sheet into a magazine of many pages.

The plant of the Russian mint at St. Petersburg was destroyed by an explosion of gas in the gold testing room on December 7. The building was very seriously damaged and two employes were killed.

Miss Florence Bayard King, of Philadelphia, has received from King Victor Emanuel of Italy a handsome silver medal as a recognition of the work done by her during the earthquake at Messina. On the medal is the inscription: "Commemorative of the aid given to the survivors of the earthquake in Sicily December 28, 1908."

Alphonse Legros, the medalist and painter, died at London, on December 8. He was born at Dijon, France, May 8, 1837, and in 1876 he was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London, in succession to Sir Edward Poynter, and retained that chair for about seventeen years. In addition to being a fine painter he was one of the revivalists of etching and a finished draughtsman in chalk and silverpoint. Legros started in life as an apprentice to a house painter. At the International Exhibition of the American Numismatic Society in March, 1910, he was represented by medals of Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Charles Darwin and Alfred Tennyson.

From a recent consular report we learn that the export of silver coin from Vladivostock to China in 1910 amounted to \$2,444 00, and the imports of silver bars and coin from China during the same period aggregated \$134,828.00.

Following are given some of the highest prices brought at the Cowell sale, held Nov. 11, by B. Max Mehl, at Fort Worth, Texas. The feature of the sale was the price brought by the 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. double eagle, of which very few specimens are known. The price realized for the rarity was \$900, which is a new record at public sale:

1863. Gold dollar	\$44 50	1884. Double eagle. Brill pf...	\$87.00
1864. Gold dollar	24 00	1891. Double eagle. Brill pf...	25.50
1865. Gold dollar	11.60	1855D. Quarter eagle.....	125.00
1877. Gold dollar	11.50	1854D. Three dollars.....	40.00
1796. Quarter eagle. No stars..	45.50	Bechtler quarter eagle, N. C....	185.00
1797. Quarter eagle	96.50	Bechtler, (A). \$5. 128G., 22C...	110.00
1798. Quarter eagle	83 00	1851. \$50. Augustus Humbert...	140.00
1802. Quarter eagle	30.50	1852. \$50 U. S. A. O. of G. "900	
1804. Quarter eagle	23.25	Thous."	200 00
1806. Quarter eagle. Over '5....	91.00	1855. \$50. Kellogg & Co.....	900.00
1821. Quarter eagle	58.00	1855. \$50. Wass, Molitor & Co.	225.00
1826. Quarter eagle	84.00	Miners' Bank, \$10.....	200 00
1861. Three dollars	34 50	1848. "Cal." quarter eagle....	69 00
1873. Three dollars	55 00	1849. Mormon quarter eagle....	100 00
1877. Three dollars	65.09	1860. Deseret \$5.....	60 00
1879. Four dollars. Barber....	84 00	1860. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20..	900.00
1795. Half eagle	21.00	1861. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20..	200.00
1799. Half eagle	28.75	Confederate half dollar restrike..	12.75
1818. Half eagle	22 00	1863. Pattern 2c. Head of Wash-	
1834. Half eagle. Crosslet "4"	25.00	ington, nickel	7-35
1796. Eagle.....	37.25	1866. Pattern 5c. Head Lincoln,	
1799. Eagle.....	21.50	Bronze.....	26 25
1803. Eagle.....	20.00	Rare 25c. note. Fessenden, white	
1871. Eagle.....	26.00	"25" on solid bronze..	20.50
1873. Eagle.....	38.75	Autograph 10c. Crawford frac-	
1907. Eagle. Wire edge.....	25.50	tional note.....	15.50
1883. Double eagle. Brill pf...	100.00		

A very interesting story, with numismatics as its basis, appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* of November. Many humorous references to numismatists and philatelists are made. The corner of the supply of cents in California, after an ingenious plan has been devised to create a demand for them, is the pivot on which the story swings.

The following are some of the highest prices realized at the sale held on Dec. 11 by Thomas L. Elder:

1797. Half dime.....	\$6.00	1803. Cent. Unc.....	\$7.60
1783. Washington cent.....	6.75	1864. Three cents. Silver.....	3.50
1783. Washington cent. Initials under Britannia.....	5.50	1911. Lincoln token. Silver....	4.50
1793. Chain cent.....	26.00	1907. Wire edge \$20.....	35.00
1794. Cent. Hays 37.....	21.00	1798. \$.5. Fine.....	15.00
Canute penny. Unc.....	2.00	1814. \$.5. Unc.....	25.00
1652. Mass. Pine Tree shilling..	10.00	1643. Brunswick "Bell" thaler	5.10
1836. Gobrecht dollar. Name on base.....	14.50	1878. Half dollar. S mint.....	21.50
1810. Half cent.....	2.20	1878. Half dollar. C C mint...	5.25
1795. Dollar. Flowing hair....	5.50	1873. Half dollar. No arrows..	6.00
1799. Cent. Good.....	18.00	1877. Twenty cents. Pf.....	4.10
1804. Cent. Perfect die.....	12.75	1796. Quar. eagle. Stars. Loop removed from edge....	30.00

A meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held on Dec. 16, with H. Russell Drowne in the chair. The members present numbered fourteen, and several non-members were in attendance. J. de Lagerberg read an extremely interesting paper contributed by President Eugene Demole, of the Swiss Numismatic Association, of Geneva, entitled "The Bird Shoot of Fernay, of Aug. 25, 1776," apropos of an unpublished medal of Voltaire.

The American Numismatic Society has just announced the publication of a new and revised edition of a catalogue of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals. The work contains the most recent biographies of about 140 medalists of France, Germany, Austria, England, the United States, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Bohemia, and Norway, and a descriptive list of the medals shown by those artists at the recent exhibition held by the society, together with 430 illustrations. The edition has been limited to 1,000 copies, and is the work of the De Vinne Press. It is in quarto form, of 430 pages, and bound in paper covers. Price, \$10. Subscriptions should be sent to the American Numismatic Society, 156th Street, West of Broadway, New York.

The grand prize at the exposition at Rome was awarded to Eric Lindberg, of Stockholm, for medal engraving.

Following are some of the prices brought at the Guy sale held by Henry Chapman, on Nov. 3 and 4:

1652. Mass. shilling. Oak tree. C. 2-D.....	\$ 6.75	1794. Cent. Hays, No. 1.....	\$42.50
1652. Mass. shilling. Pine tree. C. 5-B 2.....	12.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 2.....	50.00
1694. Carolina halfpenny.....	15.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 4.....	31.00
1785. Vermont cent.....	5.95	1794. Cent. Hays, 8.....	35.00
1787. Mass. cent. C. 4-C.....	9.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 9.....	39.00
1787. Mass. half cent. C. 6-D..	5.25	1794. Cent. Hays, 12.....	19.00
1787. New York cent.....	17.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 25.....	28.00
1787. Immunis Columbia cent..	8.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 28.....	34.00
1787. Double struck N. J. cent..	10.50	1794. Cent. Hays, 31.....	45.00
1791. Washington cent. Large eagle.....	8.25	1794. Cent. Hays, 40.....	41.00
Bar cent.....	13.00	1794. Cent. Hays, 42.....	34.00
1793. Chain America cent. C. 1-C.....	30.00	1796. Half cent.....	105.00
1793. Chain America cent. C. 3-C.....	19.00	1831. Half cent. Original.....	14.50
1793. Liberty cap cent. C. 14-K	42.50	1841. Half cent. Original.....	22.00
		1852. Half cent. Restrike.....	20.00
		1864. Gold dollar.....	22.00
		1856. Flying eagle cent.....	7.50
		1799. Cent.....	27.00
		1809. Cent.....	23.00

An unusual impromptu gathering of officials of the A. N. A. met at Keen's chophouse in New York City on Saturday evening, Dec. 16. Those present were Judson Brenner, President-elect of the A. N. A.; H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Governors Wood and De Lagerberg; A. R. Frey, retiring editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*; G. L. Tilden, publisher; G. H. Blake, associate editor, and E. H. Adams, the new editor-in-chief of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Many important matters concerning the A. N. A. were discussed, and plans for the promotion of the interests of the association were formulated.

Here are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Ben G. Green, of Chicago, on Dec. 8, 1911:

Lincoln medal by Zearing. Silver	\$2.46	1857 D quarter eagle	\$13.50
Howells Works Garden token. L.		Tiffany dollar, 776 $\frac{1}{3}$ grains	3.10
81	3.30	1835 quarter eagle	4.30
1798 dollar. Heraldic eagle	4.20	1838 D half eagle	6.70
1873 proof dollar	2.10	1840 D half eagle	6.70
Bryan Ten Cents. Type metal	2.10	1838 eagle	16.60
1896 Jaccard silver dollar	6.10	1856 S \$3. About fine	4.50
Tiffany dollar, Sept. 14, 1866	6.00	1864 \$3. Very fine	6.00
Lincoln medal, Northwestern		1868 \$3. Very fine	5.00
Sanitary Fair. Bronze	3.10		

The mint at Vienna has just finished some new nickel coins for Uruguay and Egypt.

A new series of numismatic tokens are to be issued in 1912 by Thomas L. Elder, of New York City. This series will embrace exclusively the Colonial and Continental coins of America. The first token to be produced will be in imitation of the Pine Tree shilling of 1652, which will be struck on a planchet of large size, with wide margin to permit of the addition of an inscription. Only a limited number of pieces will be struck of each design in various metals—silver, brass, German silver, copper, white metal, and aluminum.

The coinage of the world in 1910 reached the enormous amount of 1,316,111,978, the six principal money-issuing countries being as follows:

	No. of coins struck
British Empire	307,345,793
United States	213,963,717
Germany	104,454,798
Japan	58,259,042
France	44,564,110
Austria-Hungary	82,171,365

Brüder Egger, of Vienna, have just issued a catalogue of Greek and Roman coins to be sold at public auction on January 15 and the following days. Nearly 1600 lots are described, and worthy of special mention are an Attic tetradrachm of Gelas (No. 71) of which only three specimens are known; a dekadrachm of Syracuse by Euainetas (No. 78), and a gold stater of Lysimadrus of the Alexander III type in uncirculated condition (No. 208). The catalogue is illustrated with thirty-two fine plates.

The United States Mint in Denver is far and away the richest building in the world. In its vaults at present are \$445,000,000 in gold coin and gold bullion, or more than the total production of the world for 1908. During that year, the latest one for which figures are available, the gold coinage of the nations amounted to more than \$327,000,000 and the consumption of gold in the arts to more than \$113,000,000. The United States plans to deposit more than \$600,000,000 in the Denver Mint, but even that staggering sum seems small when compared to the deposits in the banks of the country at the first of this month. They reached a total of fourteen billions.

The lowest price for silver during 1911 was on March 2, being 23 31-16d., or 46.8 cents, per ounce. The highest was on Oct. 5, when it reached 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., or 53 cents, per ounce.

The firm of Otto Helbing, Nachf, is compiling a new edition of Schwalbach, *Die neuesten deutschen Thaler, Doppelthaler, und Doppelgulden*. This revised edition will contain all specimens heretofore omitted and collectors of this series are requested to communicate any omissions that they have noted to the publishers with the view of making the revised publication as complete as possible.

The question of the debased sycee held by the foreign banks of Tientsin has been practically settled. On May 7, 1910, the customs taoti issued an order that the debased sycee held by the banks should be examined by the Chinese authorities and duly stamped. This was done, and the depreciation in value was ascertained to be about \$5,040. It was then arranged that this sum should be paid by the Chinese authorities to the banks, and that the sycee below the proper touch (0.992) should be remelted into shoes of that fineness.—*Consular Reports for December, 1911.*

The numismatic cabinet of the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris has recently received a donation from Mons. E. Zay consisting of five hundred coins of the French colonies from the seventh century to the present time. Worthy of special mention are specimens of money issued by Louis XIV in 1670 for use in America, and the West India Company coins of Martinique, and the curious "beard money" of the island of Tahiti. It appears that in this island the old men were greatly venerated, and upon their death a barber specially appointed for this purpose shaved their faces. From the hairs thus acquired they made "beard money," a specimen of which is in the Zay collection.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 95th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, December 1st, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 19 members were present: Messrs. Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer, Wilson, MacVeagh, Fowler, Davis, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Lawton, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Leon and Peters. Mrs. Ripstra and Mr. Burrows were present as visitors.

Mr. John H. Clapp tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The following members were elected: Chas. W. Burrows, Wm. Evans, V. P. Annunziata, Theodore J. Venn, W. S. Cable, E. A. Dreifus, J. McCurrach, J. M. Rogers, Thos. M. Sullivan, J. C. Thomson, Lloyd J. Butler, Thos. E. Donnelly, Marcel H. Gamelcy, J. C. Lewis, Harry H. Hunter, Ludger Gravel and Waldo C. Moore.

Mr. Eames MacVeagh read a paper on Money, illustrated by photographic reproductions of bills and coins. Mr. V. M. Brand showed a Simon crown of Charles II of England and which is believed to be the only one in America; Mr. Green showed a crown of Saxony, 1627.

The election of officers for 1912 resulted as follows:

President—F. Elmo Simpson.

Vice-President—Henry A. Fowler.

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Censor—Harry F. Williams.

Librarian—Mitchell Baker.

Curator—M. P. Carey.

Executive Committee—Harry F. Williams, Judson Brenner, and Ben G. Green.

A motion was carried to the effect that the Bulletin be issued in which the January meeting is to be announced, the Secretary to supervise its publication.

Mr. Fowler announced that he would begin the publication of a collector's magazine on January 1st, next.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West, and THE NUMISMATIST, all for November. Auction catalogues from Elder, Fink, Green, and Schulman; catalogue with fixed prices from Raymond, and a priced catalogue from Glendining.

Adjourned to meet January 5th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, December 8, with President Higgins in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Elder, Frey, Hopkins, Kennedy, Kohler, Newell, Raymond, Sears, Shucrow, Valentine, and Webster.

The following officers were elected for 1912:

President—Augustus G. Heaton.

Vice-President—Albert R. Frey.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wayte Raymond.

Executive Committee—George H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder, Elmer S. Sears, and Elliott Smith.

Counsellor—D. Macon Webster.

Mr. Webster, in a neat and graceful speech, on behalf of the members, presented the retiring President, Frank C. Higgins, with a handsome scarfpin. Mr. Higgins responded in a fitting manner. Several other members spoke of their high appreciation of the efforts of the President to establish and maintain the Club.

Mr. Frey showed the set of engrossed resolutions on the death of Mr. Mitchelson, which were directed to be sent to Mrs. Mitchelson.

The following exhibits were made:

By Mr. Blake—Two five-dollar National bank notes, one without the signature of president and cashier, the other with the signature only of the president.

By Elmer S. Sears—A very fine specimen of Japanese gold obang. He also showed a splendid proof specimen of the Gobrecht silver pattern dollar of 1836, with the name of the engraver in the field, and twenty-six stars on the reverse, of which pieces only eighteen are said to have been struck. Also a proof silver Gobrecht dollar of 1838, of similar design, no stars on the reverse, with reeded edge.

By Frank C. Higgins—A silver medal given to each contributor to a fund that is being raised among Danish descendants in the United States for the purpose of presenting Denmark with a statue. Also a large plaster model of a medal, with the portrait of President Taft, pronounced by all to be by far the best that has so far been produced, and which is especially remarkable as being the result of the very first effort of a young artist to model in plastic material. The artist in question is J. M. Swanson, a Chicago artist, who is now employed by Whitehead & Hoag, of Newark, N. J. A bright future is predicted for him by those who saw and admired the work.

By Elliott Smith—Two square leaden planchets bearing the reverse designs of two of the rare pattern half dollars of 1877, the first of the kind brought to notice. Also several very interesting tokens issued in California during the pioneer period, among which was a proof example of the brass piece, bearing the stamp of the "California Gold Mines," and which is regarded by some as a private gold pattern.

By Edward T. Newell—A tetradrachm of Tyre, date 24th year, in mint condition. Also a very fine specimen of Elis silver stater, showing eagle in wreath. Also a tetradrachm of Syracuse, issued during the transitional period—about 440

B. C. Also a silver stater of Metapontum, fine period, with head of Mars. Also a cistophorus of Marc Antony and Octavia, showing unusually fine portraits.

By E. H. Adams—Several rare old store cards issued by Loomis of Cleveland, Ohio, and one of Walton & Co., issued in New Orleans during the Hard Times period.

MONTREAL NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal was held Dec. 15, at the Chateau de Ramezay.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the purchase of a fine manuscript history of early Montreal. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, was elected an honorary member.

W. D. Lighthall, Acting President, in the annual presidential address, called attention to the great and increasing value of the society's collection, and to the necessity for still further adding to it, as objects of historical interest may come to light.

The treasurer's report showed receipts from all sources amounting to \$1,952.50; expenditure, \$1,805 20, which together with \$247.03 brought forward from the previous year leaves a balance of \$394.33 on hand.

The Honorary Curator reported accessions to the museum to the number of 22, and to the national gallery 24. Among the most interesting of these is a very fine specimen of the Esquimaux Kyac, and a rare old colored print of Montreal by Akerman dated 1811.

The Honorary Librarian's report was most optimistic, enumerating accessions to the number of 719 volumes, pamphlets, and manuscripts.

The following officers were elected for 1912: President, W. D. Lighthall; vice-presidents, Ludger Gravel, C. T. Hart, Judge Eugene Lafontaine, Jas. Reid, the Rev. Abbé N. Dubois, S. M. Baylis; honorary treasurer, George Durnford; honorary curator, R. W. McLachlan; the honorary recording secretary, C. A. Harwood; the honorary corresponding secretary, Pemberton Smith; honorary librarian, Victor Morin; members of council, P. O. Tremblay, J. C. A. Herlot, G. N. Moncel, S. W. Ewing, A. Chaussé, Robert Pinkerton, E. Z. Massicotte, O. Lapalice, P. J. L'Heureux.

NEW CANADIAN COINS.

We are informed by R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, that the new Canadian half dollar has been issued. Mr. McLachlan has forwarded a specimen, which will be reproduced in *THE NUMISMATIST*. He also has received the following communication from the Deputy Master of the Ottawa Mint, which would indicate that the silver dollar is not to be issued this year:

13 DECEMBER, 1911.

Specimen coins of the first issue of the New Reign in silver and bronze are now ready.

The price of case and contents will be two instead of three dollars. A place has been provided in the case for the silver dollar, which has not been coined this year.

Cases without this blank will be ready in January for those who prefer them. Applicants are requested to state their preference.

JAMES BONAR, Deputy Master.

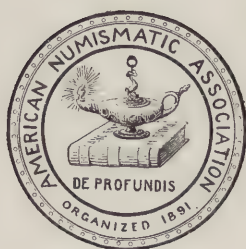
INTERNATIONAL HYGIENIC MEDAL.



The above medals were issued in commemoration of the International Hygienic Exhibition, held from May to October of this year. Among the most interesting exhibits were the elaborate models of hospitals, sanatoria, and convalescent homes, built by state and private funds in Germany. United States Consul General T. St. John Gaffney, to whom we are indebted for the illustrations, states in his report that at the end of 1910 "there were 64 of these sanatoria in existence, of which 33 were for persons with lung diseases and 31 for patients afflicted with other ailments. In 1909 over 20,000 persons with diseases of the lungs received treatment in these homes, and over 14,000 otherwise afflicted."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of THE NUMISMATIST are informed that it has been decided to resume the department established by Dr. Heath under the head of "Wanted, For Sale, and Exchange." This department always was an interesting and useful one, and became very popular, as it enabled the members, at small cost, to state to their fellow members items that they wanted to dispose of, to exchange, or needed to fill out the series they were collecting. These items will be printed in the same style as that adopted by Dr. Heath, in plain paragraph, and across the full width of the column. But there will be three sections, under separate heads, but following each other, as—"For Sale," "Wanted," "Exchange." The charge for each word will be one cent for each insertion. A number or date will be counted as one word. Advertisers are requested to write plainly and to signify the heading under which they desire their items to be placed. There will be no charge for the address if kept within ten words.



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

Dues, 50 cents a year.

Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50.

Payable January first yearly.

For particulars address the GENERAL SECRETARY,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

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- President—Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.
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Second Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.
General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
Treasurer—N. E. Converse, Gas Works, Worcester, Mass.
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J. de Lagerberg, Associate Editor.
G. H. Blake, " "
Edward T. Newell, " "
G. L. Tilden, Business Manager, 377
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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

PRESIDENT JUDSON BRENNER.



It is with great pleasure that we present the portrait of the newly elected President of the American Numismatic Association, Judson Brenner, of De Kalb, Ill.

For some years Mr. Brenner has been a member of the Chicago Numismatic Society, and is interested in various forms of collecting. For a time he was engaged in the collection of fractional paper notes, which finally became one of the finest of its kind extant. Of late years he has been devoted to the collection of minor pattern pieces, and his collection is probably the best in existence. He is also interested in trade dollars, and owns all the important pieces of the series, including the excessively rare 1884 and 1885 pieces. He is interested in any coin of historical value, and is the possessor of the dies of the Confederate cent, with examples of the varieties of metals in which this design was struck.

Mr. Brenner is one of the most prominent citizens of his city, which is known as the home of the barbed wire and wire fence industry. Indeed, he is one of the pioneers in the development of the latter industry, and has been prominently identified with it up to quite recent years. He also has other extensive business interests, and is President of the De Kalb Drug and Chemical Company. He is one of the organizers and a director of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; has been President of the Board of Education; President of the Board of Health, and is now President of the Hospital Trustees.

He has had a long Masonic connection, and has attained the most sought honor in Masonry—the Thirty-third Degree. He is Past Master in the Lodge, High Priest in the Chapter, Master in the Council, Past Commander, Knights Templar, Past Sovereign Red Cross of Constantine, and now Grand Marshal in the Grand Imperial Council of the Western Hemisphere.

He has the reputation of being the best organizer in his home city, and is always the first citizen sought when any enterprise of a public character is projected, now being President of the Citizens' League for the promotion of De Kalb's interests.

Altogether he is a fine spirited, genial gentleman, and we predict that he will make friends of all whose privilege it will be to know him. Without any personal differences, with no special interests to serve, and with no desire except to promote the interests of the Association, his coming administration can confidently be expected to be one of the most successful in its history.

THE A. N. A. FOR 1912.

All members of the American Numismatic Association should start 1912 with the intention to help to bring the association's membership to the proportions that it deserves as the only organization of the kind representing the vast English-speaking nations of North America.

When the tremendous populations of the United States and Canada are considered, it is almost unbelievable that the organized devotees of coins and medals number less than 700.

Why our organization has not assumed greater proportions and why we do not rank with the leading national societies of a similar character on the Continent are some of the questions which should be asked by every member who is really devoted to the Numismatic Association. There are many reasons why this is true, but perhaps the chief one is because there has been a lack of individual effort to advance the science and its representative organization here.

The official bulletin, *THE NUMISMATIST*, should be made one of the principal factors in creating new members. Its articles should be written so that they would be available and interesting to the beginner as well as the advanced collector. This can be done, but it requires the assistance of all the members, either in the form of the submission of articles on special numismatic subjects or information from which such articles can be prepared.

The greater our membership the larger our revenues, and the larger the revenues the better our official organ can be made. Illustrations are the principal items of expense, and it is desirable that all articles shall be extensively illustrated. With a proper membership our income could soon reach such proportions that that particular item of expense need not be considered.

We suggest that our members contribute special articles on numismatic subjects, and let all such articles be entered in the competition for the 1912 Dunham Prizes. An article on any subject that our members contribute will be welcome, but especially those bearing on the coinages of the Western Hemisphere. Let the specialist contribute articles on the coins and medals of Cuba. Let the Central American specialist favor us with an article on his favorite subject. Let some one write for us an extended article on the coinage of Venezuela, Ecuador, etc. Contribute articles on the coin and token issues of various American cities. Let some one look up the origin of the early Colonial issues—the coinage of Vermont, of New York, of Maryland, etc. Let a Canadian member contribute an article on the Porteous Bridge tokens, to be illustrated by photographs of the varieties. Also an article on the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Company's tokens. If the proper examples can be obtained, such articles will be fully illustrated.

Of course some of these subjects have been treated before, but usually either without illustrations or with illustrations of an inferior character. Since their publication much important information has come to light, by the means of which these subjects could be brought up to date.

THE NUMISMATIST is one of the chief mediums by which new members may be attracted and old ones retained, and all efforts should be directed toward making it as attractive and extended as possible.

If each member of the A. N. A. would make up his mind to interest his friends and associates in coins and medals, especially those friends or acquaintances who are already slightly interested, there would soon be an appreciable increase in our membership and a new impetus given to numismatic matters.

These new members would provide a needed revenue. There are each month in the neighborhood of 150 copies of *THE NUMISMATIST* that are not used, but for which the association has paid. These represent a dead loss at present, but with the addition of new members we could thus acquire new revenue at very little cost.

For 1912 let each member "Be an A. N. A. Booster," as President Brenner suggests, and make up his mind to bring into the numismatic fold two members at the very least, and strive to bring the membership up to at least two thousand by the time the new year is brought to a close.

Let the slogan for 1912 be "TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS!"

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Every member of The American Numismatic Association, who is at all interested in the progress of the Association, is earnestly requested to write a personal letter to their Representative in Congress, requesting him to support and vote for House Bill, H. R. 12623, a Bill to incorporate The American Numismatic Association. It is imperative that you do this immediately, as the bill will be called up, and placed on its passage, on or about January 12th. The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the bill was referred, have recommended to Congress that the bill be passed.

A Federal Charter is necessary to give to America a representative national numismatic society. Nearly all foreign countries have national numismatic societies, chartered by their government, and receiving government patronage. America should be on an equal plane with other nations.

The Association is not seeking any financial aid, but is requesting government recognition of the science of numismatics, as fostered by the Association, in teaching History, Art, Metallurgy, Mythology, etc., as well as aiding in building up a representative national cabinet of American coins.

A State charter will not serve our purposes, as it would only give legal standing to the Association, and fail utterly to give America a national society. There are several societies in existence at present, that have been chartered under State laws.

When writing your Congressman, state above reasons — as well as any others that may occur to you — why the Association is seeking a Federal, instead of a State charter.

Again, write your representative in Congress, as soon as you have finished reading this.

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 25th, 1911.

NOTICE.

The following are appointed as an Auditing Committee, to audit the books of the Treasurer and General Secretary for the year 1911:

Judson Brenner, Chairman; George C. Arnold, and Howland Wood.

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

Columbus, Ohio, December 12th, 1911.

NOTICE.

The following members are appointed as an Auditing Committee, to audit the books of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the year 1911:

Judson Brenner, Chairman; George C. Arnold, and Howland Wood.

H. O. GRANBERG,

Chairman Board of Governors.

OFFICERS' REPORTS FOR 1911.

The following are the reports of the committee appointed to audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911:

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. SECRETARY'S REPORT, DEC. 31, 1911.

JANUARY 1, 1911:		
Number of active members.....	654	
Number admitted during year.....	75	
Number reinstated during year.....	6	81
Total.....	735	
LOST DURING YEAR:		
By resignation for non-payment of dues.....	150	
By death	8	158
Number of active members in good standing.....	577	

JANUARY 1, 1911:

Number of honorary members.....	13
Number created during year.....	1
	<hr/>
	14
Lost by death.....	2
	<hr/>
Number honorary members enrolled	12

We have examined and audited the books of the Secretary, and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HOWLAND WOOD,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,
Auditing Committee.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1911.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT, DEC. 11, 1911.

AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR:

For initiation fees.....	\$ 57.00
For dues.....	285.75
	<hr/>
Total	\$342.75

All of which has been turned over to the Treasurer as per receipts submitted.

We have examined and audited the books of the Secretary, and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HOWLAND WOOD,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,
Auditing Committee.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1911.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1911.

JANUARY 1, 1911:

Balance on hand	\$ 48.65
Received from Secretary during the year.....	342.75
	<hr/>
	\$391.40
Paid out during the year, vouchers No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive.....	248.67
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$142.73

We have examined and audited the books of the Treasurer, and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HOWLAND WOOD,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,
Auditing Committee

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1911.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGER FOR "NUMISMATIST."

RECEIPTS:

For Advertising.....	\$942.00
Back numbers sold	24.90
Subscriptions	984.04
Donation	100.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$2050.94

DISBURSEMENTS:

For Printing..	\$1202.64
Engravings.....	301.74
Postage	98.68
Commissions paid to Business Manager.....	96.94
Sundry items of expense	69.17
Total disbursements.	<u>\$1769.17</u>
Leaving net earnings for the year.....	<u>\$281.77</u>

We have examined and audited the books of the General Manager for THE NUMISMATIST, and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HOWLAND WOOD,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1911.

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1912.

1537. Harry H. White, Romeo, Michigan.
1538. Grant Butler, Platteville, Wisconsin.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received prior to Dec. 20, 1911. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 1st they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the March issue.

APPLICANTS.

PROPOSED BY

Harry E. Montgomery, 31 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.	G. L. Tilden N. E. Converse
Mark Randall, Amboy, Minn.....	G. L. Tilden *Chas. Thompson
Chas. H. Conover, State St. Bridge, Chicago, Ill.....	Ben G. Green W. F. Dunham
W. I. Mitchell, M. D., 605 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.....	Ben G. Green P. M. Wolsieffer
Ivan Nep. Rojas, Delicias 1122, Santiago, Chile.....	H. A. Ramsden Howland Wood
K. A. Perkins, Bonaparte, Iowa.....	G. L. Tilden *W. I. Bogle

*Endorsed by non-member.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

M. P. Casey, 4714 Laflin St. to 1235 W. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., December 20, 1911.

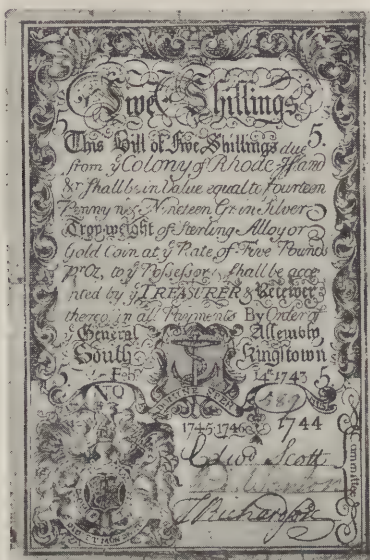
General Secretary.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Members should send all dues, applications, etc., to the General Secretary,
WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

12. THE COLONIAL NOTES OF RHODE ISLAND. A correspondent of THE NUMISMATIST writes concerning the 5-shilling Rhode Island note, which is the subject of our illustration, and wants to know if notes of other denominations were issued under the same date. He also asks us to give him a list of other notes issued by the same colony. We have compiled the following list from various sources, and should be glad to have any of our readers who know of others advise us, with a view to publishing a corrected list at some future time.



- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1710—Aug. 16. | 2 shillings. |
| 1715—July 5. | 12 pence, 2 shillings 6 pence, 3 shillings, 4 shillings 6 pence, 5 pounds. |
| 1726—June 14. | 100 shillings. |
| 1737—Aug. 15. | 2 pounds, 3 pounds. |
| 1738—Aug. 22. | 1, 2 shillings, 2 shillings 6 pence, 3, 5, 7, 7 shillings 6 pence, 10 shillings. |
| 1743—Feb. 14. | 5 shillings. |
| 1750—May 18. | 2 shillings. |
| 1775—May 3. | 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 shillings, 1 pound, 1 pound 10 shillings, 2 pounds. |
| 1775—June 16. | 6 and 9 pence, 1, 2, 10 and 20 shillings. |
| 1775—June 29. | 9 pence, 4 shillings. |
| 1775—July 29. | 6 pence, 3 and 5 shillings. |
| 1775—Nov. 6. | 6 and 9 pence, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 shillings. |
| 1776—Jan. 15. | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 30 shillings. |
| 1776—Mar. 18. | 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 shillings. |
| 1776—Sept. 5. | 1 shilling, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. |
| 1777—May 22. | 2, 3, 4 and 8 pence, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar. |
| 1780—June —. | 9 shillings. |
| 1780—July 2. | \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$20.00. |
| 1786—May —. | 6 and 9 pence, 1 shilling, 1 shilling 6 pence, 2 shillings 6 pence, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 30 and 40 shillings, 3 pounds. |

THE 1910 DUNHAM PRIZE.

The following letters speak for themselves :

MR. ALBERT R. FREY, Editor,
"THE NUMISMATIST."

CHICAGO, Dec, 7th, 1911.

My dear Mr. Frey :—I take pleasure in enclosing Mr. Ramsden's letter and trust that the reading of it will be an incentive to many of our members to emulate his splendid example. "Words are the only things that last forever."

Faternally and sincerely yours,

W. F. DUNHAM.

W. F. DUNHAM, Esq.,
67 W. Van Buren St.,
Chicago, Ill.

YOKOHAMA, 30th September, 1911.

Sir :—I beg to inform you that I have received, through Mr. Farran Zerbe, erstwhile Editor of "THE NUMISMATIST," a Chicago Numismatic Society's medal in silver, "Medallic Series, 1900," which was so kindly offered by you as first prize for original contributions to be inserted in the official organ of the A. N. A. during 1910.

I have been greatly honoured by the decision of the Judges appointed by you for this purpose and who have seen fit to award the first prize to my paper on the "Modern Chinese Copper Coins."

There are many unique and unpublished coins in my cabinet; there are also not a few which have been acquired only after weary search; others I have had to tramp for many days in the interior of China before I was able to obtain them; but there are none that I prize so highly as the above medal awarded to me for my composition before mentioned.

Please accept my reiterated and sincere thanks, begging to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. RAMSDEN.

APPRECIATION !

Prompted by a feeling of exceptional gratitude, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for your generous support and patronage during the past year.

And I wish you a prosperous year to come.

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist
FORT WORTH, : : : TEXAS

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ebrities, historical matter relating to the
early American pioneers, photographs of
celebrities, out of the way curios. Have
for exchange Colonial and Continental
currency, Confederate National and State
notes, U. S. Fractional Currency, Broken
Bank Bill. SMITH BROS., 507 W. Bridge
Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.**COIN
COLLECTORS**Would do well to
send us their want
list, for our stock is
very large, and can
supply coins from 1/10 penny to and including
the 50 dollar gold piece at bottom prices.**Arnold Numismatic Co.,** Arnold Building,
Providence, R. I.**THE NUMISMATIST**For years 1894-95-96-97-98 and 1899 at
\$1.25 per volume. \$7.00 for the
six years. Address all orders to G. L.
TILDEN, Business Manager, 377 Main
St., Worcester, Mass.

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of Coins

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

FEBRUARY, 1912.

No. 2

LOOKING BACKWARD—AN 1812 PANORAMA.

By W. C. MOORE, Lewisburg, O.

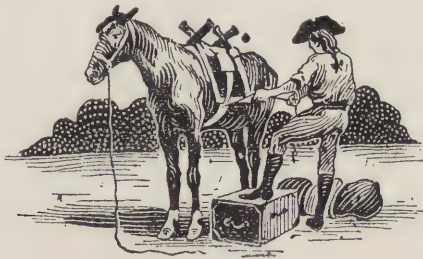
In 1812 there were eighteen states in the Union with a total population of about eight millions. Of the national coinage of that date, the mint statistics give about one and one-half dollars circulation per capita. The American flag had but fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. It was not until 1815 that Samuel Chester Reid, an officer of the navy and a most distinguished gentleman, designed the present form of "Old Glory," proposing to retain the thirteen stripes and add a new star for each new state.

A century ago the great west was given over to wild animals and wandering tribes of Indians. Immigration was beginning to pour westward in a steady stream. Chicago was only a frontier trading post. The crudest kind of commerce, that of barter, prevailed largely in the new west. High prices for commodities prevailed in the states. Sugar retailed at 25 cents a pound, nails 25 cents a pound, salt \$1.75 per bushel, cotton 75 cents per yard.

The wild and sparsely settled state of Kentucky claimed a little boy of three, quite unknown then to the world, but who was destined to become our greatest American citizen. It was Abraham Lincoln who, in a sense, gave to us the shinpasters, the store cards, the numismatic postage stamps, etc., in the sixties.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, afterwards senator from Missouri, was then one score and ten. Because of his strong opposition to the bank bills and his able speeches favoring the adoption of gold and silver as the currency, he was later given the sobriquet "Old Bullion."

Andrew Jackson, the man of iron will, was forty-five and was fast becoming one of the striking figures in American history. He was noted as an Indian fighter at that date. He strongly opposed the Bank of the United States from first to last and because of his continual persistency and obstinacy against the re-chartering proposition, we probably are indebted to him, more or less, for the Jacksonian hard times tokens of the thirties and possibly early forties.



The Pacific coast was reached by going around South America on sailing vessels. The prairie schooner was not yet. Railroads were unknown and families traveled in Conestoga wagons. Traveling in this manner was very tedious, it taking six weeks to make the journey from New York City to the Ohio River. The first railroad did not appear until about two decades later and was merely stage coaches on rails. The first steamboat to run on western waters was launched the previous year (1811) on the

Ohio. The only means of communication was by courier and the mail post. Mail was carried by post horses. The post rider rode from post to post and exchanged his locked mantles with the next rider.

Letters cost twelve cents postage for forty-eight miles, fifteen cents for one hundred miles, three bits for five hundred miles. If the letter consisted of two sheets, it cost double, and if three sheets, the price was triple. There were no stamps in those times and postage was collected then upon delivery.



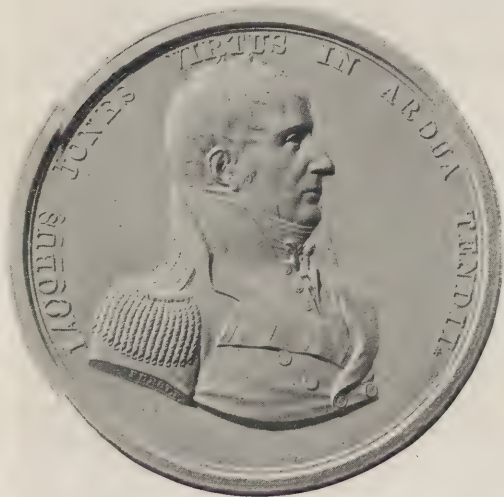
One hundred years the price of an ounce of gold was fixed at \$17.777777. The present value is \$18.604655 per ounce. Gold was then produced by hand or animal power which was the only means of production. Since that time man power is no longer a consideration in the production of the monetary metals,—it is now and has been for years a matter of machine power. With all the modern machinery, appliances and power used in the production of gold, the price of a standard ounce of the precious metal has not declined, but as above noted, has advanced regardless of the enormous increase of the world's output each year since 1812. Silver has declined from \$1.074344648 per ounce in 1812 to \$.49999, its present value. Copper was fast becoming more valuable out of the bulky cent and half cent than in them. Their fineness had been reduced several times previous to 1812.



The home comforts were few in that stirring period. Candles were used for lights. Only the very wealthy had whale oil lamps. Then the Standard Oil Company was not. Petroleum was not discovered until 1850. Houses were heated by open fireplaces. Churches were not heated and the members carried small charcoal stoves over which they warmed themselves during the service. Fires were started by striking steel against a piece of flint, the sparks igniting some soft flax. It was Charles Dickens who said, "If one had good luck he could get a light in half an hour." The proper use of anthracite coal was just beginning to be realized. It had

been used as stone to mend roads. The spinning wheel was in vogue. Cloth was woven at home. Photography was an unknown art and portraits were cut out of black paper and called silhouettes. The daguerreotype came three decades later. On account of their size, making them very inconvenient for carrying, the half cent and cent, the heavy coins of that period, were more or less despised rather than appreciated. These two issues were continued irregularly at the mint until the appearance of our first little flying eagle cent in 1858. People wrote with goose quills and blotted the ink with fine sand sifted over the writing. Thus were kept the treasury and mint records of that date.

James Madison was President of the Republic, serving his first term, 1809-1813. Albert Gallatin, one of the foremost financiers of the age, was Secretary of the Treasury. Robert M. Patterson was Director of the Mint. (His medal, by Paquet, may be secured at the Mint, either in gold, silver, or bronze.) The Mint was then located on North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, and was the first brick structure built for public use by the government. It was a two-story building and was a miniature in comparison to our present day Mint. From what the records have, one would conclude that minting as late as 1812 was not a paying proposition. It is inferred that the cost to the government of coining the large cent was double or even triple its face value.



The regular mintage for the year 1812 consisted of the copper cent, the half dollar in silver and the five-dollar gold piece, a very limited coinage indeed, both in variety and quantity.

There were 1,075,500 cent pieces struck, consisting of both the large and small dates. 1,628,059 half dollars were minted. Of the half eagles, 58,087 were coined. No half cents, half dimes, dimes, quarters, dollars, quarter eagles or eagles were issued in 1812. Many of the Colonial coins were yet in circulation.

The attention of the government was directed toward another channel other than that of minting money. The country was in the midst of a troublesome war with the parent country and therefore much was left undone which should have been accomplished as is always the case in time of any conflict.

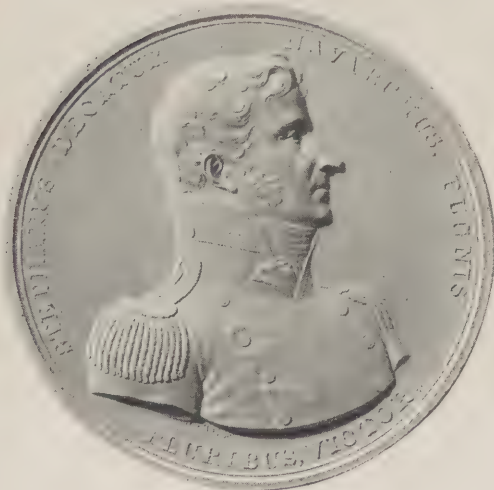
With the growth of the commercial prosperity of the Republic, a powerful and efficient government, a population trebled in amount, a current coin of stability, and an overflowing treasury, the United States of 1812 were, in appearance at least, a century of ordinary time in advance of the infant republic of 1776, and hence in a

great deal better condition to cope a second war which was declared against the "Mistress of the Seas" on the 19th of June, 1812.

While the display of the militia in 1812 was anything but encouraging, the naval exploits during the year were almost incredible and added a halo to the name of the Yankee tars which will redound forever. The American navy in 1812 consisted of seventeen men-of-war, a very insignificant show as compared with the present day navy and an almost hopeless case, it seemed, to measure strength with the stupendous navy of Great Britain which consisted of one thousand and forty-eight men-of-war upon the high seas. While the government was idle to a degree as to the regular coinage, it was kept busy in awarding, designing and striking medals so gallantly earned by our captains who were allowed the free run of the seas.

Congress voted Captain Isaac Hull of the grand old frigate Constitution a gold medal for his most brilliant victory over the British frigate Guerriere, Aug. 19, 1812. The medal was engraved by Reich. This same design may be purchased in bronze at the Mint for \$1.50. Silver medals were awarded to the commissioned officers.

Captain Jacob Jones of the sloop-of-war Wasp was awarded a gold medal by Congress for his successful engagement on Oct. 18, 1812, against the British brig Frolic. The medal was by Fürst. It may be had in bronze for \$1.50 at the Mint. Silver medals were given to the commissioned officers.



For the capture of the British frigate Macedonian, Oct. 25, 1812, Captain Stephen Decatur of the frigate United States received a gold medal which had been so gallantly earned. The medal was by Engraver Fürst. It may be secured in bronze at the Mint for \$1.50. Silver medals of the same design were awarded to the commissioned officers.

On Dec. 29, 1812, with the lucky Constitution, henceforth known as "Old Ironsides," Commodore William Bainbridge completely destroyed the British Java for which Congress awarded a gold medal. The medal was by Fürst, and was also struck in silver for the commissioned officers. Restrikes may be obtained in bronze for \$1.50 at the Mint.

During the year by act of Congress, President Madison was given authority to issue treasury notes. This currency was based on nothing but the word of the government. It was not redeemable in gold or silver. The Bank of the United States

ceased operating the previous year because Congress had defeated the proposition of granting a renewal of its charter.

While living conditions then were not altogether pleasant and not up to the twentieth century idea, while the vast undeveloped west was being explored and settled, and while all this, together with the doings of the nation, were fast making history, the most remarkable book in many respects was in process of compilation. This was Webster's Dictionary, by Noah Webster, of Connecticut. Many familiar American words, such as "savings-bank," "congress" (in the sense of a national legislature), "prairie," "eagle" (in the sense of a national coinage), and hundreds of others coined since Johnson's English Dictionary was edited, were accordingly included in Webster's great work.

GOTHENBURG MUSEUM JUBILEE MEDAL



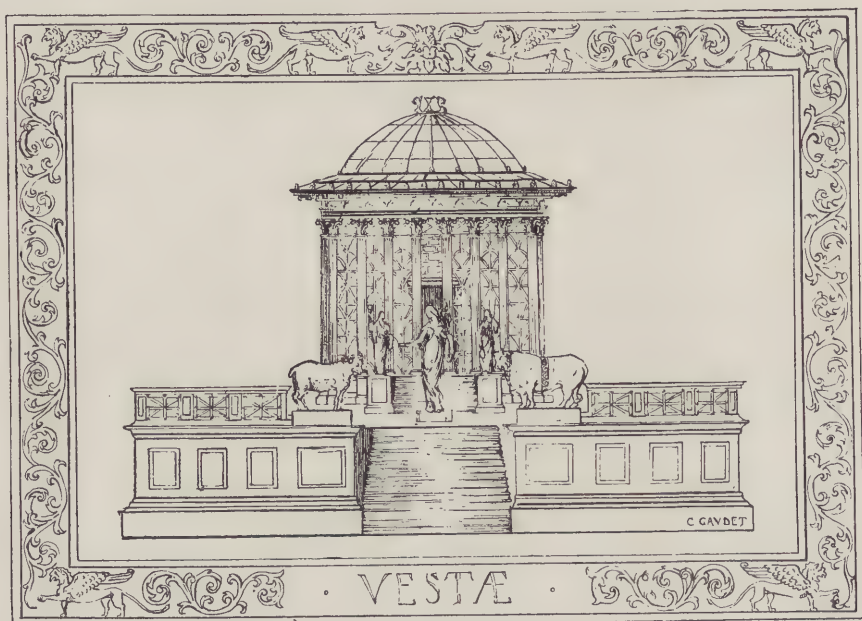
The artistic and interesting plaque illustrated in this number, designed by Eric Lindberg, the medalist of Sweden, was issued by the Gothenburg Museum to commemorate the 50th year jubilee of the foundation (1861) of this institution.

Through the courtesy of the Directors of the Museum—which contains one of the largest and rarest numismatic collections in Scandinavia—we are enabled to reproduce this plaque.

J. DE L.

THE TEMPLE OF VESTA RECONSTRUCTED BY MEANS OF A COIN.

CLAUDE GAUDET in *The London Graphic*.



An old coin is as reliable and valuable in the world's history as Khammurabi's Monument, or the Rosetta Stone, sometimes even the only record we have of a past civilization, as in the instance of some of the Græco-Bactrian and Græco-Indian coins, which, in coming to light, furnished a complete list of names, dates, and events where before had been immense gaps of darkness covering years of which nothing was known.

The examples shown above fill yet another gap, this time one which appeals to the architect, artist, and archæologist; they tell us of a temple of which absolutely nothing remains but the concrete podium on which it stood, yet the temple once was, as it were, the heart of Rome—from the earliest times its most sacred shrine.

Founded, according to tradition, by Numa, who is supposed to have brought the cult from Alba Longa, the Temple of Vesta was from all time a circular building in which the sacred fire was always kept burning to the goddess. The Greeks had a similar worship in the fires which burned, in the Prytaneum of every city, to the Goddess Hestia, of whom Vesta was the Latin form. The Greek Prytaneum was also circular in plan, with the sacred fire in its center symbolizing the family hearth, and originating doubtless from pre-historic times when fire was so difficult to obtain that a special hut would be set apart to protect it, and it would be guarded by day and night lest it should burn out. The guarding of this fire would naturally by degrees assume a sacred character in a time when flint and steel were unknown, and a spark had to be obtained by the laborious process of a wooden drill, a custom said still to be in use among certain savage tribes. In the Prytaneum of the Greeks it was the duty of elderly widows to tend it, but in Rome, where in other respects the cult would appear to have been the same, the fire was watched by virgin priestesses, at

first four in number, as instituted by Numa, and later augmented to six. It is natural that the unmarried or widows should be chosen for the sacred office, and this was probably the origin of the institution of Vestal virgins.

The priestesses had charge of three of the seven sacred relics, among which was the Palladium (the roughly carved wooden image of Pallas). The Emperor's will and other important state documents were also in their keeping. Among the many privileges enjoyed by the Vestal was the right to drive in a wheeled carriage, a seat beside the Empress at the theater, amphitheater, or circus, and the power to pardon a prisoner condemned to death should she by accident meet him on his way to execution.

She exercised great influence in worldly affairs, and in all religious and state ceremonies was a person of great importance. But any negligence of her duties was severely punished. If the sacred fire was allowed to go out the Vestal in whose charge it was was scourged; the fire being re-kindled by the Pontifex Maximus by means of the wooden drill, already mentioned. In later times a concave mirror or burning glass was allowed to be used. Once a year the fire was solemnly extinguished, on the 1st of March, the Pontifex Maximus relighting it. A similar custom, probably a survival of this pagan rite, is found in the Church of Rome today, when, on Holy Saturday, all lights having been previously extinguished, fire is kindled by means of a flint and the Paschal candle is lit.

The coin with the three statues, a photograph of which is shown on the right (by kind permission of the British Museum), is of the time of Vespasian, A. D. 70-79, and was probably struck by this Emperor to commemorate the restoration of the Temple of Vesta after it had been burnt down in the great fire in Nero's reign (64 A. D.). Owing to its ancient institution from pre-historic times, this temple never received consecration from the augurs, and was not, strictly speaking, a *templum* proper, but an *ædes sacra*.



The original building was burnt by the Gauls in 390 B. C. In 241 B. C. it was destroyed a second time; in the great fire in 64 A. D. it suffered a third time; and in 191 A. D., during the reign of Commodus, it was burnt for the fourth time. This is the temple shown on the coin of Vespasian, and of which nothing remains but the coin to give us an idea of its appearance. After the fire in the time of Commodus, Septimius Severus rebuilt it a fifth time, and of this building a few fragments remain, but we are told they are of poor workmanship; a few pieces of columns, some lacunaria, and a fragment of ornamental frieze—and that is all. It is probable that the fourth temple (the one with which we are dealing) was far superior in workmanship to the last, belonging as it did to an age when Roman art was still at its highest. The temple was circular, we are told, to symbolize the round earth, its dome representing the canopy of heaven.

The earlier buildings, however, as shown by a coin of the Republic, appear to have had conical roofs. This doubtless discloses the method of construction which in those earlier times (B. C. 241) was probably similar to that employed in the treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ and in the East, where the dome was built in horizontal courses, one stone slightly projecting above the other until the top was reached, for although the early Etruscans knew of and used the true or radiating arch as we see today in the Cloaca Maxima at Rome, yet without the use of "centring" and concrete it would have been impossible to roof the "tholus" with a semi-circular dome, the earliest examples of which are found at the baths at Baiae, near Naples, and date from the latter part of the Republic. These were built in tufa, with horizontal courses in brick and cement. As seen from the coins, the temple was a circular peripteral building of the Corinthian order; it was situated to the south of the Forum, skirted by the Sacra Via, which took its name from the sanctity of this and other sacred buildings close by. The house of the Vestals was adjoining the temple, and of this many interesting remains exist.

The tholus stood upon a platform of concrete and tufa ten feet high, and it is thought that this platform and the foundations of the steps belonged to the original

temple. The balustrade, as restored in the drawing, was probably of pierced marble representing wooden beams, the intersections bolted together with marble bosses. This form of balustrading was, we are told, universally employed in Rome, where many examples still exist.

The coin on the left, also in the British Museum collection, is a posthumous coin of Augustus, and shows the third temple built after the fire in 241 B. C., and destroyed in 64 A. D. Here we clearly see the large, high podium on which the temple stood. The bull and the ram which, according to the coin, adorned the steps of the podium doubtless represent the sacrificial animals. The temple itself stood in the center of the platform, and had a peristyle of eighteen columns, its entrance faced due east, and, according to a bas-relief preserved in Rome, the building was raised on a circular podium with a central flight of steps, and not upon a ring of steps like the Temple of Mater Matuta in the Forum Boarium which so closely resembled it, and which for many years was erroneously called the Temple of Vesta.

The statues as seen on the coins of Vespasian confirm the existence of a second flight of steps which would have to be adorned, and which also are seen on the coin. The third central figure might represent either Vesta herself or the Senior Vestal, the Virgo Vestalis Maxima, holding the Palladium, and a patera with which to pour libations on the sacred fire.

Between the fluted shafts of the marble columns bronze grilles were fixed reaching to the top. Pliny describes the gilded tiles of Syracusan bronze with which the dome was covered in his time, and which the coins would appear to emphasize. In the center of the dome was an opening for the escape of the smoke. It is generally accepted that circular buildings had, as it were, two roofs, the dome necessarily resting upon the cella wall, which was carried up higher than the entablature as shown in the drawing, and a second flat roof covering the peristyle, but the coins make no distinction in this respect. A timber covering may have extended over the whole to the cornice, which would have given a flatter appearance to the roof externally, and have been more in accordance with the representation on the bas-relief which, given the wider scope enjoyed by the draughtsman, would probably have been a more faithful rendering of the actual building; but, on the other hand, the coin with its many restrictions would be most likely to seize upon and accentuate the main features, and the roundness of the dome externally would certainly appear to have been a very prominent one, so it is difficult to arrive at the truth in regard to this point, and a compromise between the bas-relief and the coin has been aimed at in the above drawing. The figures on the sides of the steps would appear to be Vestals, the one on the right holding a staff and a fan, with which no doubt to fan the fire, the other, as suggested by Professor Donaldson, probably holding up a sistrum in her right hand. If this instrument was used in connection with the worship of Vesta, it probably came from Egypt long before the introduction of the worship of Isis in Rome, which happened shortly before the Christian era began.

NEW ISSUES.



We herewith illustrate a new Chinese dollar which is probably a specimen of the much talked issue for general circulation. The obverse shows the dragon and clouds, in center, in Chinese "Yi Yuan" or one dollar. On the reverse in the center in Chinese are four characters meaning Ta Ching (the name of the present dynasty) precious silver piece, at top four Man Chu words, at bottom four Chinese characters meaning the third year of Hsuan Tung, the name of the present Emperor. We are indebted to Mr. Ramsden of the Jun Kobayagawa Co., Yokohama, Japan, for the impression of the coin.

THE PEALE MUSEUM TOKENS.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Gill of Baltimore, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a group of paintings owned by Dr. George Reuling of Baltimore. Included in the group is a life-size canvas of George Washington, painted by Charles Willson Peale, which has an interesting history. Dr. Reuling has documentary evidence that it was painted by Peale at the commission of Washington for presentation to Louis XVI.; that the French monarch gave it to Lafayette on the occasion of the latter's return from America, and that for a long time it held a place of honor in Lafayette's home, and after his death it was purchased by the celebrated Parisian collector, Marsile; that at the sale of his collection in 1857 it was bought by C. Duhamel of New Orleans, was later purchased by Judge Tissot of the same city, and from his estate passed to Dr. Reuling. If the bill becomes a law, this painting, with the others, will find its way into the national collection of art in Washington.

Charles Willson Peale was perhaps the most celebrated portrait painter of his day in this country. Many of the portraits of the men in public life of Revolutionary times were painted by him, and it is recorded that he painted portraits of Washington no less than six times — in 1772, 1778, 1781, 1783, 1786 and 1795.

While the history of Peale as an artist is of great interest, it is by the tokens issued in connection with the museum of natural history founded by him in Philadelphia that he is best known to numismatists. So far as I can learn, the history of these tokens or his museum has never been recorded in numismatic journals, and is here given probably for the first time.



Charles Willson Peale was born of English parents at Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on April 16, 1741. He removed to Annapolis in 1762, where he carried on successively the trade of saddler, harnessmaker, silversmith, watchmaker and engraver. In 1767, at the age of 26, he received instructions in painting from Hesselius of Annapolis, and afterwards from Copley in Boston, and West in England. He removed to Philadelphia in 1776, but the times were not propitious for the arts, and, besides, the artist was a patriot. He was made a captain of volunteers, joined Washington, and fought in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. (From certain details of the background in the portrait mentioned above, showing, as it does, Nassau Hall at Princeton, it is believed that the work was executed about that time.)

In 1784 Peale opened his museum at his residence, corner of Third and Lombard streets, Philadelphia. He had painted and preserved a large collection of portraits, to which he added many natural curiosities. In 1794 the Philosophical Society granted him the use of its buildings on Fifth street, below Chestnut, and the museum was transferred there in September of that year. By an act of the Legislature, passed March 17, 1802, Peale was authorized to occupy the east room of the lower story of the State House (now known as Independence Hall) and all the upper story. It is also recorded that in 1809 Peale petitioned the Legislature to allow the city and county of Philadelphia to convert the vacant wings of the State House into fire-proof offices, and that perpetual use of the upper part be granted to the museum. At this time the museum contained 200 stuffed animals, 1000 specimens of birds, 4000 specimens of insects, a collection of minerals, cabinets of serpents, fishes, etc., and over 100 portraits of famous statesmen and soldiers painted by Peale. In addition to these he had on exhibition the skeleton of a mammoth which had been dug up in a marl pit in Ulster County, New York, which was later exhibited in Baltimore, and afterwards in Europe.

In February, 1821, the museum was incorporated as "The Philadelphia Museum." The incorporators were Pierce Butler, Raphael Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Coleman Sellers and Rubens Peale, all of whom, except Mr. Butler, were members of the Peale family. In 1828 the museum was removed to the Philadelphia Arcade, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where it remained till 1838. In that year it was removed to the northeast corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, in a building erected by the company at a cost of \$130,000. The enterprise was not successful from this time, and in 1844 it was closed and the collection sold.

[NOTE.—In 1869, at a sale held by Mason & Co. at Philadelphia, were 262 lots from Peale's Museum of Philadelphia. One lot was catalogued "Haverland's design for the Museum Building, founded by Charles Willson Peale, A. D. 1784. 26 by 40.—ED.]



Mr. Peale died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1827, aged 85 years, active and industrious to the last. He was a man of uncommon gifts, and would have attained greater fame as a painter had he concentrated in the cultivation of this one art the wonderful energies given to so many pursuits. Mr. Peale had several children, and he gave to most of them the names of famous painters. He was enthusiastic in art, and probably cherished the fond idea that the boys he named Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Titian and Rubens would some day attain the fame of their great patrons, and his eldest daughter become a second Angelica Kauffman.

Of special interest to collectors is the fact that another son, Franklin Peale, succeeded Adam Eckfeldt as chief coiner at the Philadelphia mint in 1839. Franklin Peale was appointed melter and refiner of the mint on January 5, 1836. Upon the retirement of Mr. Eckfeldt as chief coiner he recommended Mr. Peale as his successor.

Franklin Peale had the distinction of having been born in the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, in which building, as stated above, his father's museum was located at the time of his birth, October 15, 1795. When four months old he was presented to the society by his father as "the first child born in Philosophical Hall," and with a request that the society should name him. He was accordingly called after the chief founder and first president of the society—Franklin. (The foregoing information regarding Franklin Peale is from Evans' "History of the Mint.")

After the incorporation of the Museum in 1821 admission tokens or "tickets" in metal were issued bearing the portrait of Charles Willson Peale, the founder. The obverse has a profile bust of Peale to left, with the inscription "CHARLES WILLSON PEALE, FOUNDER." Below the bust, "1784" (date of founding of the Museum). The reverse has the inscription "* PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM * INCORPORATED 1821." In the center, a wreath enclosing "ADMIT THE BEARER."

These were no doubt the "tickets" intended for the use of the general public.

There is another variety of this token which probably served a similar purpose. On the reverse of this, instead of the words "Admit the bearer," there is a stamped or engraved number. I have noted in sale catalogues the following numbers on the tokens: 1, 18, 30, 41, 46, 48. Tokens numbered 22 and 43 also are known. This variety was probably an issue of about fifty consecutively numbered pieces distributed by the management as passes to the Museum among their friends. Specimens are also found with neither lettering nor number, perhaps being pieces from the lot furnished by the die-cutters and not stamped or engraved by the management.

All the above were struck in copper or bronze, and these are sometimes found gilded. At least one specimen with "Admit the Bearer" exists in silver.

In the Bushnell sale one of these tokens was offered, a silver proof, with "To J. P. Norris" from the management. In the same sale there was also offered "a trial impression in lead."

The Peales also had a branch museum in Baltimore, and possibly in other cities.

The elder Peale opened a branch at Baltimore in 1784, but this passed into the hands of Chas. Peale Polk (evidently a relative), and was discontinued in 1796, and shortly afterward Raphael and Rembrandt Peale opened the "Baltimore Museum" in the same building, also at the same time doing portrait painting. In 1813 Rembrandt Peale came to Baltimore to reside permanently, and erected a building on Holliday street north of Lexington street for a museum. This was called Peale's Museum, and for many years was one of the chief attractions of the city. This building afterward became the City Hall, and was used by the city for that purpose for many years.

I never heard of any tokens being issued for this museum.

Rembrandt Peale was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1788, and at the age of 17 executed a portrait of Washington from life. He died Oct. 4, 1860, aged 83 years.

On receipt of one of the medals struck on the inauguration of the collection of Washington medals in the Mint, February 22, 1860, Rembrandt Peale wrote as follows:—

"In acknowledging the receipt of your polite note of yesterday, accompanied by the Memorial Medal of Washington, I would express the peculiar pleasure your present affords me as a specimen of American art, gracefully designed, exquisitely finished, and the best medallic likeness of the great original which has come under my notice."

PEALE'S NEW YORK MUSEUM.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

Peale's Museum from what can be learned, was established in New York City in 1825. We infer that 1825 was the year, for this date is borne by a copper "Admit Ticket" bearing the name of the Museum. The first reference to Peale's Museum we find in a full-page advertisement in the New York City Directory of 1826-27. This advertisement was headed "Peale's New York Museum of Fine Arts, in the Parthenon, Broadway, opposite the City Hall." One department, devoted to all sorts of curiosities, among which were snakes, lizards, and an Egyptian mummy, was known as the Long Room. There was also a gallery of paintings by eminent artists. The Lecture Room accommodated visitors to the Museum during philosophical and miscellaneous experiments. The museum evidently was conducted by Rubens Peale, whose address in the Directory was given, "Museum, 252 Broadway."

In an advertisement in a newspaper of New York dated 1831 the announcement was made that Peale's Museum had been reopened with splendid additions and improvements, all the apartments having been enlarged, and an entire story had been added to "this extensive and valuable establishment of the works of Nature and Art. Those who visit the Museum during the day," the advertisement continued, "have the privilege of returning the same evening, without further charge. * * * Tickets for



a whole family for one year, \$10; ticket for a gentleman with the privilege of a lady each time with him, for one year, \$5; single admission, as usual, 25 cents; children, half price."

The leading museum attractions of the day were exhibited at Peale's Museum, and the exhibition of the Siamese twins was especially announced in 1831. It seems to have been conducted until some time in 1842. The directories from 1826-7 to 1836 mention Rubens Peale, Museum, 252 Broadway, with various New York City residential addresses. The Directory of 1823 gives the name of Rembrandt Peale, "portrait painter, 254 Broadway,"—next door to the Museum. The Directory of 1837 gives Rubens Peale's residential address Brooklyn. In this year the name Charles W. Peale was added to the Directory, the address given as Flushing. The Directory for 1843 does not mention either, so it is probable the museum was not continued after 1842.

The Peale Museum tokens issued for the New York establishment are known in but one design, though were struck in two metals—copper and tin, both of which are quite rare. It is not unlikely that the copper tokens were given to yearly subscribers.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



The new year starts with the discovery of a very important variety of the private gold coinage of California—a five-dollar piece bearing the stamp of “J. S. O.” These initials represent a private minting firm that did business in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849, under the title of J. S. Ormsby & Co. For many years it has been widely known that this firm issued a ten-dollar piece, which is of excessive rarity, but the existence of a five-dollar piece had never even been suspected nor suggested until the writer found mention of such a variety in a letter written by a California pioneer to the *San Jose Pioneer* in 1877. This letter, which is reprinted in full in connection with the history of the mint of Ormsby & Co., in an article on California’s pioneer gold coinage, now running in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, stated that Ormsby & Co. made both \$5 and \$10 pieces. The writer took exception to the first named denomination, as up to the time of printing the article in the numismatic magazine it had never been heard of. In the latter part of December, however, a specimen came to light and, in conjunction with J. W. Scott, the veteran numismatist, the writer purchased the \$5 piece illustrated above from the estate of Jacob B. Moore, who was formerly librarian of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Moore’s father, Jacob B. Moore, Sr., was the first postmaster of San Francisco, and Mr. Moore, Jr., was one of his assistants. It was during his employment in the postoffice that Mr. Moore obtained the Ormsby piece, together with a few other pioneer five-dollar gold pieces. These coins had been laid away ever since Mr. Moore’s return from California. The design of the newly discovered denomination, as will be observed by those who have seen the ten-dollar piece, is of the same character, and without doubt the same punches were used for both denominations. On the ten-dollar piece there are thirty-one stars, which coincide with the number of states in the Union upon the admission of California, and which event the coin’s design anticipated, for at the time it was supposed to have been made California was not a state. It was not admitted until 1850. There is room for doubt whether all the Ormsby pieces were struck in 1849. The writer of the letter quoted above stated that the firm coined in both 1849 and 1850. And of course there is a possibility that the ten-dollar piece may have been coined in that year, although all the information obtainable points to the coinage of 1849 alone. There are but three located specimens of the ten-dollar piece—one in the mint at Philadelphia, one in the collection of Virgil M. Brand, and the third was disposed of at the sale of the collection of Andrew Zabriskie of New York. So far as can be learned the five-dollar gold piece is unique. It is in splendid condition, and does not appear to have received any circulation worth mentioning. The firm of Ormsby & Co., so far as can be learned, was composed of Dr. J. S. and Major William M. Ormsby. Their assay office and mint was situated on K street, in Sacramento, just below the site of the Golden Eagle. Dr. Ormsby was a member of the California legislature in 1858. Major Ormsby was one of the Nevada pioneers, and owned the third house in the Eagle Valley, on the site of what is now Carson City. He was prominent in early Nevada affairs and was one of the prime movers in the organization of a Territorial Government. Ormsby County, Nev., was named after him. Identified with him was O. H. Pierson, another California pioneer, who had been a clerk in the Ormsby mint in Sacramento. During the Indian troubles in 1860, Major Ormsby, with a force of 105 men, had a fight with a band of Pah Ute Indians, under the leadership of Chiquito Winnemucca (Black Rock Tom, as he was known) near Pyramid Lake, the result of which was a disastrous defeat of the white men. Major Ormsby and about sixty others were killed.



The above medal, for the loan of which we are indebted to John L. Hitchcock, of San Francisco, recalls one of the most important periods in the history of that city—that during which the Vigilance Committee reached its greatest power and for a number of years controlled the municipality. The Vigilance Committee had been organized originally in 1851, in order to punish a gang of roughs who were committing all sorts of outrages, with practically no opposition. After the work of the committee had then been accomplished, and the city once more restored to some semblance of a law-abiding community, the organization, though keeping up its form, ceased all active work until 1856. In that year a fresh series of outrages made it necessary for the citizens once more to organize the committee, which soon assumed the proportions of a small army.

The Vigilance Committee reorganized on May 15, 1856, and elected William T. Coleman, a prominent business man, as its president. The rank and file embraced citizens from all walks of life—business men and workmen, Democrats and Republicans. The organization of the first regiment provided for ten centuries, or companies, of 100 men each. Each member was given a number, for it was decided not to use names, but that each member should be designated by numerals to show the order of his admission into the committee, and that he should be known only by this number. Mr. Coleman was given No. 1. The secretary's number was 33. Isaac Bluxone, Jr., was No. 33, which explains the meaning of the figures which became in time such a terror to evil-doers.

Charles Doane was made the commander-in-chief of the forces of the Vigilance Committee. The men were armed with flintlock muskets, commenced drilling, and were soon put upon a military basis. In July, 1856, the committee consisted of 1 battalion, 4 companies of artillery, 1 squadron, 2 troops of dragoons, 4 regiments, and 32 companies of infantry—in all, 6,000 men under arms. Their arsenal contained 1,900 muskets, 250 rifles, 300 dragoon sabres, 55 artillery swords, 4 brass six-pounders, 2 iron nine-pounders mounted on ship carriages, 5 two and four-pounders, and harness for thirty horses.

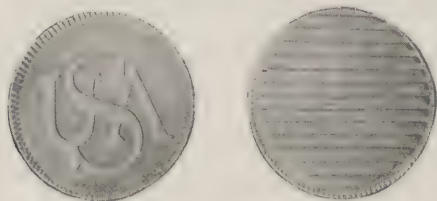
The seal of the committee was somewhat similar to the obverse design of the medal. In the center of the field was the All-Seeing Eye, above which was the word "Committee." Below the eye, "Vigilance, San Francisco." Around the border, *FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM. NO CREED. NO PARTY. NO SECTIONAL ISSUES.* The seal was about two and one-half inches in diameter. The design of the All-Seeing Eye, the favorite Mormon emblem, Mr. Hitchcock suggests, may be attributed to Sam Brannan, a former Mormon elder, who had been president of the committee of 1851, and who was a prominent member of that of 1856.

On May 25, 1856, a meeting of citizens of Sacramento was held for the purpose of forming a similar committee in that city, and on that date C. P. Huntington wrote a letter to President Coleman requesting a copy of the by-laws and information regarding the method of organization of the San Francisco committee.

The San Francisco committee succeeded in restoring a state of law and order, and through its efforts caused the capital punishment of several malefactors and forced others to leave the state, and even the country. It adjourned in 1859, and just before adjournment held a grand parade, in which were over 6,000 men. The record of the committee of 1856 extends from May 15, 1856, to Nov. 3, 1859.

It was at this time that the above illustrated silver medal was struck, which was furnished any member desiring it. In the edge of the medal loaned by Mr.

Hitchcock are incused the capital letters "C" and "H," which probably stand for Company, or Century, H. The firm of Vachon & Giron, whose initials "V & G" are shown on the medal, engraved the dies for it, we are informed by Mr. Hitchcock. Their place of business was situated on Kearny, near Commercial street.



No. 1. The above illustration shows the Bar Cent, the dies for which were engraved by J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. This piece is one described under No. 2 in the work entitled "An Accurate and Descriptive Catalogue of the Medals, Cards, and Fac-Similes Struck from Dies made by J. A. Bolen," which was published at Providence, R. I., in 1905. The dies were cut in 1862, and sixty-five specimens are said to have been struck in copper. Like other imitative work executed by Mr. Bolen, this Bar Cent represents a clever bit of die-cutting.

The following interesting communication in regard to the admission of certain political medalets to the list of Hard Times tokens has been received from Everett Van Voorhis, of Nelsonville, N. Y. Mr. Van Voorhis has made a special study of this series, has brought together a fine collection, and his opinions are well worthy of consideration. He writes: "You ask in *THE NUMISMATIST* for the opinions of those interested in the Hard Times tokens series whether the little medalets dated 1840 and 1841, pictured on page 426, should or should not be included with the Hard Times tokens. I for one have given this a careful consideration, and no doubt some will not agree with me on account of four that are already included in Mr. Low's work—Nos. 56, 57, 162 and 163. I have picked these four out, as they are of about the same date as the medalets pictured, and they are medals, and were issued as such. But if one takes the trouble to read the inscriptions, or to notice the other devices, such as the safe, eagle, etc., you can see they have some bearing on the subject. W. Elliot Woodward in the write-up of the Levick collection, May 26-29, 1884, says under Lot 499 (new Hard Times Token No. 56): 'Hardly of this series, but relates wholly to the subject which gave rise to it.' Now these little medalets that have been pictured are purely political, picturing as they do the log cabin, scales, etc. Though they are dated 1840 and 1841, it does not seem possible to me that they could have been used as currency. They can be nothing more than medals, and worn as such by those interested in that particular candidate for office. There are no doubt many store cards which have a right in the series that are not now included, but these little political medals, I, for one, can say that they should not be included." In response to another letter from the editor, Mr. Van Voorhis says further on the subject: "I see you do not agree with me altogether, saying, 'from information gathered nearly everything of a metallic nature was used as currency at that time.' This may be so, but we are not positive that they were generally used. If so, they must have used the larger medals also, and any metallic pieces, whether medals or what not. Because the pieces pictured have a date does not prove they were used as currency any more than others undated and proved to be of the time. To my mind the people of that time would naturally, if they did use anything in the medalet line, use only those having certain inscriptions or devices that pertained to the times on the currency question then in vogue. They may have used any of the other medalets in a pinch if the pieces could be made to pass, but I can't see that they should be classed as tokens and placed in the Hard Times series. I may be wrong, though; if so, it will not hurt my feelings to be corrected."

The reason why the political medalets above referred to have been thought worthy of admission to the Hard Times series is principally because they bear dates that bring them within the range defined by Mr. Low in his work on the Hard Times tokens. The scope of the list of Hard Times tokens has been enlarged from time to time until it is susceptible of the admission of pretty nearly anything of a metallic character of interest during the period of Hard Times up to

1844. This period, no doubt, could easily be stretched to 1849, when substantial returns of gold first were made from the newly discovered gold fields of California, which discovery placed the United States on its feet, as one might say, and since which we have had unparalleled prosperity. The original list of Hard Times tokens was that arranged by Charles I. Bushnell. In his work he assembled many of the pieces now in Mr. Low's list, relating to the United States Bank, under the common head of "Political Tokens." Mr. Bushnell listed the little medalets referred to above under the head of "Election Medalets." Among these election medalets are quite a number that are now regularly listed and numbered in Mr. Low's list. Some, indeed, are among the rarest in the Hard Times series. The next list of these pieces was made by J. N. T. Levick, and published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1870. This list numbered fifty-six pieces, and bore the title of the "Hard Times Tokens of 1837." Of course many varieties that are now mentioned were omitted from this list. The *Coin Collectors' Journal* later on published an extended list, and the first substantial list was that arranged by Mr. Low and published in 1886, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages. In a revised list he admitted store cards dated within the period. And in the 1900 edition of his work he states that he regards the following pieces as being admissible to the list: Those having reference to the controversy about the United States Bank; those bearing popular satirical and political maxims of the period; those with devices and inscriptions imitating more or less closely the legal coinage; shop cards, dated, of the period, and mulings with either the obverses or reverses of any of the period. In the Supplement of 1906 Mr. Low makes further additions that bring his numbers to 183. In his preface he says: "There are many undated cards of which there is ample proof that they were struck within the period mentioned, which I have not included. It will be noticed, however, that the most of those which have no date, but which will be given below, have some reference to the political conditions of the time, upon which the entire series bears. It will also be noted that I have almost invariably avoided those pieces which do not conform to the size of the 'old red cent,' but even here there are a few exceptions, wherein I have judged there were good reasons why they should not be excluded."

It will thus be seen that there has been considerable trouble experienced by Mr. Low in the selection of pieces that might be properly added to the list. And it is almost impossible to add only those pieces which conform to a rigid line. His purpose has been without doubt to include all such pieces as properly belong to that period—pieces which bear allusions to the leading political questions of the day, and cards that have passed as currency, especially those that bore a date within the period mentioned. And he frankly acknowledges that even the date proposition must be overlooked in order to assemble a proper list of the Hard Times series. The date unquestionably shows that a piece has been struck within the period dealt with. If it can be proved that the piece or pieces circulated as currency, in our opinion that fact makes them eligible to admission to the series. If a store card can be shown to have been issued in the period mentioned, whether or not it bears a date, it also should be added.



We will take, for example, the Rutter store card, issued in Boston. That bears simply the advertisement of a storekeeper. It does not show a date. Yet it should, in our opinion, be admitted to the list. Mr. Woodward in one of his catalogues stated that Mr. Rutter had told him that the storecards had been made by a Boston blacksmith about 1836. A handful of them had been given Mr. Rutter by the blacksmith, and Mr. Rutter said he had passed them out as change to his customers. The local District Attorney, he said, called later and informed Mr. Rutter that he would lay himself liable to prosecution if he continued the practice. That is sufficient to show, in our opinion, that the Rutter piece should be added to the list. There are numerous other instances. Of course it will take time to hunt up their history. But it can be done, in the most cases. The politi-

cal medalets in question were issued within the limits already fixed by Mr. Low—the dates they bear prove that fact. Now, if they were used as currency they should be put in the list along with such pieces as Nos. 57 and 162. For while they do not bear allusions to the currency questions of the times, as do Nos. 57 and 162, still they were of about the same size and workmanship, and are as much susceptible of being termed a "token" if they have passed as currency as the Van Buren pieces numbered 57 and 162. Of course it is difficult for one to say positively that this or that piece is entitled to admission to the list. No one knows this better than Mr. Low, who has devoted so much time to the series. It opens a very interesting question, and one out of which the list of Hard Times tokens is sure to derive benefit. A search for information bearing upon the pieces issued during this most interesting period of our country's history is sure to bring to light many points of interest that will demonstrate the right of a number of pieces now known to be included in a more extended list of tokens issued during the Hard Times period. Even if the scope of the Hard Times tokens were enlarged to include all the political medalets known to have been issued at the time, still it would not suffer, but rather would be improved by the addition, and more especially if to these were added the store cards known to have been struck during the same period, which represent a series that upon proper study will be shown to be of as much interest as any of the other United States issues. We thank Mr. Van Voorhis for his opinion, and trust that other readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* will favor us.



Undoubtedly the above dollar represents the very first design of the Standard Dollar with the olive branch containing nine leaves. Apparently, when it was decided to abandon the olive branch with three leaves—popularly known as a club—the above design was produced, for the envelope which contained the piece bore the memorandum that it was "one of the three struck for Director to decide whether design all right." It therefore represents the first issue of the design showing the eagle with seven feathers in the tail and with nine leaves in the olive branch. And it is also unquestionably a pattern, for it differs materially from the other known variety showing seven feathers in the tail. The only seven-feather variety mentioned in Haseltine's Type Table—No. 5—states that there was one berry and the letter "A" touched the eagle's wing. In this pattern there are FIVE berries, and the letter does not come near the wing. But, most important of all, and a fact that points most conclusively to the piece being a pattern, is that the tiny letter "M" which appears on all other varieties of the Standard Dollar—on the bow knot on the reverse—is omitted from the above piece. The opinion of such die experts as Howard R. Newcomb and David Proskov has been sought. Neither has ever seen nor heard of a similar variety. William H. Woodin is the owner of the piece, which he regards as one of the very rarest of his fine collection of silver dollars.

We find in the *New York Courier and Enquirer* of April 31, 1831, the following advertisement regarding the "Clinton Lunch," which tends once more to put in doubt the place of issue of the Clinton Lunch token, mention of which appeared in the October *NUMISMATIST*. At that time we thought the piece should be attributed to Hartford, Conn., as up to that time no reference to its association with New York City had been found, except that certain collectors of store cards had assigned it to New York City. The advertisement follows:

CLINTON LUNCH—The proprietor of the Clinton Lunch, corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, has recently fitted up the above establishment in good

style, as an Eating and Restaurant House—where Plates of every description the market affords are served at One Shilling Per Plate, including vegetables. Breakfast ready at 6—Dinner commenced at 12—Beefsteaks, Oysters, Cutlets, Hot Coffee, Muffins, and Pies at all Hours.

Parties furnished with private rooms and families supplied with Beefsteaks, Cutlets, and Oysters, either cooked or raw, at all times.

Steamboat passengers and persons residing in the upper part of the city, will find this a very convenient stopping place to refresh themselves or to take a Lunch. No pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and the Proprietor will be thankful for that share of patronage he merits.



Above we show two varieties of the store cards issued by Robert Ruggles in New York City, and which probably may be assigned to the Hard Times series. Lyman H. Low in the Betts catalogue states that "Mr. Ruggles from 1825 to 1854 is found in the Directory at fourteen different addresses. Singularly, the one on his card is not among them. He was a Colonel of New York State Militia." In the New York Courier and Enquirer of October 3, 1831, we find two advertisements of Mr. Ruggles. The first reads:

GOLD LEAF MANUFACTORY, No. 24 Vestry Street—Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Bronze, Wholesale and Retail. R. B. Ruggles. N. B.—The above article put in order for exportation. German bronzes for sale.

In the same paper, and of the same date, we find:

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF.—Gold and Silver Bronze, Dentists' Gold and Tin Foil Manufactory, No. 24 Vestry Street. The above article warranted first quality and sold at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, at the Factory and by agents, Wm. Fuller, 37 Chatham St., and G. Nuttman, 70 Broad, corner of Beaver St. ROBERT B. RUGGLES.

N. B.—Composition Bronzes of various qualities and colors.

One of the cards bears the name of Bale, the well-known early New York die cutter. Further information regarding these pieces would be welcome.

Our attention has been drawn by F. J. Carpenter of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to two varieties of the 1857 flying cent. Mr. Carpenter writes: "Will you kindly advise me whether the two 1857 eagle cents, which I inclose, are included in the known varieties of these cents, as I have never seen only the two specimens which I inclose. You will note one has an ear or tongue or tail to the 'U' in the word 'UNITED,' and in the other the 'N' and 'E' of 'ONE' seem to be joined. If these are genuine varieties in your judgment, should they not be added to the list?" Will not some reader of THE NUMISMATIST, who has made a special study of the die varieties, kindly reply to Mr. Carpenter. The tongue seems to indicate a break or defect in the die.

THE JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

As is already well known to readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the will of the late Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., provided for the gift of his large and splendid collection of coins, medals and currency to his native state of Connecticut. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Mitchelson and the authorities of the state, the writer was invited to render some assistance in making the transfer of the collection and also to make some suggestions regarding the preparation of the coins for exhibition. In the week before the holidays just passed, this work was performed in the beautiful new library of the state at Hartford.

This splendid bequest of Mr. Mitchelson is of more than passing concern to those interested in coins throughout the country, and it is likewise of much more than passing interest to the public museums and libraries of the country. Though not the first, it is one of the very few collections of coins to build up which an owner had expended great care and much money, to be given to a public institution. Only the collectors who were close to Mr. Mitchelson, and know the extent and value of his collection, and above all know the indefatigable industry with which he pursued his chiefest amusement of searching and acquiring rare and fine coins, know of the really fine bequest that has fallen to Connecticut. Its value cannot be measured by its market price, great though that is. The collection might be bought up for a certain sum, say \$75,000, but no man competent to bring such a collection of coins together, would for a moment entertain the thought of undertaking to duplicate the results of Mr. Mitchelson's efforts for that amount. For, should a collector, like Mr. Mitchelson, value his work in making his collection as work, instead of regarding it as play, he would demand for his work and acquired expert services fully half the value of the collection. But not even so does one reach a fair basis of estimating the value of such a bequest, into which there has gone so much of the life of an aggressive and successful citizen, whose loyalty to his native state has thus been shown by an act that cannot but prove of the best example to many who have an abiding interest in their own state and of the country at large, and who possess accumulated treasures of cultural value of which they are seeking to make some disposition.

Some notion of the treasures of the collection will be given in another place in the near future. To many, and to collectors of coins in general, the richness of the gold series, especially of the half-eagles and quarter-eagles, is fairly well known, though perhaps rather surmised than understood. What surprised the writer as much as any feature was the number of private gold coins and their excellent condition. It is far from being one of the large collections of private gold; it is, however, very representative and to many will prove unexpectedly large.

The provision made by the state of Connecticut for the care and exhibition of collection is all that the deceased could have wished and the public desired. A splendid steel and concrete vault has been built into the wall of Memorial Hall, which is the spacious gallery of historical objects and portraits pertaining to the state, in one of the most beautiful library buildings in the country. This fire-proof vault, in a fire-proof building, is very ingeniously rendered burglar proof through the agency of the District Telegraph Company. And to guard still further against such burglarious raids as have in the last year or two been made on similar treasures of various museums and galleries, the exhibition of the collection will be made in the vault; for which purpose a large steel easel will stand just behind an inner plate-glass door, and will hold a number of trays containing the coins, or at least a large portion of the collection. This easel is well lighted and stands near enough to the visitor on the outside of the plate-glass door to render an inspection of the coins easy and comfortable.

To mention the bequest and the arrangements made by the State Library for its reception and care, without special mention of the manner in which Mrs. Mitchelson directed the execution of the terms of the will would be to leave the most important part unsaid. With ample opportunity to make reserves under the sensible and necessary elimination of duplicates, Mrs. Mitchelson insisted firmly and repeatedly that the terms of the testament and its codicil should be carried out in the broadest manner that the well-known views of her late husband would warrant; and in the light of "Uncle Joe's" notions of "condition" and "variety," and of her wishes, the work of selecting and arranging was in the most conscientious manner carried out. In a very real sense the "Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection," as it is inscribed on the open door of the vault, is a monument to the generosity of both members of that generous family.

The plan of the vault for the preservation and exhibition is due, as the writer understands, to Mr. George S. Godard, the efficient State Librarian. But to Mr.

Godard is due still a greater meed of credit. It need hardly be discussed here. But with a different sort of man at the head of the state library, and with the prospects of a long tenure of office, and all who knew Mr. Mitchelson well are fully aware that by now a big auction sale catalogue would very likely be in progress of preparation.

T. L. COMPARETTE,
Curator Numismatic Collection, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

THE MITCHELSON COLLECTION.

[From *Hartford Courant*, December 22, 1911.]

That famous collection of coins which was willed to Connecticut by the late Joseph C. Mitchelson, the collector, is now in the complete possession of the state, for an automobile containing Mrs. Joseph C. Mitchelson, George Mitchelson and State Librarian George S. Godard conveyed yesterday the remaining part of the great collection from the safety deposit vaults of the Aetna National Bank to Memorial Hall at the state library. It had the protection of the state last night for the first time, and is now completely controlled by state authority.

T. J. Comparette of the United States mint at Philadelphia is supervising the arrangement of this mighty collection, which is the life work of a numismatist, and an education for the general public. Mr. Comparette was expected in Hartford Wednesday evening. He comes by the permission of the director of the mint, Mr. Roberts. He was delayed in starting and did not arrive until yesterday morning. It will take several days to arrange the coins for inspection by the public, but it is the intention to make as complete a display of the collection as possible. Part of the collection was brought from Tariffville on Tuesday and Wednesday. The scope of Mr. Mitchelson's work has been to obtain as perfect examples as possible of everything used as money in or for America. Memorial Hall was closed to the public yesterday, while the executors of the will and the members of the family, with Mr. Comparette and Mr. Godard, arranged the coins.

Tables were spread in the hall bearing trays and the coins. People interested in the collection were in the hall yesterday, and for a form carried trays of coins into the vault, the doors of which stood open for the reception. They were Mrs. Joseph C. Mitchelson and George Mitchelson, both of Tariffville; Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchelson Gorton, Miss Elizabeth Mitchelson Gorton and Joseph Mitchelson Gorton, all of Hartford; State Librarian Godard and Mr. Comparette. Previous to this ceremony a man appeared for the American District Telegraph Company, and explained the burglar device that maintains the safety of the collection.

The currency, both colonial and federal, medals, coins and books were brought in from Tariffville on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is impossible to estimate the value of the collection, and it never can be accurately estimated. There are single coins in the collection for which the sum of \$1,000 has been offered. The large vault contains 980 trays, 196 safety deposit boxes and 10 cupboards. Each safety deposit box holds five trays.

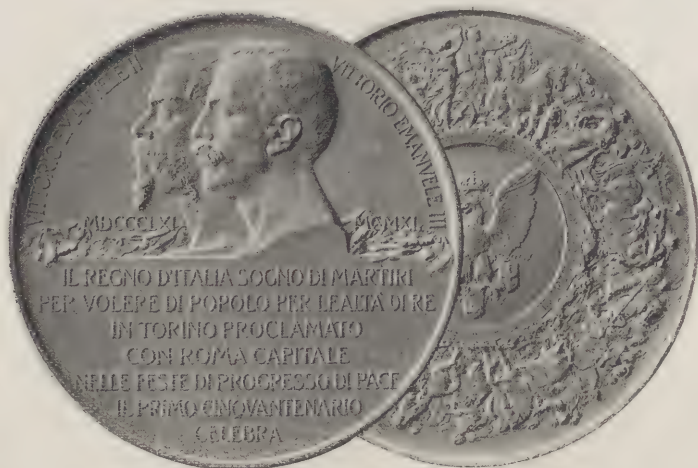
It is planned to display the coins upon an exhibition easel, occupying the entire space behind the plate-glass door. This easel will hold thirty-six trays. When the coins have been arranged on the trays, the coins themselves need not to be rearranged. Additional trays will be displayed for different exhibitions. Mr. Comparette speaking of the collection said yesterday: "I think it is undoubtedly one of the finest gifts that ever was given to any American library."

CENTENARY MEDAL OF VENEZUELA'S INDEPENDENCE.



Venezuela celebrated in July, 1911, the hundredth year of her independence, upon which occasion a commemorative medal was issued, designed by Rodriguez. On the obverse is shown a bust of Bolivar. Through the courtesy of the Hon. F. Alcantara, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, we are enabled to present an illustration of the medal to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S UNITY.



Before 1811 Italy was divided, and there was a ruler for almost every Province—Duke of Modena, King Ferdinand of Naples and Sicily, etc. In 1861, through the efforts of Garibaldi, Italy was made one under King Victor Emanuel II., grandfather of the present King, Victor Emanuel III. King Umberto, the first son of Victor II., and father of the present King, ruled between Victor Emanuel II. and Victor Emanuel III.

As said before, Italy was united in 1861, with the exception of Rome. In 1870, however, Rome was taken from the Pope (Pius IX.). Nevertheless the union of Italy is celebrated as if it occurred in 1861. Since 1861 the three Kings belonging to the Casa di Savoia have been the only rulers of Italy.

On the reverse of the commemorative medal, for an illustration of which we wish to thank Stefano Johnson, of Milan, Italy, there are allusions to the Casa di Savoia, beginning from mediæval times and continuing to the present. In the center is shown the royal eagle resting on the coat of arms of the cities of Turin, Florence, and Rome, which have at various periods been the seat of government since 1861. First Turin was the capital; then Florence; and since 1870 Rome has been the capital city.

J. de L.

THE DUNHAM PRIZE OF 1911

HALIFAX, YORKS, Sept. 21, 1911.

TO MR. W. F. DUNHAM.

DEAR SIR: I have received from Mr. Farran Zerbe the gold "Eagle" (ten dollar piece), being the prize given by you, and awarded to me, for my paper in *THE NUMISMATIST*, on "The Token Coinage of Great Britain and Ireland."

Kindly accept my thanks for providing the prize. This, and the other prizes which you have offered for competition, with a view to enhancing the interest in numismatics, and the American Numismatic Association, testify to your own interest in the science. * * *

I have read the comments on the 10 dollar and 20 dollar gold coins, as published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. It is quite impossible to bring forward a design which will give equal satisfaction to all.

I am quite aware that in currency specimens, fine lines are avoided to prevent excessive wear of the dies, and of the metal forming the coin. I do not know if the American Mint issues what we in England know as "specimen sets." These are from polished dies, and are struck, not in the ordinary press, where each coin as it is produced falls among a lot of others; but in medal presses, care being taken to prevent any marks or scratches appearing on the surface.

If specimen sets of your coinage are struck, possibly the "finish" of the

design on the ten dollar pieces, etc., may be more finely carried out than on the one to hand. "Whether the head" on the obverse is the best type to personify "Liberty" I am not prepared to say, but I think the design should have been somewhat smaller, to have allowed it to keep clear of the "stars." And on the reverse, the legend is "jambled" close to the rim and the "UNUM" has its first letter partly lost in the back of the "eagle."

Specimen sets of the new British coins have just been issued. (I enclose a news-cutting which will explain my views on them.)

I like to see the letters and figures clearly defined, as from clean cut dies. The tendency at the present is in the direction of the opposite. Recently a silver medal was issued by the Government, struck at the Royal Mint, to commemorate the Investiture of the Prince of Wales. The portrait of the Prince is in high relief, but it cannot be called fine work. Fine lines are absent, as is the case on the ten dollar piece. When compared with a halfpenny of 1799, present day coinage does not show to advantage so far as fine work goes. * * *

Again thanking you for providing the prize,

Yours respectfully,

S. H. HAMER.

[We desire to inform Mr. Hamer that "specimen" or "proof" sets of the United States coinage have been regularly issued at the Mint for a number of years. Owing to the peculiar nature of the St. Gaudens designs, it has been impossible to produce coins with the highly polished surfaces that usually distinguish "proof" coins from those issued for regular circulation. "Specimen" or "proof" sets of the St. Gaudens \$10 and \$20 pieces were struck, and placed on sale at the Mint, but there was little or no difference between them and the coins that were struck in the regular coining press for circulation. This fact discouraged collectors, and a new style of cabinet coin, showing a frosted surface, was struck in the latter part of 1910. While this style clearly enabled the "proof" to be distinguished from the regular coins, yet it did not seem to meet the full favor of collectors, who much preferred the coins with the highly polished surfaces. However, it will be impossible to issue such until a change of design is made. It is learned now that gold proofs of no kind will be issued at the Mint during 1912.—ED.]

CAMP FIRE CLUB GOLD MEDAL.



Above is shown a reproduction of the Gold Medal of Achievement recently presented to Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known naturalist, by the Camp Fire Club of America. The medal, which is not given for any one particular act of work, but for a life's achievement, was given to Mr. Seton in recognition of his work in arousing National interest in animal life, his work as a naturalist, his explorations in the north, and his activity in the interest of the Boy Scouts of America. The medal has been presented to but three others—President Roosevelt, Dr. William Hornaday, and Gifford Pinchot. We are indebted to Arthur F. Rice, Secretary of the Camp Fire Club, for a reproduction of the medal.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

BUSINESS MANAGER / / G. L. TILDEN

377 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

To whom all applications for Advertising Rates and Subscriptions must be sent.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

WE TRUST that the members of the A. N. A. will do what they can to bring the matter of the 1912 commemorative dollar mentioned in the January NUMISMATIST to the attention of those likely to take steps to put the plan of coinage into operation. The issue of such a dollar ought to be particularly acceptable to the Western and Southern States, for it really means the circulation of an unlimited number of silver dollars, upon which no charge for transportation would have to be paid.

From a coin collecting point of view it ought to excite an interest in coins that would give American numismatics an impetus that would have far-reaching results. The great coin collecting movement of the sixties was caused by the coinage of the little flying eagle cents. A similar movement commenced when the new St. Gaudens gold coins made their appearance in 1907. But the almost prohibitive figures at which these coins were held put them out of reach of the great majority of persons. The appearance of the Lincoln cents also caused a great deal of attention to be paid to United States coins, but the lack of variety prevented the continuance of that interest.

With the commemorative dollar assured, there would be an extraordinary number of attractive varieties, each of which would be well within the reach of persons of modest means. It is safe to say that not a few persons who now have no interest in coins would purchase a full set of such dollars on account of the various coats of arms. It is easy to imagine that the possessor of a full set of forty-seven or forty-eight commemorative dollars could easily be interested in other varieties of the United States silver dollar.

An important phase of such a commemorative issue would be that thereafter each State could have an authentic seal of exact design. Now, judging by impressions of the seals of certain States, they are much worn, and the whole design is scarcely distinguishable. When new seals are made they will differ materially from their predecessors. This cannot be avoided under the present system. California's first seal was made in 1850 by Albert Küner. In the eighties the same die cutter made another one, the first having become worn. Although made by the same hand, there must have been an appreciable difference between the two seals. The present seal, while of the same general design, no doubt differs from the first one made. And this is doubtless true, or will be true, of the seals of all other States.

If the commemorative dollar plan were put into operation, from the models of all the coats of arms on the coins could be made enlarged official seals to be used by the various States. These models could be made the official designs for the State, and filed away at the mint. Thereafter, when necessary to duplicate a State's seal a new one could be made from the original model, and thus the original seal could be perpetuated for all time.

THE December number of the Chicago Bulletin shows a substantial increase over that of November, being now of four pages, and containing many interesting items. We note the Chicago Numismatic Society is tabulating the varieties of store cards and

tokens pertaining to the city. This is a splendid idea, and one which might well be emulated in other cities by the local societies. We believe some years ago the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society issued a list of the tokens and cards of Philadelphia. This list, however, must now be very scarce, for we have never seen a copy. It is to be hoped that a list of the present known tokens of Chicago will be published in *The Bulletin*, in order that an idea of their extent and character may be learned, which may enable those living out of the city to make additions. We would like to see such a list of the tokens of New York brought together, which would undoubtedly embrace many interesting pieces. Boston also has many interesting old cards associated with it for a wide range of years, which would make a very substantial list if properly assembled.

HEREWITH we wish to express our thanks for a contribution to *THE NUMISMATIST* of ten dollars. The contributor desires his name to remain unknown, but takes this method of showing his interest in the official publication.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Congressman R. J. Bulkely, of Cleveland, Ohio, has framed a bill providing for the coinage of three-cent pieces. This bill will be introduced during the present session of Congress. The need for a three-cent piece is especially felt in Cleveland, where a three-cent carfare is charged.

The French government has ordered three copies of the 1870-71 war medal (which is generally struck in bronze) to be made in gold and presented to the King of Servia, Lord Kitchener, and General Baron Rappe of Sweden.

The eleventh volume of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, just published, contains an interesting paper on numismatics, well illustrated.

If those holding coin sales will send a number of the highest and most important prices brought they will be published in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The Royal Swedish Academy, at their annual meeting, on Dec. 20, decided to strike their yearly commemorative medal in memory of the author and artist, Egon Lundgren.

The Gobrecht silver dollars were the feature of the sale held by Lyman H. Low on Dec. 8, 1911. The new record of \$250 was brought for an 1838 dollar, with eagle in plain field, reeded edge. This is the least rare variety of the 1838 series. The previous record was \$205, brought at the Smith sale in 1906. Other high prices, among which were several records, follow:

1879. Stella. Barber design....	\$80.00	1858. Proof set. Minor and silver.....	\$40 00
1793. Cent. Crosby 12—L.....	15.50	1867. Two cents. Copper.....	3 00
1856. Flying eagle cent.....	8.50	1873. Set of six pattern trade dollars. Pfs. Reeded edges. Each.....	4.10
1836. Half dollar. Reeded edge	4.05	Fifteen cent note, Grant and Sherman. Green backs..	4.10
1836. Dollar. Name in field. Rev. stars and eagle. Pf.	141.00	Fifteen cent note, Grant and Sherman, with red back..	4.40
1836. Dollar. Name on base. Rev. stars and eagle. Pf.	21.00	Ten varieties silver dollars of 1799. Each.....	2.32
1838. Dollar. Rev. plain field. Reeded edge. Pf.....	250.00	Six varieties of 1800 silver dollar brought from.....	2.45 to 2.90
1839. Dollar. Rev. plain field. Reeded edge. Pf.....	58.00	1853. Quarter dollar. Without arrows. Very fine.....	8 50
1851. Dollar. Regular dies. Pf.	100.00	1865. Quarter dollar. Ex. fine	10 00
1852. Dollar. Regular dies. Pf. About fine.....	57.00	1877. Twenty cents. Proof.....	4.10
1855. Dollar. Brill. Pf.....	24.00		
1856. Proof set. Silver.....	48.00		
1858. Copper-nickel cent.....	2.20		

At a meeting of the Bavarian Numismatic Society held at Munich on October 21, Dr. Habich announced that all the dies of the celebrated forger Becker were now in the possession of the Imperial Numismatic Cabinet at Berlin. An investigation of these dies has accomplished some important results especially as to Becker's method of workmanship in imitating the types of ancient coins.

Edmund Billings, of Boston, who had charge of the distribution of the \$50,000 relief fund sent from Massachusetts for victims of the Messina earthquake, has been presented by the Italian government with a silver medal and diploma in recognition of his services. Both the decoration and the diploma were sent to Mr. Billings through the State Department at Washington.

An interesting topic was discussed at the meeting of the Numismatic Society of Nürnberg, Germany, on October 2. This is the connection of street names with numismatics, and instances were cited showing that no less than ten names of thoroughfares corresponded with those of personages prominent in numismatics.

In commemoration of the Durbar at Delhi, Henry Van den Bergh has presented to the British Museum the Bleazby collection of Mohammedan coins, which is regarded as the finest ever brought together by a private individual.

A change in the monetary system of Finland is understood to be contemplated. It is intended to introduce the Russian currency system there, with the ruble, instead of the Finnish mark, as the unit.

The Fritz medal, which was illustrated in the December number, has been awarded, in addition to the latest recipient, Sir William H. White, to Lord Kelvin, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Alva Edison, Charles T. Porter and Alfred Noble.

During the years 1910-11 the Archæological Museum at Syracuse, Italy, has acquired 349 new coins, of which 51 are gold specimens.

The *Giornale Numismatico* for December 15 contains an interesting paper on the current coins of Tripoli and their equivalents in Italian money.

British Ambassador James Bryce on January 6 presented to President Taft a gold medallion commemorative of the coronation of George V. as King of England.

In the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* Monsieur A. de Witte calls attention to the largest medal which has ever been struck. It appears that a firm of Johnson in Milan, have recently issued a medal of 120 millimetres to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy and they claim that this is the greatest diameter of any medal known. Mons de Witte, however, points out that the Belgian engraver, Laurent Joseph Hart, issued a medal of 150 millimetres upon the subject of a Memorial Column at Brussels, in September, 1859.

Any persons having access to files of English periodicals (such as the *Illustrated London News*), covering the years 1849-50, will please communicate with Albert R. Frey, our former editor. He is anxious to obtain certain memoranda concerning the conquests of the Territory of the Sikhs in the vicinity of Lahore, etc., and to any correspondent having the time at his disposal to make a search, he will furnish details.

We are informed by a prominent mint official that the dies for the nickel five-cent piece, with the mint letter "D," are about ready to send to Denver, at which branch mint coins of this denomination are about to be struck. This will represent the very first time that a nickel five-cent piece has been struck at any mint except the parent establishment at Philadelphia, and it is not unlikely that the near future will see the mint at San Francisco also engaged in the coinage of this denomination.

Joanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy in the Champagne in January, 1412, and the five hundredth anniversary of her birth will of course be extensively celebrated throughout France. J. Sanford Saltus has purchased for the American Numismatic Society a collection of 12 gold, 93 silver, and 97 bronze medals, all containing portraits of "La Pucelle," and they will probably be exhibited during February at the building of the society.

In the October number of THE NUMISMATIST (p. 378) attention was called to a sale of J. Schulman at Amsterdam which contained three rare U. S. territorial gold coins. The prices realized at this sale have now been received and it may be of interest to learn that the ten dollar Baldwin & Co., 1850, sold for 1050 florins (about \$155.00); the five dollar Norris, Grigg & Norris, 1849, for 120 florins (about \$18.00); and the five dollar Oregon Exchange Company of 1849 for 350 florins (about \$140.00).

It is said no gold pieces will be struck at the Philadelphia mint during 1912. If this be true, 1912 will be the only year, with the exception of 1816 and 1817, that

gold coins of one denomination or another have not been issued since the first gold coins were struck at the Philadelphia mint in 1795.

Sally Rosenburg of Frankfurt A. M. announces that he will sell at auction early in March or April a collection of about four hundred gold, silver and copper coins of the U. S., and collectors should send him requests for catalogues at once.

Not only is the Western section of the country experiencing a famine in subsidiary coinage, but a scarcity of such coins may later on be felt in the East. It will no doubt be surprising to learn that New York banks in order to obtain a quantity of silver coins are compelled to send to Denver for them, on which they are forced to pay transportation charges of about \$8 on the \$1,000. Even Philadelphia banks are forced to send to Denver for their silver coins. A prominent New York collector had considerable difficulty in obtaining ten dollars' worth of new silver coins at the cashier's window of the Philadelphia mint the other day. It is said the scarcity of new silver coins has been brought about by the endeavor on the part of the Treasury Department to drive into circulation \$22,000,000 worth of subsidiary coins now laid away in various sections of the country.

The firm of Dupriez sends, post free, to collectors, on application, its catalogues, with prices given, of coins and medals of any period or country. These catalogues, which are now being published, contain about fifteen thousand numbers per annum. The firm of Dupriez also sends, post free, on application, its illustrated catalogues of public sales of coins and medals. Ch. Dupriez, Avenue de Longchamps, 69, Brussels (Belgium).

Judging by a special dispatch to the *Toronto Globe*, dated Jan. 7, the words "Dei Gratia," which were omitted from Canadian silver coins struck during the latter part of last year, are to be reinserted according to a new proclamation, by order in Council. The coins hereafter minted will bear above the effigy of his Majesty King George the inscription, "Georgius V., Dei Gra. Rex et Imp. Ind."

The latest catalogue of Carlos and Cesare Clerici, in Milan, should appeal to all collectors of the Roman Consular coins. Over five hundred of the Family coins are described, with prices affixed, and both silver and copper issues are enumerated.

Howland Wood delivered a lecture on the subject of Syracusan coins at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston on January 14th.

A recent newspaper account states that the first Indian to buy an automobile was Chief White Eagle of the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota. It is said he bought a touring car in 1910. "As the head of his tribe he was the proud possessor of a rare collection of treaty medals, which had come down to him from his great-grandfather. They were the consideration for an exchange of land entered into between the old chieftain and General Jackson. Side-stepping the ties of sentiment which made these medals of value to him, White Eagle converted them into cash. As soon as he had sold a sufficient quantity of the relics to net him the price of the automobile he wanted to 'hit the trail' for the salesroom and not long after came back the proud owner of a Regal touring car." We have no doubt there are many of our readers who would be much interested in knowing just what constituted the medal collection owned by White Eagle.

Frank Bergen, of Brooklyn, recently wrote the following letter to the editor of the New York Tribune in regard to the three-cent piece: "What has become of the three-cent coins? It occurs to me that these useful coins should be restored. The three-cent pieces heretofore coined have been impractical. The old silver piece was too small, the nickel three-cent pieces were too close in appearance to our dime. I would suggest to create a new three-cent coin of nickel in the size of the present five-cent coin, but provided with a hole through the center so that it can at once be distinguished from the present nickel, both by sight and touch. Coins of this character are used in Belgium to-day with great satisfaction."

"Siamese Porcelain and Other Tokens," H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan, 1911. Price \$1.25. Like many others of Mr. Ramsden's monographs, this book is on a subject heretofore virtually unexploited. Only one work, in German, has been published treating on the Siamese porcelain tokens, and that is difficult to procure and is very incomplete. Nearly every collector, attracted by their oddity and quaintness, has a few of the porcelain pieces, and the above work should become an adjunct to every numismatic library. An historical and explanatory introduction makes the pamphlet especially useful to the reader. In all 345 varieties are described, and the obverse and reverse of every type is illustrated in its natural colors on twenty lithographic plates.

H. W.

Spink's *Numismatic Circular* states that "for a year or two the British Numismatic Society has instituted a Research Fund and employed expert assistance in searching the unpublished rolls of the Record Office for entries throwing light on the history of our mediæval coinage. The result has been eminently satisfactory — for instance, they show that for the first seven years of his reign Edward I. was content to continue the issue of his father's money without even changing the name. Mr. J. S. Saltus of New York, a Vice-President, who, it will be remembered, last year founded a gold medal for the Society's best paper, has now subscribed 150*l.* to the Research Fund, which will probably enable the records to be thoroughly searched."

Through an error, in the commemorative dollar article in the January NUMISMATIST was stated that since "1894" the metallic unit had not been coined, and also recommending that the general coinage features of the dollar of "1894" be applied to the commemorative medal. Of course, 1904 was the date intended in both instances. The *Libertas Americana* medal of Dupré was issued in 1783, not 1776, as stated in the article. On the obverse it bears the date "July 4, 1776," which led to the error.

According to the English Parliamentary Report for October 26, 1911, taken from Spink's *Numismatic Circular* for January, the following dialogue took place regarding the omission of "Dei Gratia" from the Canadian coins: "Mr. Evelyn Cecil (U, Aston Manor) asked the Secretary to the Treasury why the Royal Mint had supplied to the Canadian Mint dies for the new coinage on which the legend Dei Gratia or D: G: was for the first time omitted on Canadian coins; and whether, in view of the strong public condemnation which was expressed in this country in 1849 with regard to the florin when the same omission was made and was speedily corrected, he would take immediate steps to rectify this error, as it had caused considerable annoyance in Canada. Mr. McKinnon Wood — The omission of the legend Dei Gratia or D: G: from the dies sent to Canada occurred by inadvertence. They were used for coining in Canada without the attention of the Royal Mint being called to the omission. When this was done fresh dies were at once prepared and sent to the branch mint at Ottawa.

Messrs. Harry L. Laviertes and Tony De Matty, of Wallingford, Conn., according to a local paper of December 15, have just divided \$300 which they received for a two-dollar bill of the New York County Bank, dated 1842. It seems some time ago Mr. Laviertes wrote to the office of the bank in regard to the find, and recently Mr. Leland, now President, and whose name is the same as that of his grandfather, the President in 1842, replied that if the signature of his grandfather was clear and bright, he would give \$300 for the bill.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale of coins held by T. L. Elder, Jan. 12, 1912:

20c. pieces 1877 and 1878, each....	\$ 4.10	1797 Half Dollar; obv. fair; rev.	
Low No. 11, brass.....	5.50	worn smooth.....	\$15.00
Menelik Dollar, Chaplain type...	4.00	1796 Dime, very fine.....	4.10
1802 Dime, very good.....	7.50	1793 Half Cent, nearly fine.....	5.25
1797 Cartwheel 2 pence, unc.....	2.25	1807 over 6 Cent, about unc.....	15.00
1872 \$3, very fine.....	6.00	1907 St. Gaudens \$20, beveled edge,	
1898 So. African Rep. Pond, with		unc.....	28 50
double shaft.....	9 50	1877 \$1 gold, unc.....	9 75
1804 Cent, restrike.....	5.00	1871 3c. silver, proof.....	2.00
1823 Cent, restrike in silver.....	10.25	1873 3c. silver, proof.....	3.25
1794 Dollar, scratched.....	75 00	1541 Osnabruch crown, nearly fine	5.00
1836 Gobrecht \$1, about fine.....	12.50	1811 Bank of England Pattern Dol-	
1855 \$1, very good.....	4 00	lars, in copper, proofs, each..	2.90
1796 Half Dollar; obv. fair; rev.			
worn smooth.....	13.50		

Spink's *Numismatic Circular* for January, in its running article, "Biographical Notices of Medallists," referring to John Stanton, the American engraver, quotes extensively from the article on "Cincinnati Civil War Store Cards," by Henry Clay Ezekiel, of Cincinnati, which appeared in THE NUMISMATIST in July, 1911, for which full credit is given.

The Numismatic Society of Leipzig, Germany, has issued a card showing in tabulated form its fortnightly meetings for the year 1912. The Director is Prof. Dr. Weinmeister.

It is understood that the stock of coins owned by the late S. B. Alexander of Boston has been purchased by Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass.

In the *Giornale Numismatics* for January there is an interesting account of the visit of the King of Italy to the new mint at Rome on December 15. The same periodical states that numismatics are neglected in Turkey, as in the entire Ottoman Empire there is but one person, Mubarek Ghalib Bey, who is a well known collector of Mussulman coins and a recognized writer on the subject. The other collectors are all foreigners, chiefly Italians. There is, however, a fine collection of Greek, Roman, and Asiatic coins in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, of which Harndy-Bey is the Director.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	1,819,600	\$36,392,000.00
Eagles	586,695	5,866,950.00
Half Eagles..	2,403,639	12,018,195.00
Quar. Eagles.	759,871	1,899,677.50

Total Gold	5,569,805	\$56,176,822.50
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Half Dollars..	3,373,623	\$1,686,811.50
Quar. Dollars.	5,642,143	1,410,535.75
Dimes	33,599,543	3,359,954.30

Total Silver	42,615,309	\$6,457,301.55
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Five Cents...	39,559,372	\$1,977,968.60
One Cent....	117,875,787	1,178,757.87

Total Minor.	157,435,159	\$3,156,726.47
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Total Coinage	205,620,273	\$65,790,850.52
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Coinage for Philippine Islands Government:—

Silver—Pesos.....	463,000 pieces
20 Centavos....	505,000 "
10 Centavos....	1,000,505 "

Total.....	1,968,505 "
Bronze—1 Centavo....	4,803,800 "

Coinage executed for the Republic of San Salvador:—

Silver—Peso pieces.....1,968,505 Pesos

For the month of December, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles..	77,538	\$1,550,760.00
Eagles	51,025	510,250.00
Half Eagles.....	36,026	180,115.00
Quar. Eagles....	41	102.50

Total gold....	164,627	\$2,241,227.50
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Half Dollars ..	1,371,080	685,540.00
Quar. Dollars..	1,856,000	464,000.00
Dimes	4,229,000	422,900.00

Total Silver.	7,456,000	\$1,572,440.00
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Five Cents....	185	9.15
One Cent.....	2,279,185	22,791.85

Total Minor.	2,279,370	22,801.10
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Total Coinage.	9,900,077	\$3,836,468.60
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Coinage executed for the Republic of San Salvador:—

Peso pieces.....510,993 pesos

T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm announces that in his forthcoming sale in February there will be about forty specimens of the plate money. Nearly all of them have the original black or brown patina, and such as received a concave formation when being struck are intact. This is a curious incident, as Mr. Appelgren informs us, a collector in Stockholm owned about three thousand of these specimens some years ago, from which he first of all removed the original patina with acids, then coated the plates with graphite, and finally had all the concave specimens pressed flat by machinery. He is gradually selling his collection, but still has a large number of these flattened plates on hand.

Charles Dupriez of Brussels has issued his catalogue (No. 104 bis.) of a collection of coins, medals, etc., to be sold on January 31. The Roman coins are exceptionally well represented and there are also very fine tetradrachms of Sicilia, Macedonia, Mysia, Egypt, etc. We also note no less than six U. S. gold dollars, all in very good condition. The sale comprises nearly nine hundred lots and the catalogue is illustrated with eleven beautiful plates.

The new Indian money which has been struck at the Indian mint and issued at the moment of the royal visit has several interesting features. To begin with, the obverse shows the King-Emperor wearing a crown. This is due to the Oriental sentiment which attaches to headdress. The natives of India thought that the coins of King Edward were somewhat shorn of their dignity without the emblem of sovereignty. In the new rupee piece the King-Emperor is crowned and is shown to be wearing the colors of the Star of India and the Indian Empire orders. The design on the reverse of the coin has the rose, shamrock and thistle supporting the lotus flower, and the Indian emblem naturally has the most conspicuous place.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of Washington, D. C., known all over the United States as "Old Probabilities," on account of his connection with the Weather Bureau, having been appointed scientific assistant to the Chief Signal Officer in 1870, has just received the Symons gold medal from the Meteorological Society of England as a reward for distinguished services in meteorological research.

A number of twenty franc gold pieces forged in the reign of Napoleon III. have been found to be worth at least double their face value. This is due to the fact that in the alloy of which these forged coins were made platinum was used. At that time platinum was cheap. A pound weight of it could be bought for a few sovereigns. Today the value of a pound of platinum is nearly £150. It has been shown that the spurious twenty franc pieces contain about six grammes of platinum each, and these six grammes are worth about \$9.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 96th monthly meeting of the above Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, January 5th, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 16 members were present: Messrs. Wilson, Fowler, Ripstra, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Von den Berghen, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Williams, and Dr. Merrill. The resignations of Messrs. A. Roehling and V. J. Vercouter were received and accepted. The annual reports of the retiring President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator were received.

The following officers were installed for the year 1912:

President—F. Elmo Simpson.

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Censor—Harry F. Williams.

Librarian—Mitchell Baker.

And Messrs. Williams and Green members of the Executive Committee.

Donations to the cabinet were received from Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, T. E. Leon, B. Max Mehl and Ben G. Green.

Messrs. John Langan, N. E. Converse, F. G. Duffield and R. L. Davis were elected to membership.

It was moved and carried that the President appoint an editorial committee of three to issue the Bulletin monthly during the year, and Messrs. Green and Williams were appointed on this committee, the President to fill the committee at a later date. The President announced the following standing committees: On Membership—Messrs. Kelly, Ripstra and Wilson; On Medallion Production—Messrs. Tuckerman, Von den Berghen and Dunham.

The Secretary was instructed to write the Chairman of the Medallion Committee for suggestions for a medal to commemorate the 100th monthly meeting, which occurs in May.

Under Exhibitions, Messrs. Williams and Brand showed South American gold. There were doubloons of North and South Peru; Chile, first issue, 1833; and of Bolivia, 1838, bust of Bolivar in uniform, and 1841, with laureated head; a 20,000 reis of Brazil of 1725, John V., Minas Mint, and many other rare and interesting pieces.

Mr. Dunham presented all members in attendance with a gold and silver coin test, for which he was given a vote of thanks.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Mehl's Monthly and Spink's Circular for December, THE NUMISMATIST for December and January, and the Philatelic West for January. Auction catalogues from Egger Bros. and Elder; catalogues with fixed prices from Boudeau, Egger Bros. and Schulman; and a priced catalogue from Glendining.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 2nd, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, Jan. 12. Mr. Heaton, the newly elected President, presided. Those present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, Belden, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Kohler, Raymond, Smith, Sears, Valentine and Senft. An enlarged photograph of Mr. Higgins was presented to the Club, which was accepted with a vote of thanks. The plan of issuing a commemorative silver dollar for 1912 as outlined in the January NUMISMATIST, received the approval of the Club, and the following resolution, formulated by Mr. Higgins, was passed: "Resolved, That the New York

Numismatic Club indorse Mr. Adams' initiative in the effort to secure a National and State memorial dollar, and recommend that each individual member lend all the support in his power." A committee of three was appointed to draft a letter to the Governors of the various States, bringing the matter to their attention and requesting their support. The following exhibits were made:

Wayte Raymond—Collection of a dozen satirical medals relating to John Law and his Mississippi scheme, all of German origin, coming entire from a famous foreign collection. The Pitt farthing, one of the rarest Colonial tokens, which has appeared in no large American collections. Rare Hard Times tokens Nos. 1, 5, 24, 26, 27, 42, 43, 56 (silvered before striking), and an extremely fine No. 89.

Bauman L. Belden—The service medal for the Franco-Prussian War (1870) in bronze. Issued in November, 1911. There were two types exhibited—one with a bar, the other without. Those with the bar were issued to those soldiers who were under age when they enlisted. The medal was engraved by Lemaire. It is curious that this medal should not appear until forty-two years after the war.

Albert R. Frey—Two types of the Friederichs d'or of Frederick the Great, one with the young head, dated 1750, and one with the older profile of 1777; also practically uncirculated thaler of 1781 and a Levant thaler of Maria Theresa, dated 1780.

Elmer S. Sears—An extremely fine specimen of the Mormon quarter eagle of 1849.

Dr. D. W. Valentine—A twenty-five cent fractional currency note of the first issue, with the reverse design inverted.

Rudolph Kohler—A new dollar, recently issued in China, which bears the words in English, "One Dollar."

Thomas L. Elder—A splendid example of the tetradrachm of Lysimachus, one of Alexander's Generals, B. C. 323, showing deified head of Alexander the Great.

E. H. Adams—A unknown and unpublished variety of California pioneer gold coinage—a five-dollar goldpiece struck by J. S. Ormsby & Co. in Sacramento in 1849; an uncirculated Norris, Grieg & Norris \$5 goldpiece; an extremely fine Oregon \$5 goldpiece; an uncirculated Deseret \$5 goldpiece of Utah; perfectly uncirculated \$5 goldpiece of Moffat & Co., 1849.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The annual business meeting was held in their room in the Old State House on Friday afternoon, Jan. 19, the president, Dr. Green, in the chair. The annual election of officers was held and the following were elected to serve for 1912: Dr. S. A. Green, president, Dr. Malcolm Storer, vice-president and curator; Mr. H. L. Wheeler, treasurer, and Mr. Howland Wood, secretary. The secretary reported the finding of the first book of records of the society beginning Feb. 11, 1860, and also turned over to the curator the original die of the medal issued by Isaac F. Wood showing on one side the seal of the Boston Numismatic Society and on the other side the seal of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society. Mr. Tilden showed a number of rare store cards and tokens and a large collection of hard rubber cards issued by merchants and others, also a U. S. Assay Office \$10. goldpiece. Dr. Storer showed several medical and naval medals, including an extremely rare Bungtown of Admiral Nelson. Mr. Wood several English touch pieces and Dr. Green a very old pair of scales for weighing coins.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. On January 4, 1912, a meeting was held in Rochester, N. Y., at the Hotel Rochester, by a few of the local numismatists, to arrange for a permanent organization in that city. Following is a list of the charter members of the Rochester Numismatic Association: Dr. G. P. French, W. H. Amberg, W. J. Ballard, L. J. Woolsey, M. S. Gillette, G. J. Bauer, Jos. T. Ailing, H. H. Rowley, F. S. Merritt, F. B. King, A. H. Plumb, I. B. Bernstein, H. H. Yawger, Joseph Cooper, W. J. Reynolds. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. G. P. French; vice-president, H. H. Rowley; secretary, H. H. Yawger; treasurer, F. E. Merritt. Meetings are to be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

The second meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held on January 16th, and after the constitution and by-laws were read and accepted by the members present, an interesting article on coins was read by President French, exhibiting specimens of clay money.

YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 17th monthly meeting of the above Society was held in their rooms on Sunday the 5th November, 1911, President H. A. Ramsden in the chair and fourteen other members present.

It was arranged to hold the Annual Convention for 1912 on Saturday and Sun-

day, the 16th and 17th, of April, at the public meeting house of Ishidatei Isezakicho, Yokohama. It was at the same time decided that the Numismatic Exhibition held every year in connection with the Convention, should on this occasion be extended to the full two days, as the one day only hitherto employed was found to be too short a time to view and appreciate the numerous exhibits which were loaned last year and which this year promise to be still larger. That notice, by means of a notification in the official organ, should be given to local and foreign members, so that exhibits could be prepared in good time and be given to the Honorary Secretary, at least two weeks before the opening day, what space would be required by each exhibitor.

The following members residing abroad were duly elected:—V. M. Brand, of Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.; Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipzig, Germany, and C. Bas, of Barcelona, Spain.
M. FUJITA, Hon'y. Sec'y.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

I have just run into a Bechtler Carolina gold dollar, variety of which is different from any illustrated in Adams' Official Premium List of Gold Coins. It is like the coin illustrated on Page 37, but I find a star at the left of "28 G." Also a star on the side to the right of ONE. (The star has five points.) Do you know of this variety and, if so, what is worth? The N in ONE is quite imperfect, and wondered if it could be a counterfeit. There is a trace of a line across the N in ONE.—GEORGE C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

The piece in question is the variety of gold dollar first mentioned on Page 37—that is, "Carolina, 28 G." The artist who made the line drawing omitted the stars. At the Zabriskie sale a very fine specimen of this variety brought \$5 50, which will give an idea of its approximate value.

Henry Chapman sends the following additions to the varieties of the Colonial Notes of Rhode Island published in December's NUMISMATIST:

1715—May 18. 4 pounds. Reprint.	1776—Jan. 15. 60 shillings.
1775—June 16. 35 shillings.	1777—May 22. ¼ dollar.

REPLIES.

WHAT IS THE TRUE DATE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN? Mr. W. C. Moore, in an article on "Colonial Numismatic Ships," which appeared in the December NUMISMATIST, states that "the North American Token was issued in 1781 and is so dated on the obverse."

Now, notwithstanding the evidence of its face, I have long attributed it to a much more recent date, for the following reasons: First, it bears the style of the nineteenth rather than of the eighteenth century tokens. Second, it circulated rather plentifully among the Canadian brass and other coins that constituted the copper currency up to its withdrawal in 1870. Third, it is usually found in a fair or even good condition, which would not have been the case had it continued in use from 1781. Fourth, it is similar in design and workmanship to the Trade and Navigation Token, dated 1820, described by Breton under No. 894. Although I am at a loss to know why he attributed it to Nova Scotia, while it should be classed as miscellaneous or non-local, I am strongly of the opinion that it was issued in Lower Canada.

This is no new claim, for as far back as 1886, in Canadian Numismatics, under Number DXLIV, where I described the token, I stated "that it was put into circulation * * * at a much more-recent time than the date on the coin would seem to indicate." I would place it, as well as the "Trade and Navigation Token," above mentioned, among the Canadian brass tokens—the Tiffins, Harps and Blacksmiths, all antedated—issued between the years 1825 and 1835. R. W. MCL.

TIFFINS. The series of tokens known among Canadian collectors as "Tiffins" bear the following device: *Obv.* Bust of George III. to the right within a wreath of oak leaves. *Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN, 1812; female, representing commerce, to the left seated on a bale of goods. This is a light weight imitation of a common non-local nineteenth century English token imported into Canada about the year 1825 by Joseph Tiffin, a general merchant of Montreal. There are three varieties of the real Tiffins, all struck in copper and all common. So popular did this piece become as a substitute for the altogether inadequate legal copper currency, that vast quantities of brass imitations, more or less barbarous in workmanship, were issued. Seventeen varieties of these brass tiffins were issued, mostly common or very common, although one or two are quite rare. R. W. MCL.

THE JAPANESE FUNDO.



We illustrate here two heavy pieces of bronze actual size. As can be seen they are very thick and are of a peculiar shape. This especial shape, called "fundo" by the Japanese, is generally used for weights, and, although no regular governmental coin issues are found shaped like this, a few private and provincial coins were so issued in gold and silver.

The two pieces shown here are probably weights, the larger one, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, has a value of three hundred monme, and the smaller one, weighing $13\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, has a value of 100 monme. Part of the inscription is engraved, but the mint master's signature, as well as the "kiri" leaf, (the seal of the mint,) are stamped in with a punch. Around the sides are innumerable "kiri" crests stamped on in horizontal lines. We are indebted to N. Vreeland of Paterson, N. J., for the loan of these fundos.

THE CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

We are indebted to H. L. Doane of Truro, N. S., for the following letter from the Ottawa Mint, which would seem to indicate that, after all, there may not be an issue of silver dollars from the Canadian Mint:

OTTAWA, January 14, 1912.

SIR: Replying to your enquiry of 26th ultimo, I am desired by the Deputy Master of the Mint to inform you that no silver dollars were struck in 1911, and, at this date, it is not known whether there will be an issue of this denomination.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. L. DOANE, ESQ., Truro, N. S.

G. W. HONORE.



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Dues, 50 cents a year.

Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50.

Payable January first yearly.

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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

THE A. N. A. BADGE WITHOUT BAR AND LOOP.

We are informed by George C. Arnold, Chairman of the Committee on Association Medal, that the medal, without the bar or the loop, can be obtained for the sum of one dollar. This action has been taken in regard to recent inquiry for such a variety of the medal by those members who have not attended any of the A. N. A. conventions.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED MARCH 1ST, 1912.

1539. Harry E. Montgomery, 31 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1540. Mark Randall, Amboy, Minn.
 1541. Chas. H. Conover, State St. Bridge, Chicago, Ill.
 1542. W. I. Mitchell, M. D., 605 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.
 1543. Juan Nep. Rojas, Delicias 1122, Santiago, Chile.
 1544. K. A. Perkins, Bonaparte, Iowa.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received prior to Jan. 10, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 15th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the March issue.

APPLICANTS.	PROPOSED BY
Bessie B. Thomson, 123 S. Whittelsey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.	Fred G. Simpson G. L. Tilden
E. Vernon Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio	Waldo C. Moore Edgar H. Adams
W. M. Rosen, Box 22, Ogden, Iowa	Dr. J. M. Henderson C. Rosen
Henry A. Greene, 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.	Geo. C. Arnold Lincoln R. Arnold
Silas Woodell, 149 Broadway, New York City	Edgar H. Adams G. L. Tilden
S. S. Sherwood, Box 574, Bethel, Conn	G. L. Tilden N. E. Converse
Fred E. Warner, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry Lyle C. Clark
Edward Plummer, M. D., 539 W. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.	G. L. Tilden N. E. Converse
William E. Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.	Edgar H. Adams Elliott Smith

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- Wm. A. Wiley, 524 to 660 West Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
 Byron N. Rooks, Lexington to 2320 Belleview Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 Henri Melancon, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries to Dept. of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Can.
 Wm. A. Laughlin, M. A., Nogalez, Ariz., to Sparks, Nevada.
 A. J. Jansen, Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, to care Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, January 10, 1912.

General Secretary.

DUNHAM PRIZE JUDGES.

The Committee of Award of the Dunham Prizes for articles written on numismatic subjects for 1912 are Messrs. George H. Blake, Dr. T. Louis Comparette and Dr. J. M. Henderson.

DECEMBER 15, 1911.

MR. GEORGE L. TILDEN:

I had a communication today from the Director of the Mint at Washington, D. C., in answer to one of mine urging the reduction in price of the proof sets, and I am glad to say that the Mint has decided to make the price for 1912, \$1.25.

Very truly yours,

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Obituary.

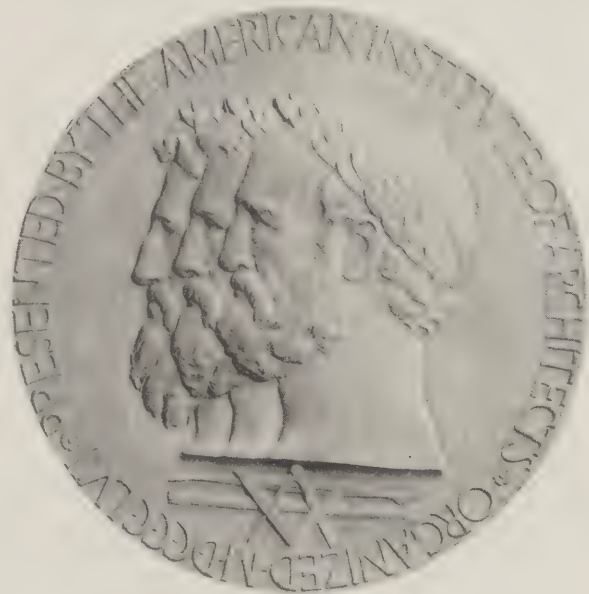
SIGMUND B. ALEXANDER.



It is with great regret that we announce the death of one of our fellow members. Mr. Sigmund B. Alexander died suddenly at his home in Brookline, Mass., on Friday, January 5, 1912. He was 48 years old, having been born in Boston, March 16, 1864, and has been identified with the insurance and money exchange business for the past fifteen years. Though not a collector, he was known throughout the country as a dealer in coins under the name of Alexander & Co. His spare time was largely given to playwriting and other literary pursuits. He was identified with many amateur theatrical productions, especially childrens' plays and operettas. One of his plays was given by Madame Rhea at the old Globe Theatre in Boston. Mr. Alexander was a member of the Elysium Club and was well known in Jewish circles.

W

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO GEORGE B. POST.



In December the American Institute of Architecture presented the above gold medal to George B. Post, the architect. Upon the occasion of the presentation among those present were President Taft and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. Mr. Post has been a member of the Institute since 1860. Among the buildings he has designed are the Produce and Stock Exchanges in New York, the group for the College of the City of New York, and the Wisconsin State Capitol. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Architects. The medal was designed by A. A. Weinman, to whom our thanks are due for an illustration. The work was done by the Medallion Art Company of New York.

QUICK FINDING LIST FOR HARD TIMES TOKENS.

Dedicated to Lyman Haynes Low by Elliott Smith,
A. N. A. 595.

(Quick number finder of United States Hard Times Tokens, with wreath and berry reverses. Various obverses, mostly having a female head with or without a chaplet of laurel leaves. Exceptions—the Loco Foco, No. 55, and the other "Mint Drop" pieces, Nos. 37, 38, and 68; the Bucklin Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 145, and other business cards.)

Low

Number.

21. 9 berries outside wreath—6 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
Ob. thirteen stars around head.
22. 9 berries outside wreath—6 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
Ob. fifteen stars around head, two of them small.
23. 9 berries outside wreath—4 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
24. 6 berries outside wreath—6 berries inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
ONF instead of ONE.
25. 7 berries outside wreath—8 berries inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
Ob. hair cord plain.
26. 7 berries outside wreath—8 berries inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
Ob. hair cord beaded.
27. 7 berries outside wreath—8 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT. Five-pointed star each side of FOR.
28. 6 berries outside wreath—7 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
29. 4 berries outside wreath (two opposite second E in DEFENCE)—4 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
30. 4 berries outside wreath—6 berries (in three pairs) inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
31. 4 berries outside wreath (one opposite first E in DEFENCE; one on leaf pointing to C)—6 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT. Dot after TRIBUTE. Curl below head of Liberty terminates to the right.
32. Berries outside and inside wreath, same as No. 31. Ob. curl below head of Liberty terminates to the left. End of scroll under N in UNUM.
33. 3 berries outside wreath (one opposite second E in DEFENCE)—5 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
34. Berries outside and inside wreath, same as No. 31. Ob. end of scroll under second U in UNUM.
35. Berries outside and inside wreath, same as No. 31, but retouched. Leaf opposite first E in DEFENCE lengthened from the berry to the leaf above.
36. 2 berries outside wreath—6 berries inside wreath (one near E in TRIBUTE). Dash under CENT.
41. 3 berries outside wreath—6 berries inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
42. 7 berries outside wreath—7 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
69. 3 berries outside wreath—5 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT (same as No. 33). Ob. same as No. 67, head surrounded with branch of 5 roses and 16 leaves left and 4 roses and 12 leaves right.
70. 3 berries outside wreath—4 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.
71. 3 berries outside wreath—4 berries inside wreath and one small berry (small six-pointed star each side FOR). Dash under CENT.
97. 3 berries outside wreath (one opposite second E in DEFENCE)—5 berries inside wreath. No dash under CENT.
170. 5 berries outside wreath—5 berries inside wreath. Dash under CENT.

PHILADELPHIA MINT TO DISCONTINUE REFINERY.

According to the following order the parent mint in the future will be devoted almost exclusively to the coinage of minor denominations:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.:

SIR—In view of the fact that the new refinery of the United States Assay Office at New York will be ready for operation on or about Jan. 1 next, and of the further fact that the receipts of crude bullion at the Philadelphia Mint are not sufficient to justify the continued operation of your refinery, after transfers from the New York Office have been discontinued, you are hereby directed to instruct the Melter and Refiner to wind up and permanently discontinue operations of your refinery on or about the same date, Jan. 1, 1912.

The Melter and Refiner of the Assay Office at New York is now filling up the list of employes for that refinery, and the bureau is very desirous that so far as practicable these places shall be reserved for workmen from your refinery or other departments of your institution, whose services, in view of the reduction of your operations, are not likely to be required.

You understand that under the law that authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates against gold bullion in the Treasury, the amount of gold coinage in the future will be very much less than in the past. The operations of the Philadelphia Mint in the future will be chiefly in the manufacture of minor or subsidiary coin, and the new minor coinage plant will have an equipment of furnaces especially designed for such work, and which are expected to considerably reduce the amount of labor required for the making of ingots.

You are, of course, aware of the fact that we are required by law to maintain a refinery in the United States Assay Office at New York, and that a refinery has been maintained there since the establishment of that office in 1853, except during the last few years, when it has necessarily been discontinued during the construction of a new building for its occupancy.

In former years the Mint at Philadelphia received considerable crude bullion from the Western Assay Office, but with the opening of the new Mint at Denver, it is more economical to have the Western bullion coined at that institution.

The Philadelphia Mint is in the position of being cut off on all sides from shippers of crude bullion, with the results that your receipts are insignificant.

Respectfully, GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

THE NEW TURKISH NICKEL COINS.



We are illustrating the new Turkish 20 para piece. This coin is a new departure in many ways from the old stereotyped pieces of the old regime. The piece is nickel, the first of this metal issued by Turkey, though nickel has been in current use in Turkey for a number of years. The obverse has in the center the usual toughra, this however being the cipher of the new Sultan, Mohammad V. All of the inscriptions within the inner dotted circle may be read as follows,—the second year of Mohammad Reshad. Without and above this dotted circle are three words separated by stars, meaning, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, JUSTICE; at the bottom is a spray of wheat and olive. The reverse shows in a dotted outlined crescent the value 20 PARAS, above the crescent the Turkish words, Daulat Othmaneeyat, or OTTOMAN EMPIRE, on either side the inscription, STRUCK AT CONSTANTINOPLE, and at the bottom in a panel covering a spray of wheat and olive, the date 1327, which is the year 1909 in our era. The inscriptions Liberty, Equality, Justice and Ottoman Empire are here used for the first time on Turkish coins.

Other coins of this series are said to be of the denominations of 5 and 10 paras, which appeared in the spring of 1911.

A. R. F.

I RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT the following "advertisement" for your CAREFUL CONSIDERATION!

**The total amount realized at my sale of
Mr. C. W. Cowell's Collection, Nov. 11th, was**

\$12,717.89

**And now please read what Mr. Cowell has to say regarding my
METHODS and the NET RESULTS!**

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:-

Your letter with check in settlement in full for the proceeds from the sale of my collection received this A. M. I wish to thank you for the very prompt settlement for sale.

I am extremely well pleased with the prices brought and feel that no other dealer could have procured any better prices.

If you so desire you may at any time refer any prospective customer to me for recommendations as to your ability and integrity.

I hope that you will find the move to New York all you expect; I believe that you are competent to hold your own anywhere. I shall always be glad to hear from you.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly, C. W. COWELL.

I only ask for an opportunity to submit to you my terms for selling your collection—and to explain my methods, which has proved so satisfactory to all my clients.

You obligate yourself in no way whatever in asking for my terms.

**I MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON AUCTION
CONSIGNMENTS.**

I BUY SINGLE RARE COINS OR ENTIRE COLLECTIONS FOR CASH

**B. MAX MEHL, NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

I shall move to New York City about May 1, 1912.

Fine Sales for February

My first February Sale will include some very rare Oak, Willow, N. E. and Pine Tree Money, Carolina Elephant Half Penny, St. Gaudens Double Eagles and smaller gold, many Jackson and Merchants Tokens with some large lots for dealers, a large offering of Paper Money, Alexander Tetradrachms, Four Rare Indian chief's Medals in silver, including Fillmore, Tyler, Lincoln, etc., over 1,000 lots.

The Second February Sale, to be held about March first, will include some Rare U. S. Gold and Silver, Colonials, Paper Money, Half Cents, Medals, and over 4,000 Large U. S. Cents, with many lots for Dealers.

**Both of these Sales are of Special Interest
and with Many Rare and Fine Offerings.**

Don't miss getting catalogues. Send for circular regarding a new issue of American Colonial and Continental Coin Tokens.

THOMAS L. ELDER, 32 East 23rd Street,
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**CHOICE
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VOL. XXV.

MARCH, 1912

No. 3

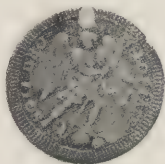
A TOUCH-PIECE OF HENRY IX.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

At the sale of Professor Stiavelli's Collection, held in Rome in April, 1908, I secured, among others, Lot No. 1216b, which was described, in the catalogue, as "Lot de 75 monnaies italiennes en Argent Varies." In this lot, which consisted mainly of smaller silver coins of Tuscany, Modena and other Italian principalities and cities, was a small piece which, at a casual glance, I threw aside as an unimportant religious medal. But, later on, after a more careful study, I came to the conclusion that it had a much more important history than most medals of that class.

It may be described as follows:—

Obv., H. IX. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. R. C. EP. TVSC. A three-masted vessel sailing to the right. Rev., SOLI DEO GLORIA. The Archangel Michael piercing the dragons. Silver. Size 21 millimetres.



Silver touch-piece of Henry IX.

At the top a hole had been pierced, but so near the edge that it had been worn through and the medal lost by its original recipient.

The obverse inscription when filled out should read, "Henricus IX Dei Gratia Magnae Britaniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex. Cardinal Episcopus Tuscularum." This, when translated, claims that "Henry the Ninth (was) by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati." The reverse ascribes the "glory to God alone."

Further research revealed that it belonged to a class, known as "Touch-pieces," connected with the power of being able to heal scrofula by touching, attributed, in olden times, to Kings and princes. From this the disease came to be known as "Kings Evil," and the practice that of touching. Hence the name of the coin or medal as "Touch-piece."

The practice of "touching" dates away back to the days of Edward the Confessor, in England, and even earlier in France; but it never attained the same importance in the latter country. It evidently had its origin in the claims for, or belief in, the Divine right of Kings, and appears to have been based on the miracle of Jesus, thus described in St. Mark's Gospel, Chapter I, verses 40-41:

"And there came a leper to him beseeching him and kneeling down before him and saying unto him, if thou wilt thou canst make me clean and Jesus moved with compassion put forth his hand and touched him and said I will, be thou clean."

It was in the reign of Henry VII. that the custom began to take the form of a great state function, and to be invested with much ceremony. One part of the ceremony consisted of hanging a gold coin, strung on a white ribbon around the sufferer's neck. The coin thus presented was the Angel, so-called, because it bore the figure of Michael the Archangel transfixing the dragon.

The Angel was first struck about the year 1465 by Edward IV. to be current for one third of a pound, or six shillings and eight pence. When the silver coinage was debased by Henry VIII. its current value was raised, successively, to seven shillings and four pence and eight shillings, and, in the reign of Queen Mary, to ten shillings, at which rate it continued to circulate until its coinage was finally abandoned by Charles I.

The following is a description of the first Angel piece issued: Obv., EDWARD DEI GRATIA REX ANGEL Z FRANCIA. The Archangel Michael piercing the dragon. Rev., PER CRUCEM TUA SALVA NOS XPC REDemptor. A single masted vessel of archaic design to the right, with a cross and the royal arms impaled thereon. Gold. Size 27 mm.



Angel of Edward IV.

This motto, which translated, reads: "By thy cross, save us O! Christ our redeemer", was continued down to the reign of Edward VI. save that in one of the coinages of Henry VII. it was replaced by "But Jesus passing through the midst of them went his way". Under Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. it was "This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes". Charles I. in the motto adopted on his Angel, claimed that "The love of the people is the King's protection". Evidently, he was unable to profit by this precept for he lost the love of the people, or, rather, alienated that love to such an extent that he lost his head.

The design of the Angel remained the same, save that under James I. it became more artistic. The vessel was represented with three masts and appears of a design capable of withstanding a storm. The numeral X was introduced to indicate its value. Otherwise it still retained much of the characteristics of a mediaeval coin.

Although the later Angels were issued as regular "coin of the realm," and are classed as such in all numismatic works, it seems that this archaic coinage was continued many years almost solely to be distributed as touch-pieces. This is proved by the fact that the angels of Henry VIII. have, beside the usual mint-mark, an annulet to indicate where they should be pierced for suspension, and that most extant specimens are pierced. Further, more modernly designed gold coins of the same denomination were struck by James I. and Charles I. Then the angels were of the old standard 23½ carats fine, while the new coins were in crown gold of 22 carats.



Angel of Henry VIII.

Consequently we may readily conclude that the angel, after its adoption as a touch-piece, became popular as such because the angel piercing the dragon, as depicted on the coin, symbolized the destruction of the dragon-like malady in the body of the sufferer.

This practice, with the introduction of more formal ceremonies connected therewith, by Henry VII. prevailed greatly under the Tudors and Stuarts. Fuller, in his church history, gives some idea of the wide and extended currency of this fallacy. When describing Queen Elizabeth's visit to Gloucester, he states that: "People affected with this disease did in uncivil crowds press in upon her, insomuch that Her Majesty let fall words to the effect, 'Alas poor people I cannot, I cannot cure you. God alone can do it'."

Another glimpse of this Kingly function is given by Shakespeare, in "Macbeth", when he ascribes to the days of Edward the Confessor a custom as practiced in his own times. In Act 4, scene 3, a dialogue occurs between Macduff and Malcolm, in a room in the King's palace, which may be quoted as follows: On the entry of a Royal Physician he is asked, "Comes the King forth I pray thee" and replies:

"Ay, sir: there are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their malady convinces
The great assay of art; but at his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend."

After his exit Macduff asks, "What's the disease he means?" and Malcolm replies:

" 'Tis called the 'evil':
A most miraculous work in this good King;
Which often since my here-remain in England,
I have seen him do. How he solicits Heaven,
Himself best knows: but strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers; and 'tis spoken
To succeeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction "

Although Queen Elizabeth disclaimed all ability to cure the evil by touching, she continued to practice it until the day of her death; as did her successors, the Stuarts. Even a form of prayer for the ceremony was introduced into the Book of Common Prayer. And, while of necessity, touching fell into desuetude under the Commonwealth, it was revived with even greater force than ever under Charles II. To such an extent, indeed, that, as has been claimed, as many as 24,000 people were touched during the first four years after the restoration. Fridays, which were set apart for the purpose,

must have been the King's busy days for, according to these figures he must needs have touched on the average 120 afflicted people on each touching day.

According to Evelyn, who thus described it in his diary, it was no perfunctory ceremony. "His Majesty, sitting under his state in the Banqueting House, the Chirurgeons cause the sick to be brought or led up to the throne, where they kneeling, the King strokes their faces or cheeks with both his hands at once, at which instant a Chaplin in his formalities says, 'He put his hands upon them and he healed them'. This is said to every one in particular. When they have been all touched, they come up in the same order, and the other Chaplin kneeling, and having angel gold strung on white ribbon on his arm, delivers them one by one to his Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass, whilst the first Chaplin repeats, 'That is the true light who cometh into the world'. Then follows an Epistle (as at first a Gospel), with the liturgy prayers for the sick, with some alteration; lastly, the blessing; and then the Lord Chamberlain and the Comptroller of the Household bring a bason, ewer, and towel for His Majesty to wash."

As the coinage of Angels was discontinued by Charles I. after the year 1634, a special touch-piece, not intended for circulation, was struck by Charles II. This coin, or rather medal, followed the design displayed on the Angel save that the King's name and titles were transferred to the side bearing the ship, which thus became the obverse, while the motto, which reads when translated, "To God alone be the glory", supplemented the angel. This ascribed to a higher power, as did Queen Elizabeth, the cures ascribed to this ceremony, even if such a dissolute monarch as Charles II. could have been an acceptable medium through whom the Divine virtue could pass. But it may have been that, among such numbers, the therapeutics of strong implicit faith effected some true cures. How else could the afflicted have continued to press in upon the King in such surging crowds.

It would appear that in many instances Charles II. gave away touch-pieces in base metal instead of gold; for I have in my collection a coin or token in copper, or rather copper and brass, which answers to the description of these pieces, even to the hole for suspension, and the hole shows evidence of wear. It is illustrated by Montague; [*"The Copper, Tin and Bronze coins and patterns for Coins of England"*, by H. Montague, London, 1885, page 25], who classes it a pattern for a halfpenny, without any other



Copper and brass touch-piece of Charles II.

evidence than its metal and size. It is thus described: Obv., CAR. II. D. G. M. B. FR. HI. REX *. A three masted vessel, with main and mizzen sails furled, sailing to the right. Rev., SOLI DEO GLORIA *. The Archangel Michael piercing the dragon. Copper centre, with broad margin in brass. Size 30 mm.

Montague's description differs from the above in that he gives the mint mark on the obverse as a rose whereas mine has a mullet on both obverse and reverse. He mentions other metal varieties besides the above as follows: all copper, all brass, brass with copper margin, and proofs in silver.

Notwithstanding Montague's attribution, I claim this to be a true touch piece probably issued during the exile of Charles II, when he held a mock court in Holland, or during the first years of his restoration when he touched such multitudes. In any case, James II. and his descendants issued touch pieces in silver. By the way the specimen described was in a lot of copper coins purchased some years ago in Holland.

This claim was so strongly combatted by Miss Helen Farquhar, of London, and other students of the Stuart coinages, to whom I submitted my argument, that I was about to abandon it altogether when my attention was called to an article, in the "Numismatic Chronicle" for 1910, by Henry Symonds, entitled "Charles I: The trials of the Pyx . . . and the mint accounts". On page 395, among other extracts from the mint accounts, is the following: "1635-6. Allowance of a payment to the chief graver for making tokens used for the healing of the King's evil and delivered to William Clowes, Sergeant Cherurgeon, at 2d the piece; the number being 5500." Mr. Symonds comments as follows on this quotation, "This is an interesting discovery proving as it does, that Charles used a touch-piece of base metal when the gold Angels had become too valuable to be distributed at such ceremonies. This is the first mention of copper or brass touch-pieces, but similar entries recur in later accounts." It may be interesting to note that the first issue of these base pieces occurred shortly after the coinage of Angels had ceased; and their coinage was continued as they were required to supply the demand for the Kingly healing.

From this fact we may safely conclude that Charles II followed his father's example and issued brass or copper touch-pieces while wandering as an exile or during the early years of his actual reign.

William III. coming from practical business, loving Holland, dropped the practice, but it was revived under his successor, Queen Anne, the last Stuart monarch. Samuel Johnston when a boy was touched by her for the cure of the evil, but, evidently, without permanent results, as the great lexicographer suffered all his life from this excruciating malady. With the death of Queen Anne this mediaeval custom ceased to prevail in Great Britain for, when George I. who looked with loathing on the practice, came to the throne, he would have none of it. It is related that, when one of his strong supporters brought his son to be touched, he drove them from him with an oath, at the same time advising him to "go to the pretender." And the man accepted the advice and took his son to the pretended British Court of James III., which he had set up at Rome. He was so well received there that, it is said, he changed his politics and became an ardent Jacobite.

As has been shown, the practice of touching for the cure of scrofula, abandoned by the British Court, was continued by the Stuart claimants until the final extinction of the race. James II. after his abdication, his son as James III. and his grandsons as Charles III., and Henry IX.—all of whom have touch-pieces extant, some in gold, others in silver, but none of them descended to base metal as did the two Charles.

Who then is this Henry IX.? You will no doubt ask, whose touch-piece forms the text of this paper. The reply is: Henry Benedict Marie Clement Stuart, commonly known as Cardinal York, was born in Rome, in 1725, where his father was residing, and holding court under the aegis of the Pope, who recognized him as James III., King of Great Britain. There Henry

received the title of Duke of York, a title usually conferred on the second son of the King of England, in the same way as Prince of Wales is bestowed on the eldest son. But, as his title could not be recognized, Henry was only a titular duke.

During the Jacobite rebellion of 1748, although only twenty years of age, he went to France to head an army, assembled at Dunkirk, for the invasion of England in support of his brother Charles who was fighting in Scotland to push their father's claim to the throne of Great Britain. But the overwhelming defeat at Culloden, on the 24th of April, 1746, put an end to the scheme as well as extinguished all chance for the restoration of the Stuarts.

It was after this event, on receiving his father's consent, that, Henry, following an inclination of long standing, decided to assume holy orders. In 1747 he received the first order of the tonsure, and Benedict XIV., who was so pleased with this step, conferred on him a Cardinal's hat, even before he had been advanced to the priesthood—an unusual proceeding. Later he was appointed High Priest of St. Peters, and, under Clement III. created titular bishop of Corinth. Subsequently he was made bishop of Frascati, or rather Tusculum, the ancient Latin town, near which the modern town was built. As it was only ten miles distant it gave him the right to reside in Rome. The income from this charge was supplemented by the gift, on the part of the King of France, of the revenues of the rich Abbeys of Anchin and of St. Amand, the one granted in 1751 and the other in 1755. The revenues were further augmented by a generous pension from the King of Spain.

Thus, with such an ample income he was enabled to live in princely splendour, and, after the death of his brother Charles, in 1788, to hold Royal Court at Rome as "Henry IX. by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland."

Then it was that he dispensed the Kingly gift of healing by touching those afflicted with Kings evil and hung around their necks those little silver talismans that bear his titles.

For ten years he continued to exercise these functions connected with his claims to Royalty, until divested of all his revenues and wealth by the French revolution and the occupancy of Rome by the revolutionary army under Napoleon, put an end to his dream of empire. Then to help Pius VI. to pay the heavy contribution laid on him by the French, he gave up all his patrimony even to his family jewels and his rich antiquarian collection, and in 1798, retired to Venice where he lived in abject poverty until a knowledge of his condition came to the ears of George III., when he was granted a life pension of £4000 per annum. This enabled him to return, in 1801, in a measure to his former style of life in Rome. He died in Frascati, his old Cathedral, on the 13th of July, 1807, aged 82, leaving behind him a reputation for kindness and generosity far above that of the members of his race.

With him passed away the last of the Royal Stuart line and, the almost Divine claim to the gift of healing by the Royal touch. We have been in fact contemplating the last of the touch pieces.

Thus are dissolved one by one in the brilliant light of modernism the radiant halos with which ancient sovereigns surrounded themselves.



THE WILGUS MEDAL.

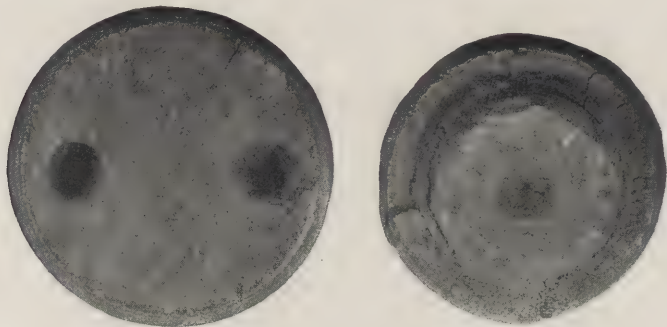


Herewith we reproduce the Telford Gold Medal, recently awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain to William John Wilgus of New York for a paper read by him before the recent session of the Institution at London. Mr. Wilgus was formerly Vice President and chief engineer in charge of maintenance of way and construction of the New York Central, on which he installed the electric system between this city and suburban points. He resigned in 1908 and became President of the Amsterdam Corporation, which presented to the Public Service Commission elaborate plans for relieving the water front congestion and removing the tracks from Eleventh Avenue through the construction of a belt line elevated road and subway. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the St. Paul Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, the American Railway Guild, and a number of clubs. In the edge of the medal is inscribed "William John Wilgus, M. Inst. C. E., Session 1910-1911." We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Wilgus for the opportunity to reproduce the medal for our readers.

KIMMERIDGE COAL MONEY.

Besides money made of the different metals we have heard of money made of leather, stone, shell, wood, glass, porcelain and various other materials not generally included in our conceptions of coin fabrics. Few have probably heard of the curious coal money found near Kimmeridge on the pseudo island of Purbeck in Dorset on the southern coast of England. In this region occurs an outcrop of bituminous shale or coal, which has been worked from very early times and is still used by the neighboring peasants for fuel. It has however a disagreeable odor and its smoke is heavily laden with soot.

Some of this shale is of such fine texture that it can be worked up into various articles and takes on a high polish. The Romans soon discovered its capabilities and with the aid of the lathe turned it into rings, armlets and other ornaments.



From time to time curious discs measuring from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick have been found in two secluded valleys opening to the sea known as Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow says: These discs are flat and circular and have beveled or moulded edges. As they were turned out on a lathe they have on one side, generally two holes, though sometimes three and four, and on the other side one hole. As found to-day these pieces are, for the most part, badly weathered, and often crumble or split in horizontal layers.

These discs were evidently the cores or centres left over after turning out rings and armlets. The Romans probably made no use of these cores, but the ancient Britons, who knew nothing of the use of the lathe appropriated these discarded discs and converted them into money. Although we know nothing positive about the use of these curious pieces we know that they have been known from early times by the people of the region as "coal money". The fact that they have been invariably found carefully hidden away in the ground, either mixed with fragments of pottery, and it is said in one or two cases in Roman urns and cists, or, laid between flat stones placed on edge and covered with another flat stone surely shows that they had some value. Some have attributed these to the hands of Phoenicians, others have tried to fasten some mystical or sacrificial use to them, but without doubt they were used as money and occupied about the same status as did our Indian wampum.

HOWLAND WOOD.

THE A. N. A. WELL REPRESENTED ON THIS
YEAR'S ASSAY COMMISSION.



Above we give a group composed of President Brenner, General Secretary Moore, and Congressman Kopp of Wisconsin, who composed the Committee of Resolutions on this year's United States Assay Commission. Congressman Kopp was especially active in assisting Congressman Ashbrook in his fight to carry the new Charter Bill to a successful issue. We believe this is the first time that the A. N. A. has been honored by the appointment of three of its members on the Assay Commission at one time. We learn that the Committee on Resolutions, which usually consists of five members, was reduced to three so that these three gentlemen might constitute the whole committee.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 each to five men of the gunboat Pampanga, who showed great bravery when their party, in command of Ensign Charles E. Hovey, was operating against outlaws in the Island of Basilian, Philippine Islands, last September.

The following awards have been made by the president and council of the Royal Society, Great Britain:—A royal medal to Prof. George Chrystal, Edinburgh, whose death has meanwhile occurred, for his researches in mathematics and physics, especially his recent work on seiches and free oscillations in the Scottish lakes; A royal medal to Dr. William B. Bayliss, F. R. S., for his researches in physiology; The Copley medal to Sir George H. Darwin, K. C. B. F. R. S., for his scientific research, especially in the domain of astronomical evolution. This medal was awarded in 1909 to Dr. George W. Hill of Columbia University, and we gave full description of it in our Janu-

ary, 1910, issue, Page 14. The Copley medal is the highest distinction conferred by the Royal Society; The Davy medal to Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, F. R. S., for his contribution to chemical science; The Hughes medal to William C. T. R. Wilson, F. R. S., for his investigation on the formation of clouds and their application for the study of electrical ions.

The following awards have recently been made at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy: The Temple Gold Medal to Emil Carlson, N. Y.; The Jennie Sesman Medal to Willard L. Metcalf, N. Y.; The Carol H. Beck Gold Medal to Joseph De Camp, Boston, Mass.

At the eighty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the American Fine Arts Society of New York, March 9-April 14, the following awards will be announced, viz:—The Innes Gold Medal presented by George Innes, Jr., in memory of his father; The Saltus Medal will be awarded for a work of art, either painting or scripture. J. de L.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

As so much mystery surrounds the origin of The Pacific Company, the coins of which are now so excessively rare, and as all the accounts of the firm or company which struck these pieces during the pioneer days of California have been founded principally upon conjecture, it may be of interest to reproduce the names of the members who formed the "Pacific Mining and Trading Company," which have been taken from a newspaper of 1849. It may be this was the company that originated the coins. It was formed in Virginia in 1849, and included members from all parts of the State to the number of 115. On April 7, 1849, the company sailed for California from Richmond in the ship Mariana, and was said to have been the first California expedition to start from that State. The organization of the company and its members follow:—Joseph P. Jones, President; Charles H. West, A. S. Boyd, William Gravatt, John B. Richardson, John G. Oldner, Directors and Supercargoes; Jacob R. Shafer, Treasurer; Dr. George T. Tyler, Surgeon; Dr. Thomas T. Cabeness, 2d assistant; Rev. A. P. Hooke, Chaplain; William J. Willis, Secretary pro tem; George S. Downdes, Commander; Capt. James Hyatt, 1st officer; James Simpson, 2d do.; Martin Cocoran, 3d do.; Thomas A. Fourquaine, R. C. Judkins, C. C. Williamson, E. A. Barziza, Jr.; E. L. Belfield, L. W. Drake, Thompson T. Bryant, W. H. Cole, C. J. Miller, C. J. Michie, J. J. Newman, John Mutter, Dr. J. B. Boyd, A. M. Rose, W. R. Lugh, George W. Smith, F. B. Teagle, Carter Dickinson, S. O. Wright, Jacob W. Barger, George W. L. Williams, H. H. Burwell, W. Enroughty, W. H. Manlove, John R. Boyd, P. F. Gafford, Philip Ralney, Jr.; O. J. Field, P. B. Moody, Thomas O. Doswell, John Osborne, John M. Rowan, W. S. Bacon, A. E. Hendree, G. H. H. Adair, J. L. Kilham, John R. Read, James S. Mapp, R. A. Clarke, Erasmus Rhodes, Abney Rhodes, Charles R. Ayres, William H. Green, W. F. Phillips, William A. Carter, Thomas Hall, J. B. Snyder, Ranson Peters, J. C. Marshall, C. G. Clark, W. D. Bell, John Walker, W. W. Hull, Morgan Slaven, John G. Slaven, James D. Vaughan, Calven Lipscomb, Bernard Markham, William Markham, John Lambert, John M. Eanis, George Crossmore, Thomas H. Killam, William H. Johnson, William M. Duval, Peter Cottrell, J. F. Cottrell, Erasmus Pittman, James Henneity, William Worthington, James M. Garnett, M. Giannini, Charles Betts, Frederick B. Taylor, A. B. Helskill, Powhatan T. Jones, Barrett T. Fox, James H. Tanner, R. M. Seay, R. H. Lawrence, J. T. Moffatt, Mr. Vernon, T. J. M. Smith, J. A. Clarke, T. J. Chambliss, Dr. J. M. Jones, Charles Loomis, W. J. Kimbrough, John Blackwell, H. C. Land, John H. Finney, R. J. Hudson, John Coleman, Charles Coleman, members. We also have record of another company, organized in Boston, Mass., in 1849, known as "The Pacific Company." This company, said to number thirty persons, is said to have sailed from Boston on Feb. 20, 1849, for California in a ship named York, which had been fitted out to be used as the home of the company for two years. Each member, it is understood, contributed \$1,000. It remains to be proved if either of these companies was instrumental in having coined the gold pieces bearing the title "The Pacific Company."

While only one coin is known to have been issued by Hawaii in 1847, the copper cent, bearing the name of King Kamahameha III., nevertheless the laws of 1845 and 1846 of that country contemplated a much more ex-

tensive coinage. Chapter 4, Section 1, relating to coins, currency, and interest, reads: "The currency of the Hawaiian Islands shall consist of the dollar, valuing one hundred cents, American currency; the half dollar, valuing fifty cents; the quarter dollar, valuing twenty-five cents; the eighth of a dollar, valuing twelve and a half cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, valuing six and a quarter cents; and the cent, a copper coin, impressed with the head of His Majesty, surrounded by the words, "Kamahameha III., ka moi," on the reverse, "Aupuni Hawaii." * * * The Minister of Finance shall cause to be minted, for circulation, a copper coin as described in the preceding section; and, with the advice of two-thirds of the Privy Council, and approbation of His Majesty, he may also cause to be minted any small silver coins of such descriptions and quantity as said council shall direct."

So far as known, no denomination but the cent was struck at the time under the above law, which provided for the same denominations as those in use in Spain. It apparently was not until 1883 that the provisions of the law were carried out by the coinage at the United States Mint of all the above silver denominations, with the single exception of the six and a quarter cent piece, instead of which there was a dime. The twelve and a half cent piece is excessively rare, but very few pieces being known. There are two sets of the 1883 dollar, half, quarter, twelve and a half, and ten cent pieces known in copper.



The above Richelieu token has recently been forwarded to us by a member. This seems to be still another variety of the series of tokens, mention of which was made in THE NUMISMATIST for September and October. Our correspondent states that he is rather doubtful if the medal refers to the Cardinal's connection with the French Navy, but is more inclined to think it was issued in connection with the French Colonies in America. Parkman states in substance that Richelieu constituted himself Grand Master and Superintendent of Navigation and Commerce in 1627. The company of One Hundred was formed, and called the Company of New France. In evidence of his goodwill the King gave them (the company) two ships of war, armed and equipped. The company was bound to convey to New France during the next year (1628) two or three hundred men of all trades, and before the year 1648 to increase the number to 4000 persons of both sexes, to lodge and support them for three years, and, this time expired, to give them clear lands for their maintenance. Every settler had to be a Frenchman and a Catholic, and for every new settlement three priests had to be provided. Now, these tokens cannot have any reference to Louisiana, as one of my correspondents claims, because that Colony was planted by Iberville in 1689. Sillery, just west of Quebec, was founded about 1637. Champlain died on Christmas Day, 1635. After his death things were quiet for a time. The above token, dated 1636, would be struck probably early in the year, and any expedition sent out in 1636 would start from France in the Spring. The news of Champlain's death would not reach France (the St. Lawrence being frozen up in the Winter) probably before June. If any expedition was sent out in 1636 it would probably have started before news of Champlain's death reached France. Montmagny was Governor of New France 1637-48. Fort Richelieu, afterward called Sorel, was built at the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence in 1642. The legend 'HOC DUCE TUTA,' seems to mean 'With this one as leader we are safe.' If this is so, what does it mean? A long and dangerous journey—and where would they be going but to New France? As for the Richelieu bust, he was Superintendent of Navigation and Commerce. He was the Admiral of the Company of One Hundred—New France. The fact that the King gave the company two ships can account for the design of the ship on the reverse of the token, and the legend refers to the people sailing in the ship."

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 10th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column -----	\$.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
2 Inches, Double Column -----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page -----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page -----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page -----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover -----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover -----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE Federal charter bill of the A. N. A. successfully passed the House of Representatives last month, after most strenuous work on the part of Representative Ashbrook, one of our Board of Governors. Mr. Ashbrook was ably assisted by Representatives Kopp of Wisconsin, Wedemeyer of Michigan and others who had been appealed to by members of the Association. We are informed that the bill was passed only after the hardest kind of a three-hour fight. On behalf of the Association we wish to thank Mr. Ashbrook and those who aided him for their efforts.

Now, the bill will next be brought up in the Senate, and it is imperative that each member write to the two Senators of his State urging its passage. If this important matter is neglected the bill will certainly be defeated. We make an especial appeal to each member to write these two letters, and we feel certain that if they do so we will succeed in obtaining that which we have long needed to place our organization upon a plane with similar ones in other parts of the world—namely, a National recognition of our standing.

IT IS to be hoped that all members of the A. N. A. will do everything in their power to increase the membership. One or two new members can be obtained by each member of the A. N. A. with very little trouble, if only that little trouble will be taken. General Secretary Moore is sending out a circular along these lines, with the sentiments of which we are in such hearty accord that we reproduce its entire text: "What would be the effect upon coin collecting if every member of the American Numismatic Association

would consider himself a recruiting sergeant? Would not the Association grow to immense proportions? Let each individual member do his part by interesting at least one person in joining the ranks during 1912. Boost the Association by causing the membership to grow; put your shoulder to the wheel; get as many signed applications as possible. The result is worth the effort. When new life is infused all things prosper and our science can be no exception to the rule. Find enclosed blank applications, which you will please make use of in interesting non-members to join the Association and thus become fellows among us. Do not allow your efforts to become spasmodic, but BOOST, BOOST, BOOST, the year throughout and results will be most apparent. Our earnest appeal is that YOU will continually busy yourself during the year, striving for the increase of membership in your society, the A. N. A."

MANY of our members have expressed a need for a little booklet to contain a list of the active members of the A. N. A., with their addresses. This to be of convenient form, that can easily be slipped into an envelope of average size or the pocket. Such a publication was printed several years ago, and seemed to be much in demand and of a great deal of use. THE NUMISMATIST is now considering the publication of another booklet along the same lines, at the nominal price of 50 cents, but desires first to ascertain if the demand for it will justify the expense involved. Therefore, we would suggest that each member who desires a copy of such a book will send in his name to the editor.

WE ARE glad to welcome the newly organized Rochester Numismatic Association to the numismatic fold. This latest of societies has begun with sixteen members, as reported in the February NUMISMATIST. The chief credit for its organization is due to Dr. George P. French, and THE NUMISMATIST, on behalf of the members of the A. N. A., herewith extends its heartiest appreciation and congratulations to him.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Three new \$10 treasury notes of the "Chung Haw Republic" with its capital at Nanking, China, have been received at Seattle. The bills contain on their face the following in English: "The Chinese Haw Republic promises to pay the bearer 10 dollars in gold on its formation, at the state treasury or its agents abroad. (Signed) SUN WEN, President; LEE GHENONE HOP, Treasurer." There is also a picture of the blazing sun with rays of light radiating to the four corners. The back of the bills is engraved in Chinese and has a picture of the republican flag.

The "Blatter fur Munzfreunde" for January contains an interesting account of the great "find" of bracteates at Dobeln in Saxony in 1902. The discovery consisted of nearly 900 specimens which are now in the Royal Cabinet at Dresden; the majority of the coins are of the latter part of the twelfth century.

On Page 46 of February's NUMISMATIST, No. 163 is called a medal. This is an error. No. 183 was the token meant, which is exactly the same

as No. 162, but in brass instead of copper. Mr. Van Voorhis has directed our attention to the error, for which he is not responsible.

The International Archaeological Congress to be held at Rome from October 9 to 16, 1912 has instituted a numismatic section. The President is Professor Antonio Salinas, and the Secretary, Professor Ettore Gabrici.

B. Max Mehl announces the sale of the collection of P. H. Griffiths of Los Angeles, Cal., which contains an especially fine and representative series of the United States Mints.

We are indebted to Commodore W. C. Eaton for the following items of information: "The late dies of the Denver cents of 1911 show the D a little more to the right and a little further from the "1" than in the earlier dies. The difference, however, is trifling. The Denver cents for 1912 have already been struck. The prices of proof sets at the Philadelphia Mint have been raised for the minor coins from 8 cts. to 15 cts.; for the silver and minor reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.20. Proofs for 1912 now ready."

The Paris mint is making experiments with aluminum bronze with the object of substituting the same for copper one and two sou pieces. Alloys of five and ten per cent of aluminum have thus far proved unsatisfactory.

Count I. Tolstoy of St. Petersburg will begin issuing shortly his great work on the Byzantine coinage. The book will be in the Russian language and will have over one hundred fine plates and will include the coins of Messalonica, Nicala and Trebizond, as well as the Byzantine issues of the Goths' and Longobards in Italy.

Commodore W. C. Eaton, of Hamilton, N. Y., recently received the following letter from the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint in reply to his request for twenty-five one-cent pieces: "Enclosed I return the money order No. 64660, for \$0.35, in favor of The Supt. of the Mint of the United States, received in your letter of January 19, 1912, with the information that one-cent pieces may be distributed only upon an order from the Treasurer of the United States or an Assistant Treasurer. A quantity of one-cent pieces has been made by this Institution during 1912. We have made no other minor coins to this date."

According to an Imperial edict of Sept. 28, 1911, the Russian Government will substitute new one hundred ruble notes for the ones of 1896 with the surcharge of 1898.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great occurred on January 24 and L. C. Lauer of Nurnberg has just issued a silver medal commemorative of this bi-centennial.

Ludwig Loeser of Berlin sends us the Munz-Anzeiger for January containing about 700 lots of coins and medals with fixed prices.

Thomas L. Elder announces a sale on March 8, of 1100 lots, which will include over five thousand large United States cents.

A Byzantine copper coin struck by Emperor Johannes Zimiskes—reigning 969-976, has recently been found near the old city of Sigtuna, Sweden. This is the first Byzantine copper coin ever found in Swedish ground, though a good many Byzantine silver coins have come to light. Another find in the same neighborhood consists of four silver coins struck in Germany and Flanders in the latter part of the year 900 and the commencement of the year 1000. These are in rather poor preservation. One of these was struck during the reign of Emperor Otto and Empress Adelheid, in the latter part of the year 900.

Leo Hamburger of Frankfort a. M., announces that beginning with this year his three associates, Messrs. D. Nussbaum, F. Schlessinger and M. Schnerb, have been admitted as partners; the firm name however will remain unchanged.

Elliott Smith writes that if a student of the Low series wonders why Nos. 95 and 96 were not mentioned in the quick-finding list published in the February NUMISMATIST, he will find on looking at Mr. Low's publication

that the reverses are stated to be same as Nos. 31 and 33, respectively, so with the "finder" at his side he can easily ascribe them to their proper numbers. No. 97, which is listed, has a different reverse to any of those enumerated.

The cash reserve in the Swedish Riksbank June 30, 1911 was 84,180,-814 Kronor, of which about forty million Kronor consisted of 20 Kronor, and thirty million in foreign gold coin. Seven million consisted of gold bars and old Swedish gold coin.

Everett Van Voorhis writes the following in regard to the set of plates showing the Hard Times tokens: "In regard to this set of plates I have an idea which I have tried and found very satisfactory, and I think others would like to know it, so I will mention same, and you can place it in THE NUMISMATIST if you think it worth while. Many collectors who have bought the splendid set of photographic plates of the Hard Times tokens series, I am sure, have had some difficulty in keeping them flat, as they have a tendency to curl up when looking them over. I have found a plan which I think is a good one, and I wish to tell others. It is this: Get a souvenir postal card album—one that has slits for two cards on a page. Cut the slits a little longer at top, bottom, and sides, and place the corners of the photo. plate in the slits cut, and there you have it. They are then in a book by themselves and are very handy to look over. The plates can be placed two to a leaf, and, being back to back, the leaves of the book will lay perfectly flat. An album like the one I use can be bought at most stores for ten to fifteen cents."

The Court jeweler, Franz Apell, of Erfurt, Germany, has brought together an interesting and rare, as well as valuable collection, consisting of about 110 coins from the time Erfurt was one of Sweden's possessions. Owned by the city, and kept in the city's archives, they were all struck in Erfurt. One represents on the obverse Gustavus Adolphus II, dead on the battlefield; in the background the cavalry of the enemy retreating. The reverse shows the King in a triumphal chariot driving over human monsters, while the goddesses of Justice and Religion are crowning the hero King. There also will be found coins with the likeness and coat of arms of the Chancellor of the Kingdom, Count Axel Oxenstjerna, while he was Principal at the University of Erfurt.

Here are given a few of the prices brought at the auction held by Michael Bros. at Chicago on January 17:

1804 U. S. Cent, perfect die, very good	\$11.00	1797 Eagle, fine	20.50
Syracuse Tetradrachm, fine..	6.25	Gobrecht Dollar, 1836, very good to fine	15.00
Saxony Square Thaler, fine..	3.00	Clark, Gruber \$10.00, 1861, fine	17.75
1869 U. S. Pattern Set in copper, half dollar, quarter, and dime	2.90	1799 Cent, over 1798, very good	22.50
1871 U. S. Pattern Dollar in copper, proof	3.00	1804 Cent, perfect die, about fine	16.75
Geo. Washington Medal, in bronze, size 110mm	2.70	1799 Cent, very good	18.10

Following is the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of January, 1912:

DENOMINATION	PIECES	VALUE
Half-Dollars	900,100	\$ 450,050.00
Quarter-Dollars	296,100	74,025.00
Dimes	5,390,100	539,010.00
Total Silver	6,586,300	1,063,085.00
Five Cents	6,415,045	320,752.25
One Cent	2,801,300	28,013.00
Total Minor	9,216,345	348,765.25
Total Coinage	15,802,645	\$1,411,850.25

K. W. Hiersemann of Leipzig has just published his catalogue No. 406, containing over 800 numbers of numismatic books, and including works on ancient, mediaeval, and modern coins and medals.

It is said that the first issue of paper money, or promises to pay, in the United States, is of Indian origin. In 1760 Pontiac, the great Indian chief, issued bills of credit, or promises to pay, in hieroglyphics of his own, drawn upon bark, with the figure of an otter,—his arms—beneath. This is mentioned in a work entitled "A Concise Account of North America," by Major Robert Rogers, published in England in 1765. It is said that the Major visited Pontiac, and saw the currency. He said the whole emission was duly redeemed.

Theodor Schroter of Leipzig, Connewitz, has issued a new catalogue of his coin cabinets, trays, and safes. The pamphlet is extensively illustrated.

The announcement by Ben G. Green that a second edition of his Reference and Check Book is in course of preparation will be greeted with interest by pretty nearly every American collector. The useful character of this book has made it one of the best known works of the kind ever issued for the use of numismatists, as it not only contains much indispensable information regarding all kinds of American coins, but also contains a list of all the known varieties of encased postage stamps as well. The addition to the book of quite a number of varieties of pieces which have made their appearance since the publication of the present book will make it all the more valuable.

Following a request received a week ago from the City Clerk, of Cleveland, Ohio, the Commissioners of Passaic, N. J., on Feb. 9, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, A three-cent coin would be beneficial to all the people of the United States by providing a smaller and more convenient coin with which to purchase articles of general use and consumption now arbitrarily sold for a nickel; Now, Therefore, Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of Passaic, State of New Jersey, that the City Councils or corresponding legislative bodies in other cities of the United States and the Legislatures of the various States, be urgently requested to enlist the aid of their Congressional representatives and of their United States Senators in the passage of the afore-mentioned bill; and Be It Further Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the City Councils or City Clerks of all cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 or more inhabitants, and to the Legislatures of all States in the Union."

President Brenner spent several days in New York early in February on business connected with the A. N. A. Afterward he left for Philadelphia to take part in the yearly proceedings of the U. S. Assay Commission, of which he is a member. General Secretary Moore and Congressman Arthur W. Kopp of Wisconsin also were appointed members of this year's commission, which represents, we believe, the first time that three members of the Association have served in the same year.

The following prices were realized at the Elder sale held on Feb. 9:—

Jackson Token, L. 3, V. fine.	\$ 3.10	Silver Indian Medals,	
L. 66. Uncirculated	2.85	James Monroe	32.00
L. 78. Handy. Ex. fine	2.50	John Tyler	35.00
"Wisdom and Pleasure Combined" token, 1838	2.20	Zachary Taylor	35.00
Alexander tetradrachm. Ex. fine	3.50	Abraham Lincoln	65.00
Gobrecht Dollar, 1836, V. fine	12.50	Two Cents, pattern, head of Washington	5.00
1796 Quarter Dol. Proof..	44.00	1652 Willow Tree Shilling. Very good	31.00
1807 Quarter. Unc.	45.00	1786 N. J. Cent, Maris 11-H. R. 3. V. fine	8.25
1831 Quarter, proof	3.50	1652 N. E. Shilling. V. fine.	60.00
1858 Quarter, proof	2.50	1796 Frankfort, ducat, view of city	6.75
1847 Quarter. Brill. proof..	20.00	1857 Quarter Eagle, D. Mint, nearly fine	15.00
1796 Dime. Uncirculated	15.00		
1798 Dime. Fine	9.00		
1795 Half Dime. Unc.	5.50		

In connection with the reference to the New York Peale Museum tokens in the February number, we learn that in 1841 the Museum was owned by a company entitled the Peale Museum Company. Mr. Barnum bought the museum from this company in 1843 and added it to the American Museum. Mr. Barnum stated that Peale's Museum had been conducted for a few months by Yankee Hill, and then Henry Bennett took it, and charged an admission of a "York shilling." The museum closed in 1843.

Leo Hamburger of Frankfort a. M., sold at auction on February 26 the first part of the great collection of Paul Joseph, who is well known as the author of various works on early German coins and medals of Southern Germany and Luxemburg; it comprises over 4600 numbers and is illustrated with nine well executed plates.

It is said that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington has now finished the installation of apparatus for laundrying paper money. From reports received, we should judge the methods to be employed will be very complete and effective. Bank notes after being placed in the machinery are not handled until they are completely renovated. A public demonstration of the process will be given shortly.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 97th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 19 members were present: Messrs. Rau, Wilson, Davis, Ripstra, Lewis, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Von den Berghen, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Burrows, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Curry and Dr. Merrill.

Communications were read from Mrs. Jos. C. Mitchelson and Mr. Adolph Hess-Nachfolger. The resignations of Messrs. Wm. Bartholomay, Jr., and Wm. Poillon were received and accepted.

Mitchell Baker read a paper on U. S. Half Cents, illustrating his paper with a number of the coins he described. Mr. Leon showed a collection of mis-struck and freak U. S. coins. Packages of special tissue paper for protecting proof coins were distributed to those present through the kindness of W. F. Dunham. Walter G. Curry, a corresponding member residing in Baraboo, Wis., being present, responded to a request from the President with some suitable remarks.

Magazines received since last meeting were: The Numismatische Correspondenz, Numismatischer Verkehr and Spink's Circular for January and THE NUMISMATIST for February; auction catalogues from S. H. Chapman, Dupriez, Elder, Green, Low and Mehl; catalogues with fixed prices from Fuldauer, Hiersemann, Majer and Raymond; and a catalogue of The International Exhibition of Contemporaneous Medals from the American Numismatic Society of New York.

Adjourned to meet March 1st, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting was held on Nov. 30, 1911, Carlyon Britton, President, in the chair. The ballot for the officers and Council for the next session resulted as follows: President, Carlyon Britton; Vice-Presidents, Miss Helen Farquhar, Lord Grantley, Lord Peckover of Wisbech, Messrs. L. A. Lawrence, Bernard Roth, and J. Sanford Saltus; Director, Shirley Fox; Treasurer, A. C. Hutchins; Librarian, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; Secretary, W. J. Andrew; Council, Sir George R. Askwith, Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman, Major W. J. Freer, Dr. P. Nelson, Messrs. G. Thorn Drury, Oswald Fitch, L. L. Fletcher, Mellor Lumb, W. Beresford Smith, S. M. Spink, F. A. Walters, A. H. Baldwin, A. W. Barnes, W. S. Ogden, and H. Symonds. The ballot by the members for the award of the John Sanford Saltus Medal resulted in favor of Miss Helen Farquhar for her paper, "Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals."

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The club held its regular meeting on Friday, the 9th, President Heaton in the chair. Those present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, Belden, Chapman, S. H.; Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Newell, Nagy, Raymond, Smith, and Senft. Ex-President H. F. Williams of the Chicago Numismatic Society, and John Reilly, Jr., of New York, were present. At the suggestion of Mr. Raymond, it was decided that a paper upon some numismatic subject be read at each meeting hereafter, and that at the end of the year a year book be published by the club, in which shall be printed the various papers bearing upon numismatic subjects which have been delivered during the year. A committee of publication was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Adams, (Chairman), Newell, and Frey. Mr. Reilly, who is devoted to Japanese coins, made some very interesting references to a recent visit to Japan, and gave an account of the manner in which the Yokohama Numismatic Society is conducted. In connection with his remarks he showed several extremely rare pieces of Japanese currency, which are described in detail below.

The following exhibits were made by the members present:

Gustave Senft—Series of eight German silver coins. Some of these show an entirely different style of die cutting from that generally known. One piece represented a souvenir of the House of Wurtemberg, and another was commemorative of the centenary of the University of Breslau. Three Bavarian pieces, of two, three, and five marks, were commemorative of the ninetieth birthday of the regent, Prince Luitpold. Also was shown the first two-mark piece of the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, and a three-mark piece commemorative of the death of Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe.

S. K. Nagy—A Pennsylvania half crown paper note dated Oct. 25, 1775, showing the reverse design printed double. Mr. Nagy has handled many Pennsylvania paper issues, but this is the only one of the kind seen by him or any one to whom he has referred the note.

T. L. Elder—Two extremely fine Admiral Vernon medals and an uncirculated \$5 gold piece issued by Clark, Gruber & Co., of Denver, Colo., in 1860.

G. H. Blake—A splendid specimen of the \$5 greenback, or demand note, of the excessively rare variety made payable at St. Louis. This is one of the very few specimens of this rarity known.

S. H. Chapman—Numerous excessively rare ancient coins, chief among which was one of the best known examples of the Syracusan dekadrachm, by EVANETOS. Also a very fine tetradrachm of Venus, of the best period of art, and other Greek gold and silver coins. There was also a splendid silver medallion commemorative of the victories of Prince Charles of Holland and of the entry of Princess Mary of England, the daughter of Charles II., into Holland as the bride of Prince William. Also several fine cents, 1794, 1798, 1805, 1806, 1801, and 1821, in from uncirculated to red mint condition, and a number of extremely well preserved rare half cents, among the latter being 1794, 1795, lettered edge; 1836, 1849, small date, all being in uncirculated to red condition, the last named being a proof.

Wayte Raymond—Eight uncirculated cents, dated 1797, 1799 over 8, 1802, 1803, 1809, 1810, over 9, 1811, 1814, crosslet 4.

Elliott Smith—A Fugio cent in silver and many interesting tokens, among which was the Chinese junk "Keying" medal in white metal. Also an excessively rare Washington half dollar in white metal.

Rudolph Kohler—Four silver coins of Frederick the Great—thaler and its parts—in connection with the present celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth.

Edward T. Newell—A fine example of the didrachm of Philip II. of Macedonia, struck contemporaneously with the first issue of Alexander the Great at his capital, Pella. Probably made for trading purposes with the barbarians of the North. Also a splendid aureus of Septimus Severus, on the reverse of which are shown the busts of Caracalla and Geta, facing each other. The chief interest of this piece lies in the fact that while it was struck at a Roman mint, this particular specimen was undoubtedly made in one of the provincial mints, presumably that of Antioch.

E. H. Adams—A number of railroad medals, commemorative of important occasions in connection with the railroads of Europe and America, an important feature of each design being representations of locomotives of curious design. One of the most interesting of these was a brass piece issued in connection with the Eastern Railroad, which formerly ran from

Boston to Salem. On the obverse of this piece is shown a curious old locomotive much like that designed by Stephenson in 1830.

John Reilly, Jr.—Among the interesting specimens of Japanese early currency exhibited was a set of the first series, each of a different denomination. This currency, known as Wang-Mang, Pu money, complete, represents ten pieces, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000 (cash?). Mr. Reilly showed the 100, 300, 400, and 900 pieces, representing the first time these had been shown in this country. H. A. Ramsden of Yokohama owns the only complete set of ten pieces known. With this exception the above five pieces owned by Mr. Reilly are the greatest number in any collection. The British Museum has only the 400, 600, and 700 pieces, but they are imitations. Ten years ago a set of ten pieces (originals) was sold in China for \$400, which was then considered a bargain. Mr. Reilly also exhibited a specimen of the largest Ku Pu money, only three others being known. This rare piece shows the beautiful, rare, blood-red patina, so highly prized by Oriental collectors, and this represents the first time the rarity has been shown in this country. All of the above pieces were illustrated in the Yokohama Ko Sen Kai Monthly last year.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—There was a large attendance at the regular February meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Society at the Hotel Rochester, when plans were discussed for entertaining the convention of the national society in this city next September. On that occasion it is expected collections of coins to a total value of two million dollars will be exhibited. This committee was appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce representatives: D. F. Lawless, Fred E. Merritt, L. J. Woolsey and the president, Dr. George P. French. Three new members were admitted to the society. The next meeting will be held on February 20th. The numismatists welcome amateurs of coins to these meetings and anyone can get free information about old or otherwise valuable metal money. There was a lot of interest among the numismatists in Fred E. Merritt's paper on "The Earliest Colonial Coinage." It was the second paper read at the meetings since the organization of the local society.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—January 18th., Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., President, in the chair. Messrs. Cumberland Clark, Hubert A. Druce and R. H. Forster, F. S. A., were elected fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions:—Mr. Henry Garside, a replica in copper of the gold badge of office worn by the Lord Provost of Glasgow struck by Joseph Moore of Birmingham from the designs of D. Cunningham; by W. E. Marsh, a sixpence of James I with date 1609 and M. M. coronet, a hitherto unknown combination which limits the date of issue of this coin to 25th March—17th May, 1609; by L. A. Lawrence, F. S. A., a unique silver half-crown of the second issue of James I. with M. M. lis and plain harp and semicolon stops on obverse and pellets on reverse, and a profile groat of Henry VII with M. M. obverse, lis, reverse greyhound's head; by F. A. Walters, F. S. A., three pennies of the first coinage of Henry VII of London (M. M. rose and lis), Canterbury (tun) and Durham (cross), all of the highest rarity; by Bernard Roth, F. S. A., a rare gold stater of the Iceni (Evan's XXIII, 1); by G. C. Brooke, a heavy noble of Henry IV (belonging to Mr. Spink), and a light noble of the same reign (belonging to Mr. Lawrence), both struck from the same obverse die which has broken annulets in the legend and had a slipped trefoil punched on the side of the ship before the striking of the light noble.

H. A. Grueber read a paper on the "Quarter-Angel of James I", this piece which was recently presented to the British Museum has been hitherto unknown. In addition to being the only quarter-angel known of James I, it is the only piece that has survived of the first issue of angels, half, and quarter angels. The king is entitled AN. SC. FR. ET. HIB. REX instead of MAG BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX, which was ordered to be adopted in October 1604. The reverse bears the royal shield instead of the usual ship.

G. C. Brooke read a paper on "The Tax called Montegaum, and the sequence of Coin-types of William II". Montegaum was mentioned once in Domesday and in Henry I's Charter of Liberties (1100) it was abolished. This tax had been made a basis for fixing dates to the issues of the types of William I and II on the ground that it was a tax paid every three years on condition that the king should not change the money more often than

once in that period. The tax was assumed to be identical with the "monetarium" levied in Normandy. But in Normandy the dukes had long been debasing the quality of the coinage for their own profit and, shortly before the Council of Lillebonne in 1080, the duke undertook to cease to charge the money on the condition of a triennial payment called "monetarium"; the people accepted the condition, the standard of the coinage was fixed by the assembly at Lillebonne, and William, finding that his new money was being taken out of the country in exchange for the still base coinage of neighboring barons, closed his mints and stopped his Norman issues. In England conditions were quite different, the coinage was not debased at this time nor was there at this period any apparent change in the coinage to confirm the assumption of a similar concession in England. Further, that the English tax cannot have been a concession is obvious from its abolition by the Charter of Liberties by which Henry I conceded some limitations of his power and renounced evil customs and usurpations of his two predecessors. The English tax could therefore have no relation to that of Normandy nor do we know that it was paid triennially. It was probably an imposition by William I upon the shires and boroughs for the local mints which he allowed them to retain. It therefore imposed no triennial limit to the currency of each type. Indeed, were it identical with the Norman tax, it could have had no influence on coin-types, for it was the quality of the coinage of Normandy that William undertook not to change, and that too he undertook to leave permanently unchanged and not merely for periods of three years; the payment of the tax was to be triennial, the standard of the coinage permanent. Thus in no sense of the word could "monetarium" be made a basis for a system of dating coin-types. A study of the lettering on the coins of William II tended to show that his "two stars" type (Hawkins 250) preceded his "crosses pattee fleury" type (Hawkins 247). Punches, by which the lettering was made upon the die, sometimes outlived the issue of a type, and thus the punches used for the "Cross in quatrefoil" type (Hawkins 246), which immediately preceded these two types, were also used on several coins of the "two stars" type, on other coins of this issue were used larger punches, which continued throughout the "Crosses pattee and fleury" issue, on a few coins of which punches were occasionally used of the same sort as appeared throughout the last issue of William II (Hawkins 248) and the first of Henry I (251). An overstrike of the Thetford mint of the "Crosses pattee and fleury" type upon a flan which previously bore the "two-stars" type confirmed this arrangement of these two types.

VEREIN FÜR MUNZKUNDE IN NURNBERG.—The first regular meeting of the year was held on January 8 and the President, C. F. Gebert, read the annual reports, which indicated 105 active members.

Friedrich Kohler read the paper of the evening entitled "The Coins and Medals of the Elector Karl Albrecht of Bavaria, afterwards Emperor Karl VII." The paper was illustrated by an exhibition of forty-five coins and medals of various types, which depicted the monetary system of the period in detail.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—The February meeting was held at the Chateau de Ramezay on Friday evening, the 16th. Arrangements were commenced to hold the fiftieth anniversary of the Society next December when most likely a medal will be struck commemorative of the event. A letter was read from H. K. Briscoe, I. C. I., Under Secretary of the Revenue Department of the Government Eastern Bengal and Assam, presenting the society with a square silver rupee of "Siva Simha, with Parmatheswari, Ahom King of Assam," bearing the Saka, date 1651, which corresponds with the year A. D. 1729. R. W. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his collection of Canadian coins and medals during the year 1911, which numbered 155 in all. These, divided among the different provinces, gave Quebec over one-third, or 57. Ontario came next with 43. Saskatchewan third with 9. The others were: Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 5; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 2; New Brunswick, 1. For the Dominion in general, 24, and Newfoundland, 3. The Country where struck shows Canada a long way in the lead with 90, Great Britain, 15; United States, 20, and France, 30, mostly religious medals. The objects for which the medals were struck were: Exhibitions, 26; Education, 16; Religious, 30; Coronation, 19; Masonic, 14; Sports, 11; Military, 6; coins, 9; advertising

checks, 12; miscellaneous, 12. He also exhibited a new Australian florin, which he had only that day received from South Australia. This, when compared with the Canadian half dollar piece, clearly shows why the artist in designing the Canadian coinage abbreviated the inscription for, with the larger bust coming down to the lower edge of the coin, it gives a much finer artistic effect than the smaller bust completely surrounded by the longer inscription, as displayed on the Australian coinage. O. Hapaleu read a most interesting paper on the first parish registers of Montreal, dating from 1642. Many most curious entries relating to the births, marriages, and burials of the early citizens were reproduced.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Saturday, Feb. 17, with William B. Osgood Field in the chair. Among the members present were E. H. Adams, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Bauman L. Belden, S. H. Chapman, H. Russell Drowne, Thomas L. Elder, Julius Gutttag, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Daniel Parish, Jr., Nelson P. Pehrson, and Henry de Forest Weekes. There were several other members whose names could not be obtained, and also several visitors. The principal feature of the meeting was an informal discussion of the California private gold coinage, during which quite an amount of new information regarding the series was brought to notice. There were several very interesting exhibits, which are detailed as follows:

Charles Gregory—The gem of Mr. Gregory's exhibit was a five-dollar piece of Dunbar & Co., in almost uncirculated condition. There are but three specimens known. Also were shown several splendid specimens of the octagonal fifty-dollar pieces, of the United States Assay Office, and a very fine circular fifty-dollar piece of Wass, Molitor & Co., of San Francisco, 1855, and a very fine specimen of the extremely rare \$20 piece of the same company, dated 1855; also a fine \$5 piece of Norris, Gregg & Norris, with plain edge; a Deseret Assay Office \$5 piece, dated 1860; an Oregon \$5 piece, 1849, and a very fine \$2.50 piece of John Parsons & Co. of Colorado.

S. H. Chapman—This exhibit included many varieties of private gold pieces of various States. Chief among the California pieces was an extremely fine specimens of the Wass, Molitor \$20 of 1855. It was rather curious that two specimens of this rarity should have been shown upon this occasion, as there are only a very few known. Also a splendid \$50 circular piece of the same firm. Also several specimens of the octagonal \$50 piece of the United States Assay Office, including a splendid specimen of the "887 Thous." variety, of 1851, without "50" on reverse, of the same design that brought \$1000 at the Zabriskie sale. Also a Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 piece, 1849, reeded edge. Also several very fine Bechtler \$5 pieces. One of the most interesting pieces of Mr. Chapman's exhibit was a trial piece of the obverse and reverse of a five-dollar California piece on a United States large copper cent. The design is entirely new, as is also the name of the firm, "H. Schaeffer. California Gold, 5 Dollars. 134 G. 21 C." The workmanship much resembles the Bechtler pieces, and may have been produced by the assayer connected with Mr. Bechtler's establishment, who, we are informed by William E. Hidden, the expert on Bechtler coinage, took dies with him to California in 1849 for the purpose of striking private coins.

E. H. Adams—An Ormsby & Co. \$5 gold piece, issued at Sacramento, Cal., in 1849. This is an unpublished variety of the California series, and regarded as unique.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. E. H. Adams, Editor,
The Numismatist,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

From our 1/8 page "ad" in the January (1912) NUMISMATIST we sold \$481.35 worth of coins.

We thought this worthy of mention, and believe your monthly the best numismatic advertising medium in existence.

Very Respectfully,

ARNOLD NUMISMATIC CO.,

G. C. Arnold, Treas.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Is not the half dollar, 1846 "O," high 6, exceedingly rare? Can you, or any of your readers, give me through your columns the information desired?—H. B. Harmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have been contemplating starting a collection of Roman Imperial coins, but before starting in, would like to know if one who is not an expert could rely with any certainty on getting genuine specimens. I understand these ancient brass and silver coins are imitated considerably and sold to collectors, and are sometimes hard to detect. Would you kindly enlighten me a little on this subject? Are common coins imitated as well as rare ones? I have read that the green formation on coins is imitated by paint; is this easy or difficult to detect? Is there any infallible test one could employ to make sure if the formation is genuine? Is it safe to accept coins as genuine which do not show this genuine formation? How long does it take this substance to form on coins? Are false coins made and then buried in the earth till they turn green, then after a few years dug up and sold? If this can be successfully done and is done, how could one tell these from the genuine? Looks like there would be some chemical process which could be employed to form this substance on false coins. Is spirits of wine a sure test where paint is suspected? I tried the other day to remove some green paint from a piece of iron by rubbing spirits of wine on the paint, but could not remove it. Is one supposed to soak the suspected coin in spirits of wine, or some other test fluid for several hours, would not this remove even the genuine formation if allowed to remain in such a bath too long? Can you mention any reliable coin dealers who could be trusted not to offer one these false coins? These are some of the doubts and questions which arise in my mind, and makes me undecided whether to start collecting or not. I may seem a little skeptical perhaps, but would be very thankful if you would kindly give me a few pointers on the above. What is the largest coin collectors society in the U. S., and who should one apply to for membership?—Claude Hope, Sedalia, Mo.

The Harrison log cabin medalets being under discussion in THE NUMISMATIST at present, I wish to inquire on some points in regard to them. There are five varieties illustrated in the December NUMISMATIST, all dated. I have seen it stated there were eight varieties, and wish to know if the one described below is one of them, not having seen a description of the remaining three. The one I have (brass) has the obverse of the second illustration, perforation between "W. H." Rev. no date, with "The Hero of Tippecanoe" below log cabin, and window in end of cabin instead of beside door. Barrel at left of cabin and various other differences, but of same size as those illustrated. In regard to their inclusion in Hard Times tokens, I think the fact that all are perforated would indicate they were issued as a political medal, and not intended for circulation as money, the fact that some are dated not affecting that reasoning. As only proof half cents were coined in the 40's except the last year, it would seem as if there was no great demand for them, and from the size and thickness of the medalets that would be the only value at which they would be accepted.—George A. Larned, Spencer, Mass.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF FINLAND.

Rumors of the introduction of the Russian monetary system in Finland have appeared from time to time in the Finnish press, but these have been immediately contradicted. On the one hand, it is said that the plan confines itself to the re-establishment of the Bobrikov illegal mint-decree of the 9th of June, 1904, which was never adopted. According to this, Russian and Finnish gold should constitute legal payments and be received on all payments even between private individuals. Farther than this it was consti-

tuted that obligatory acceptance of Russian silver coin, as well as Russian currency, according to established rates of exchange, should be received on all payments, State and municipal taxes, etc.

The Finnish coin law, legally established August 9, 1877, constitutes the Russian rubel a legal standard in liquidation between private individuals, as well as the State and the Bank of Finland on the basis of two rubel 50 kopek equal ten Finnish mark. The decreasing value of and the endeavors to spread the rubel created two different decrees, 1890-1893, with close definitions on the rate of exchange, as well as on the legality of same in Finland. On this account the coin was finally used on the payments of all official debts in Finland and considered to fully meet with the real need. Consequently the press considers that the new struggle to establish the rubel as an obligatory medium of payment is in a large measure rooted in politics, and is not based on any real need of the country. It also maintains that the change of the monetary law in 1877, with its appendix on a pure administrative system, contains an illegal encroachment on the rights of the landdag, in reviving the Bobrikov decree of 1904.

J. de L.

1912 A. N. A. CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has authorized the announcement that the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association will be held at Rochester, N. Y., during the latter part of August.

Early in November Mr. Granberg received an invitation from the Mayor of Rochester, and also the President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, to hold the convention there this year.

Mr. Granberg announces that he has accepted the invitation, and that the exact date of the convention will be given later. Below we reproduce the full text of the Mayor's letter.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Rochester, N. Y., November 3rd, 1911.

Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman,
The American Numismatic Association,
1004 Michigan Street,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—

On behalf of the citizens of Rochester I take pleasure in extending to you a most sincere and cordial invitation to hold your next convention in this City. Our Convention Hall, seating four thousand,—and so arranged that it can take excellent care of smaller audiences—is at your disposal free of cost.

Our two new hotels, constructed at a cost of \$3,000,000, together with our other first class hostelries, offer you service, accommodations and cuisine equal to that of any City in the Country. And, what is more to the point, their rates are low.

Rochester is exceptionally well located for conventions, being half way between Boston and Chicago, and easier of access to fifty million people than any other City in America. We will take good care of you, will show you sixteen hundred acres of magnificent parks, will give you an opportunity to cruise up the Genesee River, or to take delightful little side trips to Niagara Falls or to the Thousand Islands.

Let us demonstrate to you, personally, why the "Rochester Spirit" is becoming well known all over the Country. Come to Rochester next time and let your convention be a vacation as well.

Cordially yours,

Charles E. Ogden,
Secretary to the Mayor.

(Signed) H. H. Edgerton,
Mayor.



American Numismatic Association

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 15, 1912.

1545. Bessie B. Thomson, 123 S. Whittelsey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.
1546. E. Vernon Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
1547. W. M. Rosen, Box 22, Ogden, Iowa.
1548. Henry A. Greene, 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.
1549. Silas Wodell, 149 Broadway, New York City.
1550. S. S. Sherwood, Box 574, Bethel, Conn.
1551. Fred E. Warner, Baraboo, Wis.
1552. Edward Plummer, M. D., 539 W. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
1553. William E. Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Feb. 20, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 15th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the April issue.

APPLICANTS

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
L. J. Woolsey,	A. H. Plumb
126 Rutgers St., Rochester, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore
Walter W. Garrabrant,	Edgar H. Adams
169 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.	Rud Kohler
Henri Weil,	Edgar H. Adams
34 East 28th St., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
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446 High St., Newark, N. J.	Waldo C. Moore
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204 Market St., Newark, N. J.	Waldo C. Moore
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Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan	Waldo C. Moore
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Humboldt, Iowa	*Dr. J. K. Coddington
Joseph A. Faust,	Waldo C. Moore
Peru, Ind.	*Jno. J. Krietzner
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2604 Stout St., Denver, Colo.	Waldo C. Moore
Gustave Senft,	Rud Kohler
116 Nassau St., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
Leonard Schafer,	Frank I. Liveright
25 Broad St., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
Clarence S. Bement,	Henry Chapman
3907 Spruce St., Philadelphia	S. Hudson Chapman
D. S. Henderson,	W. B. Speer
Care Hamilton Natl. Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.	*C. Theo. Suter
Prof. H. L. Hutt,	Geo. Sleeman
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada	Waldo C. Moore

* Local, business or professional endorsement.

Changes of Address.

H. E. Truex, M. D., from Rookery Building, to 804 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Geo. E. Baldwin, Concord, N. H., to Box 147, White River Junction, Vt.
 James H. Gardner, Ensley, Ala., to 109 N. 20th St., Columbus, O.
 Mrs. Alice M. Reilly, Salem, N. J., to care Ambroid Co., 350 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sigmund Krausz, Indiana Ave., to 5940 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 John Reilly, Jr., Salem, N. J., to care Ambroid Co., 350 Broadway, N.Y.City.
 Thos. A. Batterbury, Garden St., Bronx, to 42d & 5th Ave., Public Library,
 New York City.
 Herbert Bowen, Moffat Bldg., to 1101 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 O. E. Kotwall, Byculla, to P. M. Umarchadi, Bombay, No. 9, India.
 B. W. Smith, Redlands, to Box 155, Redondo Beach, Calif.
 Elliott Smith, 53d St., New York City, to 15 Anderson St., New Rochelle, N.Y.
 W. B. Speer, Market St., to 22 E. 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Ambrose Swasey, Euclid Ave., to care The Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, O.
 F. Wayland Potter, to 6th & Bailey Sts., Camden, N. J.
 Dr. Joseph E. Waitt, Huntington Ave., Boston, to 4 Mount Warren, Roxbury,
 Mass.
 H. B. Harmer, Diamond St., to 2418 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
 Howard R. Newcomb, Marston Ave., to 59 Burlingame Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Geo. Lowenberg, changed to 412 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1912.

DEATH OF CHARLES MORRIS.



On February 2nd there passed from this life in the city of Chicago, Charles Morris, a man well known in numismatic circles. Had Mr. Morris lived until the 16th of February, he would have been 83 years old.

He was born at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1829. He began life as a poor boy, having very little opportunity for acquiring an education. In order to better their condition his family removed to America while he was quite young and took up their abode in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Morris worked with his father at gun-making for about three years, but they came to Chicago in 1844, where they began the manufacture of fireworks. Mr. Morris succeeded to the business while yet a young man. His business prospered and he retired in 1889, owning considerable real estate, and until the time of his death had no business outside of looking after his investments.

His coin collecting was begun in his childhood, and he was quite active in this pursuit for over 60 years. He, at one time, became greatly interested in the Canadian series, and had one of the most complete collections of Canadians in the United States. When Ed Frossard, the elder, wrote his monograph on Franco-American Jetons his illustrations were made from the specimens in Mr. Morris' collection, the author dedicating the book to Mr. Morris. He accumulated an enormous quantity of paper money and medals as well as the United States series, and some twelve years ago bequeathed his entire collection to the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. Upon notifying the directors of the Museum of his action he was informed

that his bequest could only be accepted on his providing a sufficient fund for its installation and maintenance. Mr. Morris destroyed this will, and Chicago lost the collection. He then began disposing of his collection, most of the better specimens going by way of public auction. His collection of church tokens was sold privately to a Canadian collector for \$1000.

He was an early member of the American Numismatic Association, his number being 38. He was a life member of the American Numismatic Society, and a member of the Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, The Chicago Numismatic Society and numerous others, and in 1911 was elected an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association at Chicago, an honor which Mr. Morris greatly appreciated. His collecting extended to books and old furniture, his numismatic library comprising something over 200 volumes. His den consisted of half of the third floor of his late residence, the furnishings of which were all antique, several pieces being historic. Mr. Morris was never happier than when entertaining his friends in this apartment. He was more familiar with his various rare books and the contents of his curio cabinets than with his coins, and could talk interestingly by the hour on various objects gathered in his travels.

In Mr. Morris' death the American Numismatic Association has lost an old and loyal member and numismatics in general a staunch friend. His name appears as one of the original members of the old Chicago Numismatic Society and he was among the first to join the present Society of his home city. His burial took place in Graceland Cemetery in Chicago on February 5th. He was the survivor of a large family, and his nearest living relative at the time of his death was a granddaughter.

Hamilton, N. Y., February 12, 1912.

To the Editor of The Numismatist,

Dear Sir:

Continuing my notes on the Lincoln cents I have to now report that the Denver Mint is already using, or has used, three different dies for the cents of 1912, at least the "D" has been cut in three slightly differing places. In the first two a prolongation of the "1" downward would cut the right edge of the "D" but in one case the "D" is perceptibly nearer the "9" than in the other. In the third variety the "1" prolonged would miss the "D" altogether and the "D" is smaller than in either of the first two varieties. These three varieties were all mixed in one lot of twenty-five I have just received from the Mint.

The five cent nickel has also been struck at Denver but I note no differences in the few I have received, the "D" in each case being under the dot at the left of the date. The Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint informs me that they have no present intentions of making nickels there.

Should any collector note any differences in the positions of the mint marks in the minor coinage not noted by me in your columns I would be very much obliged if he would write me concerning them.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.



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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

APRIL, 1912

No. 4

THE GOBRECHT DOLLARS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



No. 1.

The record price of \$250 paid the other day for a certain variety of the Gobrecht silver pattern dollar of 1838 at a sale held in New York City by Lyman H. Low is an indication of the high estimation in which the Gobrecht pattern dollars are now held by collectors. There is a wide difference of opinion among collectors as to the value of the 1804 silver dollar, which has a record of \$3,600, but there seems to be but one with regard to the handsome series of dollars bearing the Gobrecht designs. Early in the annals of coin collecting in this country particular attention was paid to them, for as a matter of fact they were the first real pattern coins issued at the mint with the exception of a few specimens produced at the time of the opening of that establishment in 1792.

And this interest has increased with time. Even the old-time collectors paid large sums for the Gobrecht dollars at a period when other coins, some of which have since brought enormous premiums, scarcely brought more than their face value, and were not much in demand even at the low figures. But high as were the old-time premiums paid for the Gobrecht dollars, they did not seem to cause the rarest specimens of the series to come into the market, for it has not been until the most recent years that the rarest pieces have come to public notice, and some of these were altogether unknown to most of the old-time collectors.

At a fair valuation a complete set of the Gobrecht dollars, embracing the eleven known varieties in silver and the eight varieties in copper are now easily worth \$10,000, and perhaps a sum in excess of that figure would be paid if such a set were offered at public sale. This contingency, however, is by no means likely, for no one, so far as known, owns a complete collection of these desirable pieces, and there is not much likelihood of a complete collection being brought together, owing to the excessive rarity of certain specimens.

During the year of 1911 quite a number of rarities of this series came to light, some of them for the first time—at least to the knowledge of collectors, and one partial set of ten pieces was purchased by a prominent Canadian collector for \$5,250.

However high-priced is the 1838 dollar mentioned above, it is one of

the least rare of the entire series, which, in silver, consist of eleven distinct varieties. There are quite a number of the varieties of the set of which but two specimens are known. Their value cannot be estimated, nor even approximated, for if offered at public sale they might bring extraordinary figures, and it is also quite certain that their owners will not part with them at any price.

The Gobrecht pattern dollars were designed by Christian Gobrecht, who was assistant engraver at the United States Mint in 1836. The coins are of a distinctive design, entirely different from any coins that had been struck previous to their appearance. The obverse of each shows a seated figure of Liberty, as was used on all the United States dollars from the time of the resumption of the coinage of the dollar in 1840 up to 1873, when the regular dollar was abandoned, and no coin of the denomination was issued at the mint except the trade dollar until the legal tender, or Bland, dollar was coined in 1878.

There are only two sets of these pattern dollars which can be regarded as near complete. One of these is owned by the well-known Canadian collector, W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, and the other by H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Wilson has the completest collection of the two, as he possesses ten varieties of the eleven, while Mr. Granberg has but nine. Each, however, possesses a specimen that the other lacks. As these happen to be of the rarest and most unobtainable character, it is not likely that either will soon become the owner of a complete set of the pieces.

In 1836 the first of the Gobrecht dollars appeared. It showed the seated figure of Liberty, but without stars around the border. Just below the base, and above the date, are inscribed in small letters, "C. Gobrecht, F." The reverse shows a large flying eagle in a field filled with twenty-six stars. Around the border reads "United States of America. One Dol." The edge of this piece is plain. It is said but eighteen specimens were struck, one of which brought \$150 the other day at the same sale held by Mr. Low already mentioned. This variety was struck in copper, which is extremely rare, and held at a high premium.



No. 8.

As some criticism was directed to the engraver for placing his name in such a conspicuous position on the coin, another die was made, upon which the engraver's name appears in tiny letters on the ground below Liberty. This is scarcely discernible unless the coin is closely examined. Of this variety one thousand pieces are said to have been originally coined, and proof specimens have a record in the neighborhood of \$30. This coin had also a plain edge. This same design was also struck in copper. The piece in the latter metal is excessively rare, and held at a much higher figure than the one in silver.

The third variety of the 1836 Gobrecht dollar showed the same obverse as the first mentioned dollar, with the name below the base, or ground, and the reverse was similar, but the eagle was represented as flying in a plain field, the stars having been omitted from this die. This coin, like the others mentioned, had a plain edge, and is of great rarity. It is probable that not more than a half dozen specimens were struck. Indeed, it is not assured that even that limited number of specimens are now extant. At a sale held by T. L. Elder in this city in 1910 a specimen of this variety brought \$435. It is also known in copper, which specimen is held at a high figure.

The fourth variety of 1836 showed the same obverse design as the second described dollar, with the name of the engraver on the ground, but this piece had the same reverse as the last mentioned dollar, without stars on the reverse. This variety had a plain edge, and is of equal rarity to the last named. It is also known in copper, of which there are not a half dozen specimens.

The fifth variety of 1836 is one of the very rarest of the entire Gobrecht series, and only one specimen is known definitely, although it is said there is one other, which cannot be located. This coin is of the same design as the commonest of all the Gobrecht pieces, showing the name of the engraver on the ground, and twenty-six stars surrounding the eagle on the reverse. But the difference lies in the edge, which is reeded, after the style of our present-day coins. It was in 1836 that the reeded edge first appeared on a United States coin. The edge formerly used had been plain, with an inscription in sunken letters. This dollar therefore was the first to be made with the reeded style of edge, although a half dollar of the same edge was also first produced at the Mint in 1836.

It was not until 1911 that the existence of this variety of dollar became known to the collectors, and this specimen is now in the collection of Mr. Granberg, and is lacked by Mr. Wilson. Its value cannot be estimated, but it is safe to say that it is worth at least as much as the 1804 dollar. Although all the other four varieties of the 1836 dollar are known in copper, it is not thought that the latter variety was coined in that metal. At least, it is not known, and experts do not think a specimen exists.



Obverse No. 10.



Obverse No. 16.

There was no issue of pattern pieces in 1837, but in 1838 a slight change in design was made in the Gobrecht dollar. The same general obverse as used in 1836 was continued, but around the border were placed thirteen stars. The name of the engraver was omitted altogether from the coin. The reverse of the first variety was precisely the same as the second variety of 1836—that is, there were no stars in the field. The edge of this variety was reeded. This is the variety which brought \$250 at the Low sale, above

mentioned. In this year the order of rarity was reversed, for while the variety with the reeded edge was the rarest one of 1836, that with the plain edge is the rarest of those dollars dated 1838. The variety without stars on the reverse was the regular pattern of 1838, and was beginning to approach the design that was ultimately to be issued for general circulation in 1840. The obverse bore stars, and it was evidently the intention to avoid placing stars on both obverse and reverse.

The second variety of 1838, and the rarest of the year, is exactly the same as the foregoing piece, but with the single difference that the edge is plain. It is in the 1838 series that Mr. Wilson excels the collection of Mr. Granberg, for he has the variety with the plain edge, which is lacking in the collection of Mr. Granberg. It is worth equally as much as the rare variety of 1836 with the reeded edge, if one judges value according to variety.

The third variety of 1838 seems to have been a fanciful experiment, for it showed thirteen stars on the obverse and twenty-six stars on the reverse. The edge was plain. Mr. Granberg has this specimen, and Mr. Wilson also has one. The variety is very rare. So far as known this latter variety does not exist with reeded edge. Both general varieties of the 1838 dollar, showing stars around the eagle and with the plain field, are known to have been struck in copper. They are excessively rare. So far as can be learned, a specimen of the variety with reeded edge is not known in base metal.

The ninth variety of the Gobrecht dollars had the same obverse as that of 1838, but showed the date 1839. The reverse showed the eagle flying in a plain field. The edge of this piece is reeded. It is said that 300 of these pieces were struck. Like the 1838 series of dollars, the rare varieties have plain edges, and this same design, the tenth variety, was struck with a plain edge. Both the Wilson and Granberg collections show this great rarity, and probably these two specimens are the only ones known.

The eleventh, and last variety, of this attractive series of dollars had the same obverse as the foregoing dollar, but the reverse showed the eagle with twenty-six stars in the field. The edge was plain. It was not until 1911 that this latter variety became generally known to collectors. It was thought to exist, but no one seemed to know anything about it. The existence of the piece was suggested by the fact that at a New York sale a few years ago the same design in copper was offered and purchased by the well-known Chicago collector, Virgil M. Brand.

Both Messrs. Granberg and Wilson possess this great rarity in silver, and without doubt these are the only specimens known. The value of either piece is fully as much as the other rare Gobrecht dollars.

When the dollar was first issued for circulation in 1840, the coinage having been discontinued since 1803, it was found to bear the Gobrecht obverse design, as shown on the pattern dollars of 1838 and 1839. The handsome flying eagle reverse design was not adopted, but in its stead was the eagle with spreading wings, shield on breast, which afterward became such a familiar design on our dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar.

TABLE OF VARIETIES OF GOBRECHT DOLLARS.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| No. 1—1836. | Ob. Name of engraver, C. GOBRECHT, on base. No stars around border. Rev. 26 stars surrounding flying eagle. Silver. Reeded edge. (Only two specimens known, one of which is in Granberg collection.) |
| No. 2—1836. | Obverse and reverse same as No. 1. Plain edge. (One thousand pieces said to have been struck.) |
| No. 3—1836. | Same as No. 2. Copper. |
| No. 4—1836. | Ob. same as No. 1. Rev. eagle in plain field. Silver. Plain edge. (Estimated, 6 struck.) |

- No. 5—1836. Same as No. 4. Copper.
 No. 6—1836. Same obverse design as No. 1, but the name of the engraver in the field between the base and the date. Rev. eagle with stars, same as No. 1. Silver. Plain edge. (Eighteen specimens struck.)
 No. 7—1836. Same as No. 6. Copper.
 No. 8—1836. Ob. same as No. 6. Rev. same as No. 4, eagle in plain field. Silver. Plain edge. (Estimated, 6 struck.)
 No. 9—1836. Same as No. 8. Copper.
 No. 10—1838. Ob. same as No. 1, but name of engraver omitted altogether. Rev. same as No. 1, eagle with stars. Silver. Reeded edge. (Estimated, 2 struck.)
 No. 11—1838. Same as No. 10. Copper.
 No. 12—1838. Obverse and reverse same as No. 10. Plain edge. Silver. (Only two known.) One of these in the collection of W. C. Wilson.
 No. 13—1838. Ob. same as No. 10. Rev. same as No. 4, eagle in plain field. Silver. Reeded edge.
 No. 14—1838. Same as No. 13. Copper.
 No. 15—1838. Obverse and reverse same as No. 13. Plain edge. Silver. Excessively rare; but few specimens known.
 No. 16—1839. Ob. same as No. 10, but dated 1839. Rev. same as No. 1, eagle with stars. Silver. Plain edge. (Only two specimens known. In the collections of W. W. C. Wilson and H. O. Granberg.)
 No. 17—1839. Same as No. 16. Copper. (Supposed to be unique. In the collection of Virgil M. Brand.)
 No. 18—1839. Ob. same as No. 16. Rev. same as No. 4, eagle in plain field. Silver. Reeded edge. (Estimated, 300 struck.)
 No. 19—1839. Same as No. 18. Copper.
 No. 20—1839. Obverse and reverse same as No. 18. Plain edge. Silver. (Excessively rare, and not over three specimens known. In the collections of Messrs. Granberg and Wilson.)

NEW LAW REGARDING NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

Treasury Department, February 23, 1912.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended act of Congress, amending section 171 of the penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, is published for your information.

James F. Curtis, Assistant Secretary.

[Public No. 83—S. 4651.]

An Act To amend section one hundred and seventy-one of the penal laws of the United States, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and seventy-one of the penal laws of the United States, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 171. Whoever within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall bring therein from any foreign country, or shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereon of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign country that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign Government, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. But nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals or the making of the necessary plates for the same to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and school arithmetics and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same."

Approved, February 15, 1912.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



The National Institute of Arts and Letters recently awarded to James Whitcomb Riley its gold medal, which is said to have been the only time the medal has been awarded to a poet. The medal is illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST* of May-June, 1910, Page 143, and was designed by Adolph A. Weinman of New York City. Mr. Riley's name and the date "1912" are engraved in the edge of the medal.

At Paris, on Febr. 17, Robert Bacon, the United States Ambassador to France, presented to Dr. Jean Charcot, the French Antarctic explorer, the Cullum Gold Medal on behalf of the American Geographical Society of New York. The presentation took place at the American Embassy.

Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, has been awarded the special grand medal of the Societe d'Assimilation in France. M. Perrier, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris and president of the society, in announcing the award at the annual meeting, eulogized Colonel Roosevelt and described him as more naturalist than hunter, eager to learn and skillful to depict the habits of the animals he was stalking. He referred also to the great work accomplished by Colonel Roosevelt when he occupied the Presidential chair in saving what was left of the magnificent fauna of his country.

The Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland, has awarded its gold medal to Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., retired, who submitted a paper on "Naval Might".

Prof. Charles James of New Hampshire College has received the Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society at Durham, N. H., for proficiency in chemistry.

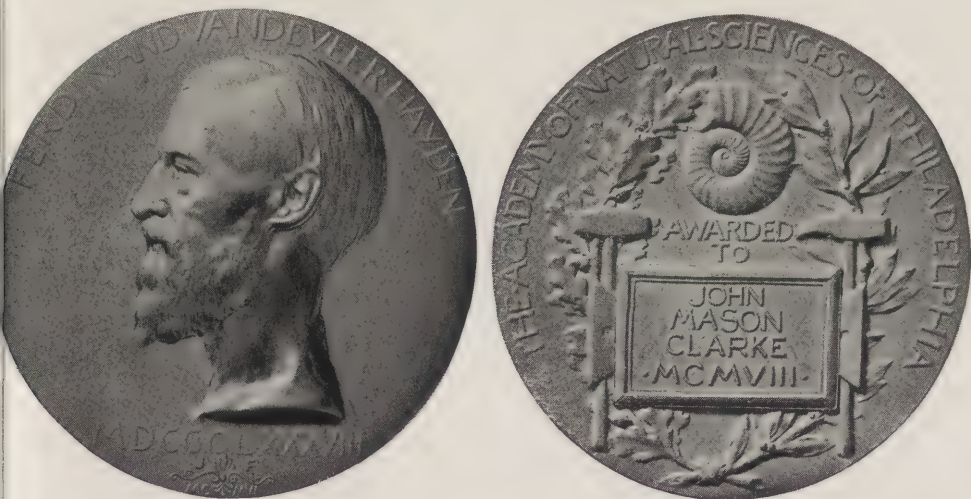
Among the Lincoln Medals awarded by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, Mass., were those to Frank Waugh, Sergeant Frederick Joseph Swendeman and James S. Keating of Boston, as well as Miss Alice Kelley, of Roxbury.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia recently announced that its Committee on Science and Arts had awarded the Cresson Gold Medal, the

highest honor of the institute, to nine men in this and foreign countries. The awards were: Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., in recognition of the value of his solution of the problem of the electrical transmission of articulate speech. Samuel Wesley Stratton, of Washington, D. C., in recognition of his distinguished and directive work in physical science and metrology and its application in the arts and industries. Albert A. Michelson, of Chicago, Ill., in recognition of his original investigations in the field of physical optics. Alfred Noble, of New York, in recognition of his distinguished achievements in the field of civil engineering. Elihu Thomson, of Swamscott, Mass., in recognition of his leading and distinguished work in the industrial applications of electricity. Edwin Williams Morley, of West Hartford, Conn., in recognition of his important contributions to chemical science and particularly of his accurate determination of fundamental magnitudes. Johann Friedrich Adolph Von Baeyer, of Munich, Germany, in recognition of the many important results of his extended research in organic chemistry and of his discovery of synthetic processes of great industrial value. Sir William Crookes, of London, England, in recognition of his important discoveries in inorganic and analytical chemistry and of his pioneer work on the discharge of electricity through gases. Sir Henry Roscoe, of London, England, in recognition of his extended and important researches in the domains of inorganic, physical and industrial chemistry.

J. de L.

THE HAYDEN MEMORIAL MEDAL.



The above medal is known as the Hayden Memorial Medal and is awarded by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia once in three years for distinguished service to geological science. It was established by Mrs. Emma W. Hayden as a memorial of her husband, Ferdinand V. Hayden, for many years Director of the U. S. Geological Survey. Provision was at first made to confer a bronze medal annually, together with the balance of the interest of the fund, but in 1899 the deed of gift was so modified as to provide for the awarding of a gold medal once in every three years.

The Hayden medal has been awarded thirteen times, and four times only to Americans. We are indebted to Mr. Clarke for the opportunity to illustrate this medal, which was referred to as having been presented to him in *THE NUMISMATIST* of February, 1910, Page 45. This reference also gave the previous recipients of the medal. The designer is John Flanagan of New York City.

IMPROPER USE OF TERMS "PROOF" AND "COUNTERSTAMPED".

It often happens that persons engaged in some pursuit, whether business or cultural, will find themselves adapting terms to certain uses which they would not think of if but a moment's careful attention were devoted to the misapplication of the word. This wrong use of words, which is really related to slang, tends to bring upon those guilty of the offense the same cheapening of their interests in the view of others that the use of slang in the mouth of a school girl brings around her. Certainly there are some, yes, a good many, terms which the coin enthusiasts need to consider carefully, and, if found meaningless, discard them. Here are two suggested for consideration; perhaps others will offer other words and expressions to be consigned to this limbo of the anathematized.

PROOF COIN, properly in the sense of German, *Probestück*, French, "*essai*", a test piece, or pattern, struck for critical examination, and may or may not be approved for use. In the sense of "specimen coin", struck from specially prepared and polished dies, and generally now on a hydraulic press, the term is inept; for the design has already been accepted and in most cases the coins have been issued for years. This use of "proof" is almost, if not quite, confined to the United States. It should give way to the proper term "Specimen coin".

COUNTERSTAMPED, should be "countermarked", the former term hardly having a standing in the society of polite English words; in fact it is not found in the vocabulary place of the leading dictionaries. If to be found in some supplement of Americanisms, still one can hardly countenance the invader.

The terminology of a science should not be provincial, but as near universal as may be.

—C.

NOTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Many years ago Texas was a part of Mexico. The first Anglo-Saxon colony planted there was in 1821 by Stephen F. Austin. In 1836 the Texans, numbering not over twenty thousand people, threw off the Mexican yoke and established a republic. For nine years the Texas republic maintained an in-



First Issue Texas Republic Notes.

dependent existence and was recognized by the nations of the world, Mexico being the one notable exception. When Texas became independent it had no currency system. It had no mint, and never undertook to establish one.

For nearly two years audited drafts on the treasury constituted about the only circulating medium, except land script which was saleable at fifty cents per acre. About two million dollars of these audited claims were in circulation when a law was passed January 7, 1837, funding them into 10% notes. Later in the year, on June 9, 1837, an act was passed, authorizing and requiring the President of the Republic to issue \$500,000 in one-year



Second Issue Texas Republic Notes.

notes, bearing 10% interest, the denominations of which should not be less than \$1. nor more than \$1,000. These notes were to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer. Their payment was secured by the issuance and sale of 500,000 acres of land script at fifty cents per acre, and by the sale of certain forfeited lands. The act provided that these notes

should be considered as cash before and after maturity and that they were legal tender for all dues, both public and private. It was also expressly provided that they should only be paid out for the expenses of the civil departments of the Government, except the President was authorized to expend the sum of \$100,000 for horses and munitions of war, to be used by the



Third Issue Texas Republic Notes.

rangers in a campaign against the Indians. Subsequently this amount was increased and the purposes for which it might be used somewhat enlarged.

The first lot of these notes was type-set, and was issued in the Fall and

Winter of 1837. As soon as possible they were displaced by engraved notes, which are known as the second issue. On January 19, 1839, an act was passed authorizing an increased issue of notes, but without interest. These notes bore the signature of President Lamar and are known as the third issue.

Texas made continued effort for many years after entering the Union to pay off any indebtedness owing by the former Republic, and although there is now no law for the redemption of her notes, it may be readily assumed that such as are in existence are rare and valuable from an historic as well as numismatic point of view. The first two issues of the above notes bore the names of Sam Houston, President, and Henry Smith, Treasurer. The third issue, the names of Mirabeau B. Lamar, President, and James H. Starr, Treasurer. It is very doubtful whether any of the notes in existence to-day, bearing the name of Sam Houston were signed by him, because in October, 1837, he pleaded illness and inability because of an old wound, to perform the laborious task of signing so many notes, and a clerk was appointed to attend to this matter for him. It is interesting to note that Texas has counties bearing the names of all the above mentioned men, who were so intimately associated with its early history. Sam Houston was the victorious Texas general who defeated the Mexicans and became the first President and Henry Smith was the provisional Governor of Texas at the beginning of the revolt against Mexico.

R. C. CRANE.

CINCINNATI CIVIL WAR TOKENS.

BY HENRY CLAY EZEKIEL.

[This list represents the civil war tokens, or copperheads, issued in Cincinnati during the Civil War, in the collection of Mr. Ezekiel. He is now compiling a history of the war tokens of his city, and would be pleased to receive lists of Cincinnati tokens in other collections, and would purchase same if for sale, so as to make his series as complete as possible. At a future date he contemplates furnishing THE NUMISMATIST with a list and description of his war tokens issued in Cincinnati, 1861-65, and also a complete list of all other metallic pieces in his collection pertaining to Cincinnati. Readers of THE NUMISMATIST are especially requested to favor Mr. Ezekiel with any varieties of such pieces he does not mention, together with any historical information regarding them.—Ed.]

This list gives only the names of the parties issuing war tokens, without the addresses, character of business, or any other descriptions of obverses and reverses. The dates, metals, varieties, and "no dates" are noted and designated by initials and numerals. Those having milled or plain edges are noted only as varieties. These are all the size of the United States bronze one-cent pieces. The most of them have the Indian Liberty head, to the left, with thirteen stars around and dates below.

With the exception of B. Kittredge & Co., they were all coined in Cincinnati by John Stanton, W. K. Lanphear, James Murdock, Jr., Gregg G. Wright, H. Johnston, and W. Johnston.

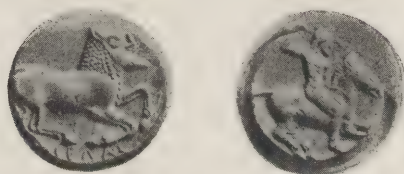
The following do not include any of the numberless store cards and other metal pieces used as a medium of exchange before 1862 and after 1864:

Adleta, M. 1863—3 varieties, 2 metals, 2 copper, 2 brass.	Avermaat, H. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.
Alenburg, W. N. D.—1 v.	Bacciocco, S. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
Arnold, F. 1863—2 v. N. D.—1 v.	Bathgate, R. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.
Austin, J. S. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.	

- Bauer, J. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Bennett, C. H. 1863—2 v.
 Bennett, Dr. 1863—4 v. 1864—2 v. N. D.—4 v.
 Beers, C. H. N. D.—2 v.
 Beresford, Frank. 1863—2 v. 1864—2 v. N. D.—2 v.
 Boman, Lew. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Bruggemann, A. N. D.—1 v.
 Campbell, J. 1863—2 v.
 Cin & Cov Ferry Company. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 City Hosiery. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Conroy, Charles. 1863—1 v.
 Costello's. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v.
 Cov & Cin Ferry Company. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Dixon, Geo. R. & Co. 1862—2 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Doniphan, J. N. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Dorland, G. T. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v.
 Downing, R. 1864—1 v.
 Eckert, L. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.
 Ellis, C. W. 1864—1 v.
 Ferguson, J. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Fischer, F. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Fitzgerald, J. W. N. D. (Circa 1863-1864) 1 v.
 Flach, Chas. 1863—1 v.
 Foster, James, Jr & Co. 1864—1 v.
 Frost. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Fenton & Beck. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Fiedler, E. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Galvagni, John. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.
 Geilfus, L. N. D.—1 v.
 Gentsch, W. 1863—2 v.
 Grossius, J. 1863—1 v.
 Guth, Jacob. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Haas, C. 1863—4 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Hanley, W. W. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Harpel. 1862—2 v.
 Hartzel, M. H. 1862—1 v. 1863—3 v. (2 m.). 1864—1 v.
 Hempelman, B. 1863—2 v.
 Heyl, V. 1863—2 v.
 Hintrick, B. & Glaser, C. 1863—2 v.
 Hill, Dr. H. H. & Co. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Hyatt, C. C. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v.
 Helmig, J. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Hartman, C. G. N. D.—1 v.
 Hughes, J. A. N. D.—1 v.
 Jahr & Co, B. 1864—1 v.
 Johnston, W. 1863—1 v. N. D.—3 v.
 Karman, A. N. D.—1 v.
 Kirker, J. & Co. N. D.—1 v.
 Kittredge, B. & Co. 1863—1 v.
 Kern, Frank. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Koch, John. 1863—1 v.
 Kreber, H. N. D.—1 v.
 Krengel, A. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Klein, J. 1863—1 v. (1 m.) 1864—2 v. (2 m.)
 Knauber, Jacob. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Knecht, Wm. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Kreager, B. 1863—2 v.
 Kahn, C. & Co. N. D.—1 v.
 Kennedy, Warren. 1863—3 v. N. D.—2 v.
 Lanphear, W. K. 1863—8 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—7 v. (2 m.)
 Lasurs, S. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Lazareus, H. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Leavitt & Bevis. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Linderman, M. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Lowenstein, H. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Martin Bros. 1863—1 v.
 Metz, Adam. 1862—2 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Miedeking. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 McDonald, T. W. 1862—2 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Marsh & Miner. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Martin's Grocery. 1863—2 v.
 Metz, J. & D. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Metzger, G. 1863—1864.
 Meyer, L. 1863—1 v.
 Moore, J. T. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Myers, E. & Co. 1863—1 v.
 Murdock, Jas. Jr. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—8 v.
 McKain, J. N. D.—1 v.
 Niemer's, F. J. N. D.—1 v.
 Niebuhr, H. N. D.—1 v.
 Norris, R. D. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 O'Donaghue & Naish. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 O'Reilly Bros. 1863—1 v.
 Peebles. 1862—2 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Pleisteiner, J. G. 1863—1 v.
 Porter, Henry. 1864—1 v.
 Plumb, C. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Pogue & Jones. 1863—2 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Ratterman, H. A. 1862—2 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Reis & Co., J. N. D.—1 v.
 Ravy, John. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Rees, I. 1863—1 v.
 Resta, J. F. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Ricke, A. 1863—2 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Ricking, B. J. N. D.—1 v.

- Sacksteder, J. 1863—2 v.
 Schloendorn, Chr. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Schmidt, H. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Schneider, L. 1863—2 v.
 S — D. B. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Sheen, F. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Smith, J. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Sutton, C. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Shafer, N. Mendal. 1862—1 v. 1863—1 v. N. D.—2 v.
 Shaw, H. E. N. D.—1 v.
 Smith, Frank. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Smith, S. & L. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Spreen, Chas. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Stalkamp, H. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Stanton, John. 1863—2 v. 1864—2 v. N. D.—8 v.
 Tell, Wm. House. 1863—2 v.
- Townley, E. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Thierbach, W. 1863—1 v.
 Van Wunder. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Vogel, J. 1863—2 v.
 Wehrman, H. C. 1863—1 v.
 Wert, W. W. 1862—1 v. 1863—3 v. 1864—1 v.
 Wright, Robert. 1862—2 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v. N. D.—2 v.
 Weatherby, Charles S. 1863—1 v. 1864—1 v.
 Wilson, A. B. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Winestiner. 1863—1 v. N. D.—1 v.
 Woessner, John. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Wolfer, G. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Wright. 1863—1 v.
 Zeltner, John E. 1862—1 v. 1863—2 v. 1864—1 v.
 Zeltner, John. 1863—2 v.
 Zanone, Jos. 1863—1 v.

A TETRADRACHM OF GELA.



The rarest and most interesting among the coins sold at a recent auction in Vienna was undoubtedly the archaic tetradrachm of Gela represented above. This very rare variety is known to us in only three specimens; one in the famous private collection of R. Jameson in Paris, the second in the Baron de Hirsch collection in Brussels, and the third, the present coin, which brought two thousand and twenty dollars at the Egger sale of Jan. 15th, 1912.

On the obverse of the coin we have a very spirited and well executed representation of a Geloan horseman, riding at full speed and brandishing his long spear. It was probably by means of his fine cavalry that the tyrant Hippocrates, between the years 498 and 491 B. C., was able to extend his dominion over so large a portion of Sicily. After he had added immensely to the power of Gela by subjugating in turn the cities of Leontini, Gallipolis, Naxos, Zancle and Camarina, he died, and was succeeded by his general Gelon. Gelon made himself even more famous by adding the city of Syracuse to his conquests. Hither he transferred his court and a large part of the population of Gela, and so laid the foundation for the future greatness of his adopted city, Syracuse. The usual type of Geloan tetradrachms is a victorious quadriga.

On the reverse of our coin we see the man-headed bull—the god of the river Gela, from which the city took its name. In the Aeneid Virgil says of this: "immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta", which aptly describes the fierce, resistless power of the torrent Gelatypified on the coins by the bull-god. The common type of the Geloan coinage is the fore-part of this monster, but here we have his entire figure shown in the act of swimming. The powerful strokes, the head thrown back, the tail raised, are rendered with the remarkable vigor and minuteness of detail so characteristic of early transitional art. The style points to about the year 479 B. C. as the time when this rare and interesting coin was issued from the mint at Gela, which, after Agrigentum and Syracuse, was the wealthiest city in all Sicily.

—E. T. N.

THE BECHTLER COINAGE.

From the Shelby (N. C.) Highlander.

(Through the courtesy of Silas C. Stevens of Chicago, who forwarded the following clipping to us, we are permitted to present to our readers a very interesting bit of information with respect to the Bechtlers, who conducted the private mint at Rutherfordton, N. C. It is probable that this information has never appeared in a numismatic publication.—Ed.)

The article by Lawson Eaves about the Bechtlers of Rutherford, which was published in THE HIGHLANDER in its issue of July 22, was copied by a number of papers and has been the subject of much comment, especially on the part of the older people who remember something about the good-looking Germans who literally "made money" at Rutherfordton in the long years ago.

R. J. Daniel, Esq., of Mooresboro, says that he probably knows as much or more about this family than anybody in this section. Mr. Daniel has in his possession some interesting pieces of the handiwork of Christopher Bechtler. He showed us a 5-dollar gold piece which was made by Bechtler at Rutherfordton, and which is prized very highly by Mr. Daniel, he having refused an offer of \$100 for it, and now says it is not for sale at any price. The coin has engraved on one side the words, "Carolina Gold, August, 1834, 140 G., 20 carats." On the other side are the words, "C. Bechtler, 5 Dollars, at Rutherford." The money is well preserved.

Besides this Mr. Daniel has a pair of gold cuff-links and a large gold collar button, which were made for him by Bechtler and which are of a beautiful design. There was a pair of the buttons but Mr. Daniel says that one has been lost. When asked if he would sell these he replied that they were not for sale at any figure and that he does not expect to part with them in this world.

"Just before the Civil War," says Mr. Daniel, "Christopher Bechtler and family moved from Rutherfordton to Spartanburg, S. C. There were seven children in the family: Christopher was the oldest, and one daughter, who married in this State, I did not know, but I saw her at least twice while on visits to her parents. Augustus was the third boy and he never married. Lon married John Williamson, a school teacher, who lived and taught school on my father's farm four miles south of Spartanburg city. They afterwards moved to Texas and I lost sight of them. Fred, after the death of his parents, moved over near Gastonia and married. I have lost sight of him. I think he is dead. Anna, the youngest, married a man by the name of Kee who lived near Gastonia and was a blacksmith by trade.

"In 1888 I moved to Atlanta, Ga., and lived there ten years. Kee and his wife went there about 1890. Mrs. Kee was a watch repairer and had her father's old watch sign and his tools. She also had the moulds in which he coined \$1, \$2½ and \$5 pieces, and, by the way, my wife has one of the \$5 gold pieces.

"C. Bechtler was a fine silversmith. There was nothing in gold or silver which he could not make. Mrs. Bechtler died in Spartanburg. Christopher was always smoking. He would go into a beer saloon, smoke, and drink at the same time from 2 to 4 glasses of lager beer before breakfast. Then when he went from the shop to dinner he went by the saloon and smoked and drank 2 to 4 glasses of beer again; and did the same at night after he quit work.

"Bechtler had a gold mine in Rutherfordton county a few miles north-east of Rutherfordton. It is known as the Bechtler mine. His youngest daughter, Anna, is now living in Atlanta."

In connection with the foregoing article, we will publish two other items concerning the Bechtler mint which may prove of interest. The first of these is taken from Niles Register of June 8, 1833:

"A gold refiner of Rutherford County, N. C., has said that since June 18, 1831, he had coined in \$1, \$2.50, and \$5, 104,330 dwt. and had fluxed 259,780 dwt."

Another item, dated Feb. 10, 1840, is in a letter from the Superintendent of the Charlotte Branch Mint to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury:

"There is a private manufactory of coin in this region (Mr. Bechtler of Rutherford) which has coined a large portion of the gold produced in the counties of Burke and Rutherford. He states that from January, 1831, to February, 1840, he coined \$2,241,840.50 and fluxed (or melted in bars) 1,729,998 dwt. Much of this bullion may have been coined at Philadelphia, but as it answered the purpose of trade, and the country having confidence in the purity of the metal, much of it is carried by travelers, emigrants, traders, and others into Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere that probably never found its way to the mint. From our experience but little has been coined; at least, we have received not \$500 of it here. Much of it, it is supposed, is still extant among the farmers of the country, laid up with prudent foresight for future use, as well in this section of the country as in Tennessee and Kentucky, as at the time it was certainly a safe currency. This, too, is a powerful argument in favor of the propriety of the establishment by the Government, at an earlier period in this region of a mint, when necessity, the proper parent of invention, forced more than \$3,000,000 of coin among the people not bearing any official guaranty of its purity or any device emblematic of its national character."

THE A. N. A. CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1912.

Mr. H. O. Granberg,
Chairman B. of Governors,
American Numismatic Association.

Dear Sir:—

We are in receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., and are very much pleased to hear that the American Numismatic Association will meet in San Francisco in 1915.

We wish to assure you, that you will not only be accorded a hearty welcome in 1915, but that we will immediately take steps to form a local society of the above association, and we will inform you of further developments later.

Yours very truly,
FELTON TAYLOR, Secretary.

1912 GOLD PROOF SETS TO BE STRUCK.

Mr. Henry Chapman,
1348 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:—Replying to your communications relative to the striking of proof sets of the year 1912 I beg to say that as soon as the legal procedure formally inducting the two new states of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union is completed we will add two stars to the gold coins and will be able to comply with your request.

Respectfully,

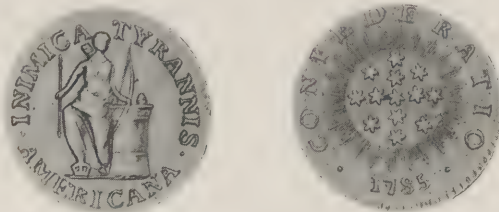
GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1912.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm of Pittsburgh is the possessor of a new variety of Hard Times token in a fine specimen of Low No. 4 in copper, instead of brass, which is the only metal in which the variety has hitherto been known. This variety was discovered by the writer quite accidentally. One day in looking over a number of specimens of Low No. 4 attention was directed to this specimen, which had a copperish appearance. Of course there was nothing extraordinary about that, as brass often tarnishes so that it looks like copper. It was simply regarded as a brass specimen which had changed in color. Closer scrutiny, however, developed the piece really to be copper. A little crack in the edge caused the conclusion that it was simply an electrotype. The edge was polished to see if the unwelcome line would not show or the brass brought to the surface, but the more the piece was polished the more decidedly the copper showed. Finally the piece was taken to David Proskey, who has had a long experience in such matters. He immediately pronounced it to be copper and genuine, and the only one he had seen, and asked to keep it a day or so for examination. Later he confirmed his first opinion that the piece was genuine, and unique, so far as he knew. No one interested in Hard Times series to whom the new variety has been referred had seen or known of another specimen in that metal. Dr. Wilharm is to be congratulated upon the possession of such a rarity.

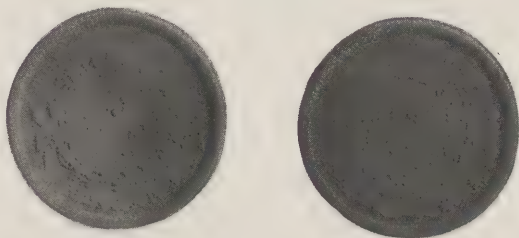


No. 2. Confederatio Cent. Ob. INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA. Rev. sunburst with large stars. Size 18, American scale. This is Bolen's 7. It is a very close imitation of a very rare Colonial piece. It was struck in both silver and copper—two specimens in the first and forty in the last named metal. The dies were said to have been cut in 1863. Collectors who contemplate the purchase of a specimen of this design, purporting to be genuine, should give it close scrutiny. The genuine piece of this design will be found illustrated in Crosby's "Early Coins of America," Plate VII, No. 11.

The following extract from the N. Y. Mail is interesting in view of the fact that the New Jersey cents are said to have been struck from copper produced in that State at the Schuyler mine, which was named after Arant Schuyler, who discovered it in 1719. The ore was said to have been very pure and converted into metal at small expense:

"With the death of one of the New Jersey Schuylers recently, there came back into mind a thing never widely known and half forgotten even by those in the secret. It was that almost within sight of the Office Window on a clear day there is a copper mine, which once was a profitable and a paying investment for its owners. They were the Schuylers and the mine lay on their estate in Arlington borough, at the western edge of the swampy Hackensack meadows. Long before revolutionary days it was producing no small part of the copper used in the colonies. It turned up regular profits. After a time new copper developments elsewhere made the low grade ores of the Schuyler properties profitless under old mining methods and the mine fell into disuse and filled up with water. Twelve years ago this shafting was reconstructed and modern machinery for the treatment of low ores installed, the water pumped out and plans made for operating the mine once more.

But for some reason or other not explained they were never carried out. The Schuylers mine lay near where one of the intrusions of trap rock, owning cousinship, at least, to the Palisades, forced its way up through the strata of Newark sandstone. In spots this red sandstone, forming a ridge between the Passaic river and the salt meadows, is impregnated with copper. The percentage, however, is so small that it is scarcely workable. Others beside the Schuylers, including Thomas A. Edison, have taken a whack at it. Edison made extensive diggings near West Orange, and about the same time other prospectors opened the ground in what is now the school playfield at Glen Ridge. One of their pits, near the Lackawanna tracks, is still visible, though long abandoned.



The above illustration represents an entirely new design of private coinage, and one that links the private issues of North Carolina with those of California. It is a trialpiece of the obverse and reverse dies of a five-dollar piece of H. Schaeffer, struck on a large copper cent dated 1841. The piece first came to notice when S. H. Chapman exhibited it at a meeting of the American Numismatic Society last month. Then it was thought by the writer to have been a specimen of the dies said by Prof. William E. Hidden to have been made by an employe of the Bechtler mint and taken to California in 1849 with the intention of striking private gold coins. Mr. Hidden's attention was drawn to the piece, and he pronounced it to bear the name of the man who he was informed had made a series of dies and had gone to California—Heinrich Schaeffer. An interesting reference to the piece was made personally by Mr. Hidden at the March meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, which is told in detail in another column. Now that the making of the dies has been proved beyond doubt, we will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the finding of a gold coin bearing this stamp, and who knows but what examples from the entire series of dies said to have been made by Mr. Schaeffer may yet come to our attention!

THE A. N. A. FOR MARCH.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 7th, 1912.

American Numismatic Association:

The General Secretary reports receipts for February as follows:

1912 dues	\$113.50
1913 dues .....	.50
Initiation fees	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$129.00
Subscriptions to Numismatist	\$315.00
Renewals, February, 1912	385
Renewals, February, 1911	288
	<hr/>
Gain over corresponding month last year	97

The entire cost of Numismatist for March number was \$156. Which includes domestic and foreign postage, salary of editor, and manager, &c. The April number will have forty pages.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman Board of Governors.

DIE CRACKS AS PERTAINING TO THE HARD TIMES TOKENS SERIES.

BY EVERETT VAN VOORHIS.

In the series of Hard Times tokens one will notice after taking it up that there are so few cracked die varieties, and their rare occurrence has led me to mention same. I cannot account for it, for in some cases many thousands of the same variety have been struck, yet the die remained perfect. Of course there are exceptions, as Low No. 148, "T. Duseaman," which is not known otherwise, but it is my opinion this die was broken intentionally by the company making it, after rejection by T. D. Seaman, by whose order the die was made. As an afterthought a "U" was inserted between "D" and "S," and the die used again, as Mr. Low says, and the pieces sold in quantities for general purposes. Another, Low's No. 143. This I think has yet to be found without die break, and Low's Nos. 21 and 72 only occur with crack in die showing. In regard to No. 72, this is without doubt No. 73 retouched, as from careful comparison it does not seem possible the beading could be placed on each and not differ in their positions opposite the letters, for they are exactly alike in this respect.

All I have seen of Low No. 63 is with die break. If I remember aright there was one mentioned in a recent auction catalogue as perfect die. I cannot place this catalogue just now, but if this is found with die perfect, I have not come across one as yet. These I have mentioned are the only ones in the series to my knowledge that have not been found struck from a perfect die.

There are seven other numbers that show die breaks, but they are rarely seen, for the reason, I surmise, that when the die broke it was discarded after only a very few were struck, or, in other words, it was the last of the coinage of that particular piece. They are respectively Low Nos. 11, 30, 45, 64, 93 and 132, and these are the only ones that had come to my attention so far, except one, Low No. 10, which I have in my collection. This variety, I think, has not been mentioned before, so I will describe it. Break in die from edge between "C" and "R" of "CREDIT" to eye of boar through "T" of "THIRD"; thence downward through "H" of "WITH" and "K" of "BANK" to edge between period and "4" of date.

Of course most of these are sub-varieties, when they occur both perfect and cracked die, but they are collectable and their seldom appearance shows them to be rare and desirable. Why would it not be a good idea if another book were published pertaining to this series, to place under the number of the major variety, giving the minor or sub-variety a letter, as "10a" for the one I have described, and if another still differs "10b" and so on. This then would include all varieties and sub-varieties and would make it a complete reference book of the series.

**JOSEPH HOOPER ELECTED HONORARY MEMBER
ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**

The Rochester Numismatic Association on February 20 elected Joseph Hooper, the veteran numismatist, an honorary member. A letter from the Secretary, dated Feb. 21, informing Mr. Hooper of his election, reads as follows:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in notifying you, in behalf of all the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association, that at our meeting held at

the Hotel Rochester last evening, February 20th, you were unanimously elected Honorary Member of the Association, in recognition of your being one of the foremost numismatists in this country, as well as fourth President of the American Numismatic Association. I was also instructed to offer you our congratulations on your 79th birthday.

We should esteem it a great privilege and honor to have you attend our meetings at any time when you feel so disposed. (The meetings are held at the Hotel Rochester on the first and third Tuesday of every month.) The members felt that if you were affiliated with our Association they might be permitted to call upon you for advice and receive the benefit of your long experience in numismatic matters.

Trusting I have succeeded in conveying to you the pleasure our Association experienced in electing you as Honorary Member, and that we may be favored by your presence at many future meetings, I am, etc."

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE W. F. DUNHAM PRIZE CONTEST FOR 1912.

The committee appointed to pass upon the merits of the papers submitted in this contest has formulated the following conditions to govern same: All contestants for Mr. Dunham's prizes are earnestly requested to observe these conditions in order that every one may stand on the same basis. No partiality will be shown, and each paper will be judged entirely upon its merits. The considerations mainly influencing the decision of the committee will be based upon (A) Numismatic Value, (B) Literary Value, (C) Value for publication in THE NUMISMATIST.

1. Only members of the American Numismatic Association are eligible for competition.

2. Papers submitted are to be marked "For Dunham Prize Competition, 1912" and forwarded without name attached, to Mr. E. H. Adams, Editor of THE NUMISMATIST, 40 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. At the same time, a letter of advice, stating title of the paper, is to be forwarded to Mr. Judson Brenner, President of the A. N. A., DeKalb, Ill. This letter to be duly signed by the author. Mr. Brenner will announce the names of winners and the titles of the winning papers in THE NUMISMATIST.

3. It is requested that articles submitted be written on one side of the paper only. If they can be typewritten, it will expedite the work of the committee, but this is not made a condition.

4. All articles to be submitted by Nov. 1, 1912, unless the committee deems it necessary to extend the time and so announces it through THE NUMISMATIST.

The winning papers will be published in THE NUMISMATIST over the names of the authors. Also, such other meritorious papers as may seem expedient to the Editors of THE NUMISMATIST.

It is earnestly hoped that many members of our association will participate in this contest, and that the results will show a decided advance in the science of numismatics.

T. L. Comparette; Chairman,
J. M. Henderson,
George H. Blake,
Committee of Award.

BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION MEDALS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT. 1712—1912.

The Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin arranged an exhibition in commemoration of Frederick the Great, the extraordinary monarch whose spell and glory have not diminished to this day, and will forever shine brightly in the arts. Among other exhibits were numerous medals loaned by the Berlin Royal Medal Bureau. These offered the visitors a picture, as in review of the King's life, his family, his friends, his victories and defeats, his activities in time of peace, and his love for the arts and music.

Even more diversified was the exhibition arranged by the Stuttgart Royal Medal Bureau in conjunction with the Numismatic Association of Stuttgart in the Halls of Archaeology for the Memorial Day of Frederick the Great. Credit is due to Dr. Gossler for the arrangements, who was ably assisted, especially by O. F. Hoppe, the author, the Councillors Arenberg, Dr. Ebner, Mayer, Wilhelm, Paul Reisser, Sr., C. E., and Dr. Zeller, who loaned pieces in their possession. This exhibition was further amplified by a selection of coins representing the three known coin periods. This exhibition, arranged as it was on non-Prussian territory—a noteworthy fact—furnishes an illustrated survey of the great King, and offered an interesting insight into incidents which intimately affect the people who rejoiced at his victories, suffered the defeats, and enjoyed the blessings of his activities in time of peace.

The occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the celebration of the birth of the King Frederick of Prussia on Jan. 24 has brought forth so far the following medals:—

1. From the mint of L. Christian Lauer, Nuremberg, one piece, belonging to the great series of "Memorial Thaler" issued by this institution. On this Jubilee piece, the King is represented as of advanced age. The reverse shows the Prussian Eagle sitting on a rock, and alongside the words, "Den Manen des grossen Königs," ("In memory of the great King").
2. The Aves Mint, Berlin, created a plaquette designed by A. Galambos, the sculptor, for which the original picture of the King in the Lodge House, the only one for which he sat, was used as a model. The King is represented half length, side view, with a marshal's baton, appearance youthful. The reverse shows the Lodge altar, upon which lie sword and hammer. Above, in the field, a well known apothem of the King is quoted.
3. The Berlin Medal Mints (of L. Ostermann, formerly G. Loos,) issued a medal which shows the King in profile, bust length. The reverse shows the Eagle flying towards the sun, and a description anent the celebration. Design and die are by A. Kruger, the medalist.
4. A medal by Arthur Tauer, medalist, representing Frederick the Great and Wilhelm the Second. The overlapping busts of the two monarchs show a left side view. On the reverse, "Zum Gedächtnisse des 200 jähr. Geburtstages Friedrichs des Grossen, 24 January, 1912," ("In Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Frederick the Great.")
5. The Mints of Wilh. Mayer and Frz. Wilhelm have for many years been issuing a series of plaquettes or medals of celebrities, to which they have now added a Jubilee Plaquette with the King's bust in profile on one side, and an inscription anent the celebration on the reverse. The medal is in the shape of a dollar in relief, struck in silver, 33.5 mm., bust facing the left. Reverse, laurel and palm branch, and six lines of inscription.

—J. de L.

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL
OF THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY.**



Through the courtesy of Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety, we are able to present a reproduction of The Scientific American Gold Medal, struck by the Gorham Company. This medal is placed at the disposal of the American Museum of Safety by The Scientific American, and is awarded annually to such individual or corporation as has produced or exhibited in the Museum any practical device, which, in the judgment of the Jury of Award, best conserves human life and limb in the processes of industry. By the authority conferred by the State of New York upon the American Museum of Safety, whereby it is authorized "to promote means and methods of safety to lessen the number of casualties and avoid the cause of physical suffering", this Medal, for 1911, was awarded to the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass., for its splendid and illuminating exhibit in the Museum of devices to make safe the operation of the grinding processes in the shop and factory.

TRADE DOLLARS OF 1884 AND 1885.

Judging by statements made in recent catalogues of coin sales, there seems to be a question existing as to the validity of the issues of the 1884 and 1885 Trade Dollars.

The attention of our readers is called to the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, of 1886. On Page 126, Table 30, showing "A Statement of Coinage from the Organization of the Mint to June 30th, 1886," will be found, under the head of "Silver Coinage," that there were 264 Trade Dollars issued during the year of 1884. These are marked "Issued as Proof Pieces."

On page 154, table 38, a "Statement showing the Coinage, Imports and Exports of Trade Dollars by Fiscal Years," will be found, under the column designated as "Coinage, Mint at Philadelphia," that there were 264 Trade Dollars coined, dated 1884. The table is continued, including the year 1885, but no number of trade dollars are marked coined in this latter year. As we know that five of these 1885 dollars exist, and as space is shown in the table for the 1885 coinage, it seems certain that the compiler of this table knew that some 1885 Trade Dollars had been coined during that year. It was not until the session of Congress, 1886-7, that the law authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars was repealed. The law did not go into effect until 1887, which therefore would have made legal the issue of trade dollars bearing the dates even of 1886 and 1887.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column-----	\$.75	\$ 2 00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
1/2 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/8 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10 00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80 00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

WE wish to call to the attention of those members who have not renewed their subscriptions for 1912 that THE NUMISMATIST will not be sent to them for May unless they send in the amount of their subscription. We do not wish to lose any of our members, and have shown all possible consideration to those of 1911 who are on the rolls. It has been the custom not to send the magazine after the third month to those who have not renewed their subscription, but this year we have extended this to four issues in the hope that the necessity of continuing membership in the Association, and the consequent receipt of THE NUMISMATIST, would be appreciated. The sum of \$2 is certainly not a great one, and for it is offered membership in the largest numismatic association in the country and the magazine for one year. The ambition of the present management is to make the magazine the best it has ever been and to publish matter that will be interesting to all branches of the numismatic science. We call attention to the April number as a sample of what we consider a representative numismatic magazine, the character of which it will be endeavored to continue.

THE Chairman of the Committee on Badges desires once more to draw the attention of the members of the Association to the fact that he still has on hand a large number of badges. Every member should patronize the committee and purchase either a badge or a button. The price of the badge is \$1. The bars are 25 cents each. The buttons, 50 cents. Address all orders to George C. Arnold, Chairman, Arnold Building, Providence, R. I.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

For the information of those who are completing their files of THE NUMISMATIST we wish to state that the 1910 volume lacks August and October numbers, and that May and June were issued as one number.

Monsieur G. Jacobides, the designer of the Greek drachms of 1910, (NUMISMATIST, XXIV., p. 227,) was formerly a painter of historical subjects in Munich, and is now the director of the Academy at Athens.

Frank T. Kieffer, of Syracuse, is the possessor of a specimen of Russian bearded money in silver instead of copper, the metal in which it is commonly known. The silver piece is sharply struck. None of those who have been asked know of another specimen in silver.

The Giornale Numismatico (issue of February 15) contains interesting statistics of the various directors of the mints at Florence from the year 1819, at Bologna from 1830, and at Venice from 1776.

The coins exhibited by John Reilly, Jr., at the February meeting of the New York Numismatic Club were Chinese, instead of Japanese, as stated by the editor.

The new Indian rupees have appeared. The obverse bears the crowned bust of the King as Emperor of India and on the reverse is a floral design consisting of the rose, thistle, and shamrock surmounted by a lotus-flower. The designs are by Bertram McKennal and Percy Brown.

Supt. Kingsford of the New York Assay Office has moved with his staff into the new quarters which have been under construction for more than a year in the rear of the Wall Street landmark. The street address of the new refining plant of the Government is 31 Pine Street. The old marble-fronted Assay Office built on Colonial lines is by far the oldest building in Wall Street, antedating the Sub-Treasury. Before President Jackson's administration it was the home of the Bank of the United States.

Ben G. Green of Chicago announces that he will sell at an early date the collection of cents and half cents formed by Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Ill., which he is selling because of his specializing in other numismatic lines. The collection is a result of many years' effort on Mr. Brenner's part, and contains a great many varieties and all the dates; there are thirteen 1793s, three 1799s, two 1804s, etc.

Following are some of the prices brought at the coin sale held by Ben G. Green at Chicago on Feb. 16:

1793. Chain Cent, "AMERI", Good	\$4.50	Bryan Money. 776 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of silver. Rev. plain. Tiffany & Co. Silver	3.25
1793. Wreath Cent. About G.	3.40	1854. Kellogg & Co. \$20. Very good	22.50
1794. Cent. Hays 41. About G.	3.20	1863. Five dollar greenback. New, crisp	6.50
1799. Cent. Very fair	10.20	1862. Ten dollar greenback. Very good	10.75
1856. Cent. Flying eagle. Prac- tically unc.	7.00	1880. One dollar note. Round brown seal at right. Bruce and Wyman. New, Crisp . .	1.50
1873. Two Cents. Proof	3.30	1880. Two dollar note. Round brown seal at right, no seal at left. Bruce and Gilfillan	2.60
1877. Three Cents. Nickel. Proof	3.30		
1856. Cent. Flying eagle. Unc.	7.30		
1877. Five Cents. Nickel. Proof	3.25		
1797. Half Dollar. Fine	65.25		
1877. Gold Dollar. Semi-proof.	5.10		
(1834) Bechtler \$2.50. Caro- lina Gold, plugged	6.50		

On March 27 and 28 Messrs. Dr. Eugen Merzbacher Nachf., of Munich, sold a large collection of coins and medals, comprising many rarities, especially coins of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate. The catalogue consists of nearly 1500 lots, and is beautifully illustrated with 21 fine plates.

We are pleased to note that the February Bankers' Home Magazine of New York City reproduced the article on the old wampum factory at Pascack, N. J., which appeared in the November NUMISMATIST, Page 394. The illustration of the old building was also reproduced, and proper credit given to THE NUMISMATIST.

In Vienna, on January 15th, was sold an important collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins, some of exceptional merit. These realized good prices; among the most interesting are:

No. 46. Thurium didr.	\$ 91	No. 304. Cyzicus stater.	275
No. 60. Croton didr.	250	No. 612. Labienus denar.	40
No. 67. Camarina didr.	550	No. 648. Augustus aureus	96
No. 68. Camarina didr.	625	No. 671. Augustus medallion ...	230
No. 71. Gela tetrd.	2020	No. 846. Domitia aureus	96
No. 79. Himera tetrd.	365	No. 848. Nerva GB.	93
No. 90. Syracuse tetrd.	215	No. 950. Aelius aureus	91
No. 98. Syracuse dekadr.	240	No. 980. Antoninus & M. Au-	
No. 99. Syracuse tetrd.	560	relus aureus	100
No. 129. Abdera tetrd.	520	No. 997. Faustina I. aureus ...	100
No. 137. Abdera tetrd.	465	No. 1057. Commodus medalion...	140
No. 142. Aenos tetrd.	200	No. 1330. Severina medalion ...	300
No. 208. Lysimachus stat.	420	No. 2352. Mag. Urbica aureus...	160
No. 235. Derrones oktodr	400	No. 1355. Julianus aureus	495
No. 269. Larissa didr.	260	No. 1390. Constantine medalion...	545
No. 303. Cyzicus stater.	665	No. 1391. Constantine medalion...	445

Some thieves last January, broke into the Napoleonic Museum, on the battlefield of Waterloo, and stole numerous antiquities, as well as a considerable number of coins and medals.

Following is the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of February, 1912:

DENOMINATION	PIECES	VALUE
Half-Dollars	116,165	\$ 58,082.50
Quarter-Dollars	480,165	120,041.25
Dimes	4,520,165	452,016.50
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Silver	5,116,490	630,140.25
Five Cents	6,471,910	323,595.50
One Cent	540	5.40
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Minor	6,472,450	323,600.90
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Domestic Coinage	11,588,940	\$ 953,741.15

Coinage other than United States:

Coinage for Philippine Islands Govt.:

20 Centavos 305,000 pieces—61,000 Pesos.

At the Philadelphia Mint it was stated recently that the Director had given orders for the striking of gold proof sets for 1912. This will be welcome news to our gold coin collectors, especially since there have been rumors to the effect that such proofs were not to be coined.

To the January number of the Berliner Munzblätter, Dr. A. W. Brogger of Stavanger, contributes an interesting account of the great "find" of coins made at Ryfylke, on the island of Foldoen, in 1907. This discovery consisted of about 800 pieces, of which over 500 were German, four Norwegian, 99 Danish, 135 Anglo-Saxon, one Irish, and three Cufic. From the various groups it was determined without great difficulty that this treasure was buried by the Vikings about the year 1055.

In reference to the United States half cents of 1813, Elliott Smith writes that he finds from a statement inserted between pages 128 and 129 of James Ross Snowden's book describing ancient and modern coins in the cabinet collection of the United States Mint a reference to that coinage is given thus:—(4) Patterns, the notation 4 referring to Hickox. The Snowden book was published in 1860. Looking into John H. Hickox's book, giving an historical account of the American coinage, (published in 1858,) page 72, it says of 1813 half cents: As denoting in a memorandum at the bottom of page 1—"A small number struck—no record kept." It seems to be a matter of record that at least some were struck in that year. Of course their rarity is unquestioned.

Fixed price catalogue No. 106, issued by Charles Dupriez, of Brussels, has just reached us. The numbers run from 7594 to 9233, and embrace Greek, Roman, and Continental coins and medals.

We are in receipt of a catalogue from Adolph E. Cahn of Frankfort on the Main, Germany, of a large collection of coins to be sold April 15. There are over four thousand lots of coins, chiefly of Germany. The catalogue has six plates.

John Ward, the well-known Egyptologist and author of publications on art of an educational character, died on Feb. 22 at Farmingham, Kent, England. A large collection of Greek coins formed by him is now a part of the J. Pierpont Morgan exhibit at the New York Metropolitan Museum.

It is interesting to note that John G. Kellogg, senior member of the private coinage firm of Kellogg & Co., of San Francisco, in 1860, with Bradford Kennedy of Syracuse, N. Y., and Erastus Kellogg, commenced the erection of what was known as No. 1 Mill of the Fulton Mills, at Fulton, N. Y., now a part of the American Woolen Co. In the same year Mr. Kellogg sold his interest in the mill.

The new Coin Book of Stevens & Co. of Chicago has just been issued, and we wish to express thanks for a complimentary copy. The book consists of 64 pages, is very handsomely gotten up, and contains many illustrations. It is principally devoted to American coins, although there is brief mention of certain foreign issues.

We note that the United States Mint cabinets contain a specimen of the Vigilance Committee medal in gold. This medal was illustrated in the February NUMISMATIST. It is evidently a trialpiece in gold, and was not issued to any member of the committee, as it does not bear a number nor the name of a company, or century. At any rate, no matter for what purpose it was issued, it is a very desirable possession.

Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, is said to have had a collection consisting of over 36,000 Roman coins from all parts of his dominions. This statement is made in a book by a journalist who has written the most reliable account of the "Fall of Abdul Hamid." His name is Francis McCullagh. He gives this information at the end of the book in a chapter telling about the search of the palace at Yildiz after the Sultan had been removed to Salonica.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale of Thomas L. Elder, held March 8, 1912:

Token, Low 55. Unc.	\$1.50	1856 Flying Eagle Cent. Unc..	9.50
L. 56. Fine, Van Buren	1.65	Sweden, Adolph Fredk. Half	
Isabella Quarter Dollar .....	.95	Daler Plate	4.50
Canadian Token. Sou. Breton		1793 Liberty Cap Cent, C. 12-L.	
703. Uncirculated	80.00	Obv. V. G., rev. corroded ...	6.25
1837. Penny token, "City Bank"		1793 Lib. cap cent, fair	3.10
on ribbon. Very fine	8.00	1804 Cent. Very fine, surface	
B. 986, "Ciudad", error. Unc..	1.35	erosion	18.25
1809 Half Eagle. Unc.	11.00	1804 Cent. Good	5.60
1803 Eagle. Ex. Fine	21.00	1796 U. S. Dime. Very fine ...	5.50
1804 Half Eagle. Very fine ..	14.00	1797 Dime. Good, dented	4.75
1804 Half Eagle. Unc.	12.25	1798 Dime. About fine	6.00
1872 \$3 gold. Uncirculated ...	7.50	1804 Dime. Very good	13.00
1884 \$3. Uncirculated	7.25	1856 Dime, S. Mint. V. G. ...	2.50
1794 Half Dollar. V. Good ...	4.50	1858 Dime S. Mint. Nearly F..	1.20
1855 Pattern cent, large eagle,		1859 Dime. S. Mint. V. Good..	1.25
flying to left. Copper	2.80	1793 U. S. Half Cent. V. Good.	3.00

Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston's oldest ex-Mayor, and one of the city's most famous living sons, passed his 82d birthday yesterday. Dr. Green was elected Mayor of Boston on the Republican ticket in 1882. He was a lieutenant colonel during the Civil war and had been a Harvard overseer, a member of the Boston School Board and a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. Dr. Green is widely known as a numismatist, and is a member of the Boston Numismatic Society. He is Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is the possessor of some of the rarest and most interesting Colonial coins and medals.

In Spink's Numismatic Circular for March a dispatch from Lahore, India, dated Jan. 23, states that the Bank of Bengal and the local Treasuries have received orders to withdraw from circulation all new rupees bearing the date of 1911 and the effigy of His Imperial Majesty. According to The Times of India, of Bombay, Jan. 23, it has been decided to withdraw the new rupee which has been in circulation for several weeks, and of which several lakhs have been issued. "As soon as the coin was issued it was universally criticised, and no amount of explanation has been able to do away with the fact that the elephant on the King's chain presents to the naked eye a decidedly porcine appearance. This defect will now be remedied. The designs for the Indian coinage are prepared in England, and the Mints in this country are responsible only for turning out coins of a correct standard, and not for the original engraving. It is the authorities in England, and not in this country, who are primarily responsible for what has occurred. Further, it appears that the new anna was found not to be symmetrical, but the error was detected before many of them had been minted, and so the faulty coins did not get into circulation. In due course we may learn how much India has had to pay for the errors of the designer and engraver in the London Mint."

"It would appear that knowledge of natural history is somewhat lacking among the draughtsmen responsible for the designing of coinage in London. There was a bazaar rumour, not long ago, to the effect that there was a pig on the new Indian rupee, and as a result the Mohammedans were determined not to handle the evil thing. The statement, though laughed at at the time, has turned out to be at any rate approximately correct, the elephant in the design being said to have a decided porcine appearance. The similarity must be something more than imaginary to induce the authorities to withdraw the coin from circulation, when several lakhs of it have already been issued. It has been left to the designers of the British Mint to suggest a resemblance between the degraded and reviled swine and the grand giant which plays so proud a part in oriental pageantry."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Regular meeting held February 17, 1912. The Council reported the election of the following officers for the current year: Governors, Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.; Treasurer, Charles Pryer; Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Edward T. Newell. Messrs. Julius Gutttag and Frederick W. Hotchkiss were elected as Associate Members. Deaths:—Nov. 27, 1911, Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, Corresponding Member, Elected March 15, 1881; Feb. 2, 1912, Charles Morris, Life Member, Elected May 15, 1893; Feb. 11, 1912, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Member, Elected March 20, 1889.

Since the last meeting the Society's building has been open every day. The attendance during the month of January was five hundred and eighteen and from the first to the fifteenth of this month two hundred and sixty-five. During the four weeks, since the last meeting, the Society has received donations of seven hundred and fifty-three coins, sixty-two tokens, two hundred and forty medals, one decoration and ten specimens of paper money, a total of one thousand and sixty-six. A collection of two hundred and twenty-one medals of Joan of Arc, in gold, silver and copper, by French artists, also seven British war medals and one decoration were received from J. Sanford Saltus. From Edward T. Newell, six hundred and nine Roman silver coins. From A. Murray Young, one hundred and eighty-six coins and tokens and ten specimens of paper money, and a number of smaller donations. The library has received two books, twenty-seven periodicals, seven pamphlets and nine catalogues. The following amendments to the By-Laws were read and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the March meeting: By Archer M. Huntington—To add new chapter as follows: Chapter V. Sale or Exchange. Duplicate coins, medals and books, or material not related to the objects of the Society, received as donations and not specifically restricted by the wording of the gift, may be sold or exchanged at the discretion of the Council. Such duplicates or material shall be exhibited at a regular meeting of the Society to which the attention of the members shall be

called. And to make the necessary change in the numbers of the succeeding chapters. By Bauman L. Belden—To amend Chapter III, Paragraph 8, by making the price of the membership medal eight dollars for silver and four dollars for bronze instead of six dollars for silver and three dollars for bronze.

The Chairman, Mr. Field, announced the subject of the meeting. Informal discussion and exhibition of the private gold coins of California, Oregon, Utah and Colorado, and called on Edgar H. Adams, who gave some interesting facts regarding the issue of private gold coins in California and Colorado, and some of his experiences in collecting the information which is in course of publication in the American Journal of Numismatics. Remarks were also made by S. Hudson Chapman and others.

Exhibitions. From the Society's collection: California: Augustus Humbert, 50 Dollars, 1851, 887 Thous., 50 on reverse, inscription and date on edge. Wass, Molitor & Co., 50 Dollars, 1855. Kellogg & Co., 20 Dollars, 1855. Utah: Mormon, 2½ Dollars, 1849, and 5 Dollars, 1860. Colorado: Clark, Gruber & Co., 5 Dollars, 1861. Patterns in copper. California, 20 Dollars, 1851. Colorado: Clark, Gruber & Co., 20 Dollars, 1860, 20 Dollars, 1861, 5 Dollars, 1861, Denver City Assay Office, 5 Dollars. Charles Gregory: California: Norris, Gregg & Norris, 5 Dollars, 1849. Moffat & Co., 16 Dollars, 1849, 5 Dollars, 1850. Dunbar & Co., 5 Dollars, 1851. Augustus Humbert, 50 Dollars, 1851, 880 Thous., 50 on reverse, inscription and date on edge. 50 Dollars, 880 Thous., inscription on rim. U. S. Assay Office, 50 Dollars, 1852, 800 Thous. Wass, Molitor & Co., 20 Dollars, 1855. Oregon: Oregon Exchange Co., 5 Dollars, 1849. Utah: Mormon, 5 Dollars, 1849 (two specimens), 5 Dollars, 1850. Colorado: J. Parson & Co., 2½ Dollars. Clark, Gruber & Co., 20 Dollars, 1860, 10 Dollars, 1860 (two specimens), 20 Dollars, 1861. Edgar H. Adams: California: J. S. Ormsby & Co., 5 Dollars, 1849 (the only specimen known). S. H. Chapman: California: Augustus Humbert, 50 Dollars, 1851, 887 Thous., 50 on reverse, inscription and date on edge. 50 Dollars, 1851, 880 Thous., inscription and date on rim, same, 887 Thous. Wass, Molitor & Co., 50 Dollars, 1855. 20 Dollars, 1855. Kellogg & Co., 20 Dollars, 1854. Norris, Gregg & Norris, 5 Dollars, 1849. Moffat & Co., 5 Dollars, 1850. Pattern in copper, H. Schaeffer, 5 Dollars. Reverse California Gold, 134 Grains, 21 Carats. Struck on a U. S. copper cent (only specimen known). California Gold Dollar, 1857. Half Dollars, 1853 (five varieties), 1854, 1870 (two varieties), 1871, 1875 (two varieties). Quarter Dollars, 1853 (two varieties), 1855, 1856, 1869, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875 (two varieties), and 1876.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 98th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, March 1st, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 22 members were present: Messrs. Loer, Krausz, Rau, Wilson, Ripstra, Lewis, Mayer, Regitz, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Williams, and Dr. Merrill. The resignation of Charles P. Burbach was received and accepted. M. P. Carey was installed as Curator. The President appointed Mr. Carey as the third member of the Bulletin Committee. A motion was carried that the society be incorporated.

The President announced the death of Charles Morris on the 2nd of Feb., who was an active member of the Society, and on motion the President appointed Messrs. Green, Leon and Dr. Merrill a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on Mr. Morris's death.

It was moved and carried that the members and their ladies have a dinner on the night of the 100th meeting. Mr. Williams was appointed chairman of the committee to be of his selection, to have charge of the dinner and entertainment.

Messrs. John Hokanson, John Smith, and Dr. Geo. P. French were elected to membership.

Under exhibitions, the Censor showed a number of pieces from Mr. Tracy's collection of Russian coins, many being of odd shapes and ranging in size from the quarter kopeck to the copper rouble, the latter weighing about two pounds. Edward Michael showed three Japanese silver ingots, and Mr. Brand a number of the flat Japanese gold pieces. Mr. Krausz showed a medallion of Trajanus Decius and five first bronzes, which he has received recently from a European collection, and Mr. Williams a number of South and Central American gold pieces.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Dunham for his gift of silver brushes to all those present.

Magazines received since last meeting were: The Stamp Journal and Spink's Circular for February and Philatelic West for March; auction catalogues from Elder, Hamburger, Hess (2), Kube, Mehl, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. and Schulman.

Adjourned to meet April 5th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, March 8, at Keen's, with President Heaton in the chair. It was one of the most representative meetings ever held in the history of the organization, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, Belden, Chapman (Henry), Clark, Comparette, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Gilbert, Heaton, Hidden, Imhoff, Jaegg, Kohler, Miller, Newell, Proskey, Raymond, Ryder, Scott, Sears, Senft, Smith, and Zerbe. John A. Lewis of Chicago was present, and his name with that of H. Greenberger, was presented for membership. Messrs. John Reilly, Jr., and H. F. Williams were elected to membership. Mr. Proskey made a motion, that the club protest against the indiscriminate striking of quarter and half dollar so-called California gold pieces. It was urged by Mr. Proskey that the proper steps be taken to bring the matter to the attention of the Government and such issues suppressed. Wayte Raymond read a paper on the historical significance of certain Roman coins, which was received with great attention, and which aroused quite a good deal of interesting discussion. Dr. Comparette, Curator of the Mint, spoke interestingly in favor of a plan to early start a movement to have struck a proper medal commemorative of the opening of the Panama Canal. He referred to the prevalent custom of waiting until the last moment to carry out projects of this kind, and dwelt upon the necessity of quick and positive action if we are to have a medal that will be appropriate to the inauguration of such a tremendous enterprise. Prof. W. E. Hidden gave some additional information in regard to the coinage of the Bechtlers. He said that a reason for delay in the publication of his "History of the Bechtler Mint" has been the wish to embrace as many varieties as possible, which seem still to be coming to notice at intervals. He said the recent discovery of a new California private gold trial piece bearing the name of "H. Schaeffer" had been anticipated by him. "This Mr. Schaeffer was a witness and if necessary an executor of the will of Alt Christoph Bechtler, (who died in 1842.) I learned at Rutherfordton from a son of this Heinrich Schaeffer that his father had a set of dies made soon after the discovery of gold in California, and it was his intention to hasten there and begin a mintage business similar to that which had been so prosperous under the Bechtlers. This set of dies must have been made as late as 1849 or 1850, and some half a dozen years after the death of both of the original Bechtlers, (Christopher and his son Augustus.) It follows that the old punches (of letters) were used for the Schaeffer dies, and the design shows a continuance of the Bechtler ideas. It seems that we can look with confidence to the further discoveries of specimens of the Schaeffer coinage."

The topic announced for the next meeting, "The Smallest Coins of the World," by Albert R. Frey. The meeting adjourned to April 12.

The exhibits shown were as follows:

Henry C. Miller—A very rare variety of the copper farthing of Charles the Second of England. This shows an error in the spelling of the name "Carolo," which is "Carola." There are said to be but a half dozen specimens in existence, and this is probably the only one in this country.

Elmer S. Sears—One of the very few known specimens of the copper Somers Island twopence. This piece is splendidly preserved, and probably one of the very finest known. Mr. Sears also exhibited a rare variety of the five-dollar trial piece in copper of the Massachusetts & California Company. This differs from the usual die. It is not known that there is another specimen. This particular one belongs to the collection of Malcolm N. Jackson of Boston.

Gustave Jaegg—A fine specimen of the store card issued by William Mullen, an old time New York gold dial manufacturer. This is said to be the most artistic store card ever issued in this country.

Edward T. Newell—Ten Roman Consular denarii picked for fineness of style, perfection of striking, beauty of preservation, and interest of types.

Denarii of Caius Coelius Calvus, commemorative of his conquests in Spain; of Lucius Pomponius Musa, with reverse showing Hercules as leader of the Muses; of Caius Considius Paetus; of Lucius Papius; of L. Proculus; of Palikanus with reverse of the famous Rostrum in the Roman forum; of Caius Memmius; of Caius Vilinus Varus, and of Quintus Labienus the General and friend of Julius Caesar.

Henry Chapman—Gold stater of Tarentum, extremely rare; eighty-litra gold piece of Agathocles, King of Syracuse. Unusually fine stater of Alexander the Great. Fine stater of Lysimachus, showing a wonderful portrait. Also a Gloriam Regni quarter crown of 1670, Lord Baltimore shilling in extremely fine condition, a proof Carolina penny, showing the word proprietors spelled "ers" instead of "ors." Only three known in any condition. A splendid Immune Columbia, with reverse "Nova Constellatio," without periods, of which Crosby says there is only one known. Also one with the periods. Both splendidly preserved. A Vermont cent on large planchet, weighing 183 grains. A New York cent, "Liber Natus," &c. Rev. eagle on globe, "Neo Eboracus." In almost proof condition. A 1723 Rosa Americana twopence, on a planchet weighing 143 1/2 grains—about half the usual size. A 1722 Rosa Americana twopence of the usual size in uncirculated condition. Two beautiful specimens of the 1795 half eagle from different dies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Regular monthly meeting was held on Feb. 6, with President French in the chair. Members present:—Messrs. French, Rowley, Amberg, Merritt, Plumb, Bernstein, Yawger, Amberg, Lawless, Holcomb, and Ballard. The order of business opened with Rule No. 4. The following names were proposed for membership, and accepted: L. Amberg, 222 Avenue A; A. Holcomb, 399 Hayward Ave.; D. F. Lawless, 28 Oxford Street.

A motion was made that Article III. of the By-Laws be amended to read: "All members except honorary members shall pay the sum of \$2 yearly in advance, payable first meeting in January of each year, which with the initiation fee shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Association, and no member who is in arrears for more than three months shall be permitted the rights of membership until such delinquencies are paid." Motion carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that until July 1, 1912, the initiation fee be suspended and any member joining the Association previous to that time will be considered a charter member.

Under special business, President French suggested having the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in this city in the first part of September, this year. He read a letter from Mr. Green, Secretary of the Chicago Numismatic Association, giving an outline of the cost for entertainment, etc., for the convention held there last year, and spoke in favor of having the convention held here this year if enough funds could be raised for entertainment, etc. A motion was made by Mr. Rowley, and carried, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to meet the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to raising money for bringing the convention to Rochester. The President appointed on this committee, Messrs. Merritt, Lawless, and Woolsey.

Mr. Merritt read an article on "Earliest Colonial Coinage of America", which was much enjoyed by all members present. A motion was made, and carried, that the thanks of the members be presented to Mr. Merritt, and that his paper be placed on file.

A motion was made by Mr. Rowley and carried that members who had duplicates or traders in their collections, bring them to the meeting for exchange or sale.

A motion was made by Mr. Holcomb, and carried, that a question box be opened for the use of the members.

A motion was made by Mr. Rowley, and carried, that the Secretary purchase books and stationery necessary for the transaction of business of the Association.

The meeting adjourned to Feb. 20, 1912.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—A meeting of the Numismatic Society of India was held at Delhi in the Camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Coronation Durbar, on Saturday, the 9th of December, 1911, at 6 p. m. The following members were present: The

Rev. G. P. Taylor, D. D., Ahmadabad, Chairman; The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S., Allahabad, U. P.; The Hon'ble Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I. C. S., Allahabad, U. P.; W. E. M. Campbell, Esq., I. C. S., Allahabad, U. P.; R. B. Whitehead, Esq., I. C. S., Lahore, Punjab.

The following gentlemen were on the proposal of the Secretary elected members of the Society: Rev. Father Romulus, O. C., Tajpur, Seohara, Bijnor; Howland Wood, Esq., Brookline, Mass., U. S. A.; Dr. R. Hanitsch, Raffles Museum, Singapore; A. R. Frey, Esq., 36 A Hampton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.; J. Schulman, Esq., Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Holland; J. Still, Esq., Chittoor, Madras Presidency; W. M. Zumbro, Esq., The American College, Madura; R. L. Ewing, Esq., Y. M. C. A., Esplanada, Madras; E. T. Newell, Esq., Hotel Plaza, New York, U. S. A.; W. H. Valentine, Esq., 78 Frith Road, Leytonstone, London, E.; Colonel H. P. P. Leigh, Grosvenor House, Bath, England; R. S. Churchill, Esq., Ceylon.

With these thirteen the total membership amounted to fifty-one. It was agreed that a printed list of members be prepared, and that with a view to registration the Secretary be requested to prepare Rules and Articles of Association. The accounts as presented by the Secretary were passed.

It was proposed by Mr. Nelson Wright, seconded by Mr. Burn, and carried by the Meeting, that as Sir John Stanley has permanently left India, he be made Honorary Life President; and that Dr. Taylor be President for the ensuing year; also that in place of the latter, Mr. W. E. M. Campbell be appointed a member of the Committee.

It was agreed that members permanently resident outside the limits of India and Ceylon be allowed the option of compounding for their annual subscription on payment of a sum amounting to the subscription for ten years, that is to say, on the present scale, fifty rupees.

The Secretary reported that the Table of Mughal Mints was approaching completion, which with introductory notes will shortly be ready for publication.

It was mentioned by Mr. Nelson Wright that arrangements have been made with the Asiatic Society of Bengal to print for sale extra copies of the Numismatic Supplements, and it was agreed that a copy of each Numismatic Supplement as it appears, shall be supplied free of cost to every member of the Society.

Mr. Nelson Wright brought to the notice of the Committee that during the past few years a considerable number of Mughal coins including many rare, and some unique specimens, had been acquired as treasure trove for the Nagpur Museum, and that no catalogue of the Museum Collection had been prepared on scientific lines. It was accordingly resolved that the Secretary be requested to draw the attention of the Central Provinces Government to the desirability of such a catalogue being compiled on the lines of the new Indian Museum Catalogues, and published.

R. B. WHITEHEAD, I. C. S.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Tuesday, March 5, 1912. Meeting called to order by President French. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bernstein, Yawger, Hooper, L. C. Amberg, and Handler.

President French proposed for membership: W. L. Williams, Shepard Street, and E. L. Stanley, 123 State Street, who were duly elected and were notified of their election by the Secretary on March 8th, 1912.

President French introduced Joseph Hooper in an appropriate manner, in recognition of his study and great knowledge of numismatics. Mr. Hooper responded by thanking the President for his remarks, also thanked the members for electing him an honorary member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, which he considered a great honor. Mr. Hooper exhibited a photograph of the members attending the Detroit Convention of the American Numismatic Association in 1894, also a letter from the King of England in acknowledgement of notes and papers sent in regard to numismatic matters. Mr. Hooper then read a paper that he had read at the third annual convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Chicago August 21st, 1893, entitled "Coins, their Origin and Aid in Historic Research," which was put in The Numismatist of June-July, 1894. The paper was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all the members and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hooper.

A talk was then given by President French on his series of 1797 cents, which he exhibited, showing 18 varieties, all of which were either in uncirculated or extremely fine condition, two of them being unique. This series of 1797 cents is without doubt the finest ever collected, and will probably never be surpassed. Dr. French explained each piece in detail, showing the different varieties and giving the comparative rarity of each variety. There were three different varieties of indented edge, all uncirculated and one unique, two varieties with stemless wreath, one of these having wide date, with R of liberty set on forelock of the goddess. This latter specimen is very rare and was shown in extremely fine and bold condition. The other variety with stemless wreath and compact date was in beautiful uncirculated condition, and is the only uncirculated specimen of this variety known. The exhibition of these coins was a great treat to all present.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 19, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 15th: Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., President, in the Chair. Messrs. Newton H. Harding and G. Hamilton Smith were elected Fellows of the Society, while Messrs. Hubert A. Druce and R. H. Forster were admitted.

Exhibitions: By J. Grafton Milne, an undated Alexandrian tetradrachm of Vespasian, apparently a mule, with an obverse from the die for the bronze coinage and a reverse for billon; by F. A. Walters, F. S. A., a heavy noble of Henry IV. of the Calais Mint, (119.4 grains) having a flag at the stern of the ship and a coronet m. m. on the rudder, of which only two other specimens are known; by Percy H. Webb, a third brass of Gallienus, obv., Gallienus Aug, with radiate bust r., rev. 10 Cantab. Jupiter standing r. holding thunderbolt in r. and spear in l.; the reverse legend is an abbreviation for IOVI CANTABRORUM; by Bernard Roth, F. S. A., a rare gros d'argent of Henry V. and two moutons d'or of Henry V. and two of Charles the Dauphin; also a series of ancient British and Roman ccins and fibulae and a late bronze Age Torque found at Peterborough; by Henry Garside, a rupee of British India of George V.

Lionel M. Hewlett read the fourth portion of his treatise on Anglo-Gallic coins, which dealt with those struck by Henry V. in Normandy. The earliest of these was probably the rare demi-gros or guenar, which Mr. Hewlett considers may have been struck at Caen, where Henry stayed for some months to organize the government of Normandy before proceeding to lay siege to Rouen. Immediately after the fall of Rouen, Henry struck there moutons in gold and gros in silver. On Sept. 25, 1419, he ordered that all coins struck for the future should bear an H in the centre of the cross in the reverse. He opened a second mint at St. Lo on April 14, 1420. The mint of issue was designated in the manner usual in France at that time, by placing a pellet under a certain letter of the legends. At first, Henry used the same mint mark for Rouen as that used by Charles VI., but after the opening of the mint at St. Lo, he placed a pellet below the first letters of the legends to designate the Rouen mint and below the second letters of the legends to designate the St. Lo mint. The mouton with four fleurs-de-lis in the angels on the reverse, which has been ascribed to Henry V. on the strength of Poullain's manuscript, should be ascribed to Charles the Dauphin, who struck them at the mint of the Dauphiny.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held their regular monthly meeting Tuesday, Mch. 5, with Mr. Kraft in the chair. After the regular business was over the following exhibits were made. By Mr. Kraft, 1793 Liberty cap cent, plain edge. By Dr. Wilharm, half dollar, 1838; Columbian half dollar, 1892, proof; Norris, Gregg & Norris \$.50 gold piece, 1849; Moffat & Co. \$.50 gold piece, 1849; Mormon \$.50 gold piece, 1860, Lion and Bee-hive; Proof \$.40 gold piece, 1879. By Mr. Gies, two 1802 cents and one of 1803. Members present—Kraft, Wilharm and Gies. Adjourned, 9.55 P. M.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

The "Queries and Replies" department always interests me, though there seem to be more questions than replies. I would like some information about over dates, as, for instance, Green's Reference and Check Book gives the 1800 cent as being over 1790, 1798, and 1799. Are the cents of those dates restamped? Or are the dies only altered? I have inquired of several numismatists, and all seem to be hazy on that point. In the October, 1911, number, I asked for information regarding the piece, "Half Cent's Worth of Pure Copper." Does being, or not being, a member, of the A. N. A. affect questions?—T. H. Davis, Davenport, Iowa.

(There are some queries that do not elicit a reply for the reason that no one can give any information. That is the case with your query regarding the latter piece. While Mr. Low lists it as one of the Hard Times series, under No. 49, nevertheless no information regarding its origin has been obtainable up to this time. We feel that it is better to print the queries directed to the Numismatist, because there is a chance that some one thoroughly conversant with the subject may reply, whereas what information the casual collector might supply would not be satisfactory. We have no doubt that some expert on cents will reply to your query regarding the 1800 cent. The question would be answered, whether or not the writer was a member of the A. N. A.—Ed.)

The following is an answer to the letter of Claude Hope, which appeared in the March NUMISMATIST, and is written by one of our leading experts on ancient coins:

Among the commonest of all coins, ancient or modern, are those struck by the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Arcadius. In public and private excavations now being carried on throughout Northern Africa, Syria, Asia Minor, and Europe, from the Balkan States to England, these particular coins in gold, silver and bronze, are daily being unearthed. Sometimes they appear singly, sometimes in immense hoards numbering anywhere from a few hundred coins to many thousands. For this reason a collector, just starting in to form a series of Roman coins, need not have any fear but that he will be able to secure as many perfectly genuine specimens as he desires. The rarities are of course extensively counterfeited—as is indeed the case with every series. But as it takes a very clever man to make a really deceptive counterfeit of an ancient coin he would naturally confine his activities to imitations which would pay him a reasonable profit for the skill and labor involved—and this the great majority of Roman coins would NOT do. A beginner should look out for gold coins in fine preservation, and of rare emperors or with rare reverses, for silver coins of the same sort, and for the large bronzes of the early emperors. These are about the only pieces which he is liable to find counterfeited. A good rule to remember is "avoid all bargains in rarities." If he must have a rarity, then far better to buy one of a reputable dealer at a fair price and know that it is good. Imitation green patina is easily discovered by the application of spirits of wine or by the fact that it is possible to flake it off. Genuine patina is part of the coin and can seldom be removed. Many perfectly genuine coins do not have this patina, it all depends upon the surroundings in which the coins have lain since their burial. Nearly all Roman counterfeits are made by casting, and these are easily detected by the soft, spongy, greasy appearance of the metal. Also the weight is wrong, and if this is right then (to make up for it) the size and thickness of the coin are too great. Only imitations of the very rarest coins are made from dies—these can be detected by the off color of the metal and the un-antique appearance of the style. The dealers advertising ancient coins in the columns of this journal are all reliable. The largest coin collectors society in America is the American Numismatic Association.



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 1565 Leonard Schafer, 25 Broad St., New York City.
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 1567 D. S. Henderson, care Hamilton Natl. Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1568 Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 22, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the May issue.

APPLICANTS

Frank A. Farnham, 570 South Station, Boston, Mass.	PROPOSED BY Malcolm N. Jackson Howland Wood
I. Leland Steinman, 2576 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Calif.	D. G. Bennett, M. D. Fred T. Huddart
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M. M. Palmer, 1723 East St., Baraboo, Wis.	Lloyd E. Battles W. G. Curry
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Foster Disinger, 82 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.	Claude R. Collier Waldo C. Moore
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Jonathan M. Swanson, 877 So. 18th St., Newark, N. J.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore

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Changes of Address.

- Geo. L. Snow, from 17 Noble St. to 13 Ashley St., Westfield, Mass.
 Luman S. Drowne, from 259 to 229 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.
 W. M. Sellers, from P. O. Box 523 to 2525 Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.
 Fr. Cyprien, from 267 to 306 Desery St., Montreal, Canada.
 A. B. Jacobs, from 1601 Polk St. to 604 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Philip C. Decker, to 610 Upper First St., Evansville, Ind.
 Miss Agnes Baldwin, from 415 W. 118th St. to 404 West 116th St., New York City.
 William Hesslein, from 674 Elm St. to Malley Building, New Haven, Conn.
 Thomas W. Wallace, from Webster, S. Dak., to care Hotel McKenzie, Bismarck, N. Dak.
 G. P. Adams, from 18 Foster St. to 264 Front St., Worcester, Mass.
 James McDonald, to Westmoreland Building, Mason St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Howard C. Laible, from Harmon Ave. to 232 Seward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 E. L. Matlack, from 32d St. to 6108 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 John E. Morse, from Worcester, to Hadley, Mass.
 S. Krausz, from 5607 Indiana Ave. to 5940 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Richard Benjes, from 1819 N. Patterson Park Ave., to 610-612 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
 Wm. Vogelsang, from 157 to 707 Livingston Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Walter L. Williams, from West Ave. to 35 Shepard St., Rochester, N. Y.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, March 20, 1912.

THE A. N. A. CHARTER BILL.

Thanks to the efforts of Congressman Ashbrook and a number of other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the A. N. A., the Charter Bill has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee having the matter in hand, of which Senator Gallinger of Vermont is Chairman.

On March 22, Congressman Ashbrook, with S. Hudson Chapman, appeared before the committee and urged the bill's favorable consideration. Mr. Ashbrook spoke in favor of the bill, and then introduced Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Chapman had appeared before the committee nine years ago in advocacy of the bill amending the act of counterfeiting so as to allow the publication of illustrations of coins in numismatic books, and Senator Gallinger was Chairman of the committee to whom it had been referred. Mr. Chapman was asked by Senator Gallinger to write his remarks, which the former did. These are so expressive of the aims of the Association in its efforts to obtain the National charter, that they are herewith reproduced in full:

Committee of the Senate of the District of Columbia.
Consideration of House Bill to Incorporate the American Numismatic Association. March 23d, 1912.

S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia, spoke as follows:

Chairman of the Committee and Senators: I shall take but a few minutes to set forth our object. In the first place, to those who may not have given attention, or had their attention called to the Science of Numismatics, I would like to say that this is a more important study than they might suppose. It is not the digging up or getting together of a few odd coppers or coins such as a man may find in his pocket from time to time, as many suppose it is; but a study of the highest importance, for in coins we have examples of the art of every period, in the Greek coinage, from the very commencement of Greek art, in the 7th century B. C., through the Archaic Period to the Finest Period, about B. C. 400, and onwards to the first century B. C., examples which are minute monuments in bas-relief, showing every phase of art, its development, its height, and its decline. And among the important coins we have from the greatest period of art the famous dekadrachm of Syracuse, about B. C. 400, a coin which is considered the most beautiful coin that has ever been produced, of which I show you one of the finest examples.

Other coins have identified important cities and monuments, such as the coinage of Demetrius of Macedonia, B. C. 306, with the famous statue of Victory on the prow of a galley, now in the Louvre, fixing its period and the ruler under whom it was erected. Others have identified the portraits in marble of great men and fixed the geographical position of important cities and dates of historical events. Then follow the Roman series with its interesting portraits and historical monuments, on into the Byzantine series, the Mediaeval coins and the early coins of England and the Continent, down to our own times.

And finally we study the interesting beginnings of coinage in our own country, the earliest piece the famous pine tree shilling of Massachusetts of 1652, and the coins of the Colonies, of the States, and then of the United States.

The effect of this study of Numismatics is to improve the knowledge of History, fixing important events in the mind, and cultivating our perception of objects in the highest degree.

Now our direct object is to obtain for the American Numismatic Association, an association which has existed in a loose form for upwards of 30 years, and which has within itself state societies, or nuclei, in many states of the Union and members in every state of the Union, a national charter which shall give a national character and dignity to the main body, and give that society the standing and dignity abroad of the corresponding societies, such as the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain, the socie-

ties of France, Germany, Italy, and other countries. And with the attainment of this object we hope that it will enable the Society to create a national home, and a place for the establishment of a collection under the national society's auspices. No state charter or local incorporation would do this in the way in which we believe it to be desirable. There is no pecuniary benefit in this matter to any one, and we earnestly pray that our request may be granted as it will add dignity and be of aid in the furtherance of our interesting study, and the development of education and taste in the United States.

Every gentleman connected with the effort to obtain this National recognition of the Association deserves its appreciation. Conspicuous among those who have worked in its behalf are Representatives Ashbrook, Kopp, Wedemeyer, and Moore; President Brenner, ex-President Farran Zerbe, General Secretary Moor, and Mr. Chapman, all of whom have visited Washington for the purpose of stating their views.

On behalf of the Association we extend sincere thanks to the above gentlemen and to the others who have worked for the success of the measure, and trust that their efforts will be crowned with success.

OBITUARY

DR. GEORGE N. OLCOTT.

Dr. George N. Olcott, Professor of Latin at Columbia University, died of pneumonia at Rome March 2. News of his death was received by cable yesterday by his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Arthur Booth of 129 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Since last June Dr. Olcott had been spending a leave of absence of one year at his place in Rome, the Villetta Olcott. In the last fifteen years Dr. Olcott employed much of his time in archaeological studies in Italy. He was an editorial contributor on numismatics to the American Journal of Archaeology and the author of several works on Latin inscriptions.

He was born in Brooklyn in 1869, and in 1893 he was graduated from Columbia. He became a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome in 1897. In 1892 he married Zita Ledderucci of Rome.

CHINESE OPENWORK AMULET COINS.

This pamphlet, which is of 60 pages, and illustrated, is one of the most interesting that has appeared from the pen of H. A. Ramsden. It deals with one of the series of that large class of charms or amulets so abundant in the Far East. Mr. Ramsden shows that these openwork amulets have a different purpose than others of the talismanic coin charms, being considered especially efficacious against disease and other evils.

The emblems found on this special series are, for the most part, different than found on other coin charms. Two dragons seem to be the commonest device employed. The kilin and the phoenix are other fabulous animals depicted, deer and fishes are also found, as well as a large series of various floral designs.

In all over two hundred varieties are listed and each type is illustrated with a wood cut.

—H. W.

OUR RAREST SILVER DOLLAR.

A United States silver pattern dollar, dated 1776 and valued at \$5,000, which was exhibited at Chicago at the convention of the American Numismatic Association, brought to the immediate attention of both the general public and collectors a silver piece which for rarity, value and historical worth completely eclipses the celebrated 1804 dollar, or indeed any other coin in the United States series. Even in some respects it is more interesting than the excessively rare and valuable silver pattern dollar or "mark" of 1783, proposed by Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution."

This coin, which is known as the Continental Currency dollar, is owned by H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., and represents unquestionably the very first metallic issue to bear the stamp of the United States, or United Colonies, as the confederation was originally known. The Continental dollar preceded by nine years the issue of the first regularly authorized cent of 1787—the Fugio or Franklin cent—and the issue of the latter coin no doubt was largely influenced by this first dollar, for it bore its principal features of design.

The Continental Currency dollar is about the size of an ordinary silver dollar and contains 378 grains of silver. On the obverse the principal design is a sun shining on a sundial, with the word "Fugio" to the left. Below the dial is the motto "Mind Your Business," a saying attributed to Franklin. This central design is enclosed by two circles, while around the border in large letters is the inscription "Continental Currency 1776." On the reverse is a circle of thirteen links, each of which bears the name of one of the thirteen colonies. In the centre is a radiation, which encloses a double circle, in which are the words "American Congress. We Are One."

No definite information as to where the Continental Currency dollar was made can now be obtained. But it is thought to have been produced by one of the engravers of Birmingham, England, in which city were made many of the coins that were circulated in this country during Colonial days and the most of which are now highly valued by collectors.

The design of the dollar was evidently suggested by the devices of the first Continental currency paper issues. On the obverse of one of these notes was a representation of a sun as a human face shining upon a dial, with the word "Fugio." Just above was a representation of the moon, also as a face. (The latter, however, found no place in the design of the silver dollar.) Underneath the dial was the motto "Mind Your Business." The reverse design of the note showed almost the identical design borne by the Continental dollar and seems to have been embodied intact.

Several varieties of these Continental dollars are now known, and not only were there various designs showing trifling differences, but they occur in different metals, silver, brass and white metal. The rarest of the series, the one owned by Mr. Granberg, shows marked differences from some of the others. Underneath the dial and above the motto is inscribed in small letters "E G Fecit." "E G" are supposed to have been the initials of the engraver of the dies.

From what can be learned there are only two specimens of the above dollar known in silver, the one owned by Mr. Granberg and another said to be in the collection of an Eastern historical society. The variety is also known in brass and white metal. The specimens in the latter two metals are also rare and held at a premium. The one in brass is much rarer than that in white metal.

The next rarest variety of the Continental Currency dollar is of similar design to that mentioned above, but the engraver in cutting the dies made an error in spelling "currency" with but one "r." A similar specimen, showing this error, and the only one known in the metal, was formerly in the collection of John G. Mills of Albany, whose collection was sold in 1904. The coin at that time brought \$500. Since that time the values of Colonial coins particularly have risen enormously and that dollar would now bring a very much higher figure if offered for sale.

The design showing the error was also struck in brass and white metal. It has been stated by experts that only five are known in brass. One of these, also offered at the Mills sale, brought \$27, which would be largely advanced if sold to-day. The same variety in white metal brought \$18 at the Mills sale.

There must have been a considerable issue of coins of this design in white metal, judging by the number of dies that were made, as evidenced by the known specimens. One design, with the error in the spelling of "currency," shows a comma under the letter "U." It was struck in brass from recut dies. But two such specimens are known, and the last record of sale of one, the Parmelee sale of 1890, held in this city, was \$26. Even the commonest of the white metal specimens are held at a premium of several dollars.

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B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist Fort Worth, Texas

The only contemporary mention of these pieces is given in Crosby's "Early Coins of America" and was taken from Watson's "Chemical Essays" (Dublin, 1791), in reference to coins of this design struck in tin.

Said he: "The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient (evidently discussing the striking of pewter coins); they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter and of 240 grains in weight, on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge "Continental Currency, 1776," and within the ring a rising sun with "Fugio" at the side of it shining upon a dial, under which was "Mind Your Business." On the reverse were thirteen small circles, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States; on another ring within these was inscribed "American Congress" and in the central space "We Are One." I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money because, like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency; it was equal to 7,440 ounces. This exceeds the weight of our best sort of pewter and falls short of our worst. I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency consisted of twelve parts tin and one of lead."

The reverse design of the Continental dollar was also used in conjunction with a very rare medal issued in 1783 in commemoration of the final arrangement for peace between England and America. The obverse of this medal showed Britannia seated facing to the left. By her side is a shield with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. In her left hand is a spear and her right is extended to an Indian queen, who is advancing with a bow in her right hand and quiver behind her back. Between them flies a dove with an olive branch. In the distance is a view of London, in which appear St. Paul's Cathedral and the Monument. It is said that there are only two known specimens of this medal, one of which, formerly owned by Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, was sold in New York in 1871 for \$31. It is not known where the piece is now located. The design was struck only in tin.—Edgar H. Adams in The N. Y. Sun.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

MAY, 1912

No. 5

Unfamiliar Coins.

BY ALBERT R. FREY.

V. ISNY.

In the Wurttemberg Alps on the Bavarian frontier lies the little town of Isny. It was founded in the eighth century and a Benedictine monastery in the place was built in the year 1090. Since 1806 it has become a part of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg.

A horse-shoe and a six-pointed star circumscribing another star of six points are some of the features to be found on some of the coins. The earliest issues were groschen of Bohemia usually counterstamped with a star, and during the reign of Wenzeslaus III., King of Bohemia from 1307 to 1310, groschen were struck at Prague and were counterstamped ISNY.



Batzen, 1508.



Half Batzen, 1508.



At the beginning of the sixteenth century the regular coinage appears; these consisted of batzen and half batzen, struck from 1508 to 1539. The inscription is usually M. NOV. CIVIT. YSNI., but there are many minor variations. The portrait on the earlier ones is that of the emperor Maximilian I., and that of Charles V. adorns the latter issues.

Now come the four great rarities of the Isny coinage, all silver Thaler. The first of these, called a "Dicken" on account of its thick fabric, reads as follows:

Obv. MON. NO. — CIVI—. ISNI. 1513. Three shields in a triangular position, the upper one is crowned and bears the double eagle, the lower ones bear a single eagle with a horse-shoe on the breast. The large star is in the triangle formed by the shields.

Rev. SANC—IORIV. St. George on horseback galloping over a dead dragon.



In the Thaler of 1538 the horse-shoe is shown very distinctly. The inscriptions read:

Obv. (outer circle.) + REDDITE * QVAE * SVN ** CAE ** CAE **
E ** Q ** DE : DE

(inner circle.) KAROLVS * V * — RO : IM * — AV *

Rev. (outer circle.) Δ SVB * VMBRA * ALARV * TVARV **
ABSC ** ME

(inner circle.) . MO : CIVITAS * — * ISNENSIS : 1538 .



An inedited Thaler of 1540 is illustrated above. It was sold in the Meyer-Gedanensis collection (No. 8441) for 655 marks, i. e., about \$156.00.



The Thaler of 1554 is also very scarce. The inscriptions read:

Obv. X MON * NOVA * CIVITAS * ISNENSIS * 1554

Rev. CAROLI ** IMP ** AVG ** P * F * DECRET **



In 1554 and 1555 silver groschen and three heller pieces were struck for Isny. One of these we are able to reproduce through the courtesy of Henry R. Drowne, in whose collection it is.

From 1695 to 1700 heller were issued; these are all uniface and show the eagle and the horse-shoe (Cf. Neumann, Nos. 7622, etc.); there are also a few uniface pfennige and heller without date.

The last time that Isny figures in coinage is in the year 1732, and the half and quarter Kreuzer struck in that year were issued jointly with Lindau, Wangen, and Leutkirch. They bear the usual type of eagle surrounded by the letters L-W-Y-L (for the four communities) and were described in detail in the "Wiener Zeitschrift" for 1908 (page 240).

THE SEAVEY COLLECTION.

BY WILLIAM H. WOODIN.

Probably the most complete and perfect collection ever brought together of the regular United States series, was a collection owned by George F. Seavey, of Boston. At a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, February 4th, 1869, Mr. Seavey exhibited his collection and it created not only a tremendous sensation, but a great amount of interest.

A list of Mr. Seavey's collection is given in the American Journal of Numismatics of March, 1869, on Page 91. This list shows that Mr. Seavey's collection was complete from 1793 to 1869 of gold, silver and minor issues. He had the rare 1798 Half Eagle, reverse—eagle on palm branch, and most of the varieties of the regular issues. His collection was sold to Loring G. Parmelee of Boston in 1873, and this collection of Mr. Seavey was practically the basis of Mr. Parmelee's entire collection, which was sold by the New York Coin & Stamp Company on June 25th, 26th and 27th, in 1890. Mr. Seavey's collection also embraced most of the rare Colonials and patterns that are found in the Parmelee collection, so it really seems that credit must be given to Mr. Seavey for the wonderful, complete collection of United States issues contained in the Parmelee sale. Taking into consideration the completeness of the collection, their condition has never been equalled in any collection that has come to my notice. I have in my possession a catalogue of the Seavey collection, that was issued in 1873, after Mr. Parmelee bought the collection. It seems that Mr. Seavey had this catalogue practically prepared and was about to issue it when he sold his entire collection to Mr. Parmelee. Mr. Parmelee carried out Mr. Seavey's idea and had printed for private distribution one hundred and fifty copies of the catalogue. This catalogue in my possession was the property of Robert Coulton Davis, and I feel certain that the list of the pattern collection therein was used by him in making up his list of United States patterns. There are a great many additions made to this list in Mr. Davis's handwriting, and the full list, including the additions, seems to embrace about all of the patterns mentioned in Mr. Davis's list that he published in The Coin Collectors' Journal, and up to the present time this list is really the only authority on this subject.

THE JAMESTOWN MEDAL.

BY FARRAN ZERBE.



I have had for several years a metal specimen of the same general character, but differing in detail, as the one illustrated with inquiry for information, published on Page 395, of THE NUMISMATIST, for November, 1911. My specimen was obtained in a remote part of the South. I had it for some years, during which I made considerable inquiry for information regarding it, but had no reward until in 1905, while viewing the relics of the G. A. R. in one of the public buildings in Denver, Colo., I saw a similar specimen. An old soldier, who was in charge of the relics, expressed interest as I inquired about the piece. This is what he told me as the story that accompanied the piece they have: "To encourage emigration to the Virginia Colony these pieces were struck and distributed in England to advertise the favorable condition of land and labor in America in comparison with England." The inscription on reverse being read: "ENGLAND LAND SCARCE LABOR. PLENTY—LABOR RECONED BY THE ACRE—AMERICA THE REVERSE:—JAMESTOWN (and) KENT COUNTY—PRODUCE—CORN TOBAC (co)."

"These pieces were distributed in England among the probable immigrants to the new country in America and to be preserved by them as evidence of solicited settlers. At that time land in the Virginia Colony was granted in certain specified tracts to the settler, but title was not given until the land had been brought to a certain state of cultivation. That the settler might have a receipt for such parts of his tract as the inspectors might from time to time approve as "cultivated", these pieces were punched to denote the number of acres approved, and when the settler had a sufficient number of "cultivation receipts" to represent the specified tract they were redeemed with a deed."

It will be noted that on the obverse there are the numbers "1" to "10". My specimen is holed between "9" and "10". If I remember correctly, the Denver specimen was holed between "6" and "7". It was also stated that the holes between numerals were to indicate an additional half acre. The holes in both specimens were oval-shaped. It is my impression that they were originally round, and became oval from long suspension and friction.

it being presumed that the possessor wore it suspended around his neck or body.

Except for the difference in location of the hole, the Denver specimen is a duplicate of mine—that is, as compared by memory. I did not have my specimen with me at the time.

I was much interested in what the old soldier told me and since then have taken advantage of every opportunity to have his story confirmed, but so far have not been able to locate another specimen or learn anything more regarding it. In 1907 I made inquiry of several recognized historians of Virginia. The medal and the story was new to all of them. They doubted its accuracy, mostly because they had never heard of it, but agreed that it could probably be true as much interesting early history had been lost and records destroyed. I have shown this specimen to antiquarians in various parts of the country. None knew of it or its story.



My specimen measures 68 millimetres. The one previously illustrated is stated as 78. A crudely drawn horse head may be recognized as the central obverse figure on my specimen, on the other an Indian bust is pictured. YEAR A. D. 1674 appears on both, but the series number is different. While they are slightly different in inscription, they are in general so much alike that they are certainly very closely related. It will be noted that the hole in both specimens is shaped agreeing with my surmise, made from round to oval by long suspension. Being of hard metal, it is not clear how they could become so much worn if suspended from a strand comfortable for the body except by a long time friction. That the holes were not punched this shape is decided from their position so close to the edge. Punching would have crooked the planchet to the edge.

I believe these pieces, silent except for their inscription, would, if they could talk, add a very interesting chapter to history. Who knows but what numismatic persistency may not supply this in part, at least?

THE NUMISMATIST APPRECIATED IN ITALY.

The following paragraph was taken from a recent issue of the *Giornale Numismatico* of March 15, the leading Italian numismatic magazine, and through the kindness of A. R. Frey we also give a translation of it.

"Sempre ricco di notizie e di articoli il numero di febbraio del *Numismatist* di Brooklyn, interessante specialmente per chi si occupa di numismatica moderna." (Always rich in notices and articles, the February number of the "*Numismatist*" of Brooklyn is specially interesting for its treatises on contemporary numismatics.)

THE PAPER MONEY OF CINCINNATI.

[Mr. Ezekiel's object in publishing this article in "The Numismatist," which embraces the specimens in his own collection, apart from awakening an interest in local paper money collecting, is to draw the attention of collectors and dealers to the fact that he is desirous of completing his collection of paper money relating to Cincinnati, and will be pleased to purchase any of the various issues, denominations or varieties which he does not possess. He has for some years been devoting himself to collecting everything pertaining to the early money of Cincinnati, and will contribute to these pages articles on the various branches of the subject in the future, as in the past.—Ed.]

MILL CREEK BRIDGE, (Cincinnati).

12 ½ Cents. 1817. (Signed) E. Stone.

BANK OF CINCINNATI.

50 Cents. Sept. 2, 1816. C. A. Johnson, Ass't Cashier.

\$1. (2 Varieties). May 9, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. E. Stone, Pres't.

\$1. July 15, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. E. Stone, Pres't.

\$2. Sept. 20, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

\$3. Sept. 15, 1814. Sam C. Vance, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

\$5. (2 Varieties). Mar. 12, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

\$5. Aug. 24, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. E. Stone, Pres't.

\$10. May 1, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

\$20. May 9, 1818. L. Pugh, Cash'r. E. Stone, Pres't.

\$50. Aug. 10, 1815. L. Pugh, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

\$100. Sept. 28, 1815. L. Pugh, Cash'r. Ethan Stone, Pres't.

THE BANK OF CINCINNATI.

\$1. May 1, 1841. Geo. Hatch, Cash. C. R. Gilmore, Pres't.

CINCINNATI AND LITTLE ROCK SLATE COMPANY.

\$1. Payable at their office in New York. Dated Little Rock, Ark. Dec. 1st, 1854. Signed by Treasurer and Cashier. (Names not plain).

MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY (Cincinnati).

\$20. Oct. 4, 1815. Sam C. Vance, Cash'r. O. M. Spencer, Pres't.

\$100. Nov. 4, 1815. Sam C. Vance, Cash'r. O. M. Spencer, Pres't.

THE MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY BANK IN CINCINNATI.

\$1. Dated Feby 12, 1842. (Fictitiously signed) Cash'r and Pres't.

FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK (Cincinnati).

6 ¼ Cents. Sept. 2, 1816. Cashier's signature indistinct.

50 Cents. Sept. 2, 1816. Cashier's signature indistinct.

\$1. Dec. 30, 1814. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. Wm. Irwin, Pres.

\$3. Aug. 9, 1816. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. Wm. Irwin, Pres.

\$5. (2 Varieties). July 24, 1815. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. Wm. Irwin, Pres.

View of three story building with signs: D. Kilgore; BANK.

\$5. Oct. 6, 1818. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash. Wm. Irwin, Pres.

Different from preceding.

\$10. April 20, 1818. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. William Irwin, Pres.

\$20. July 24, 1817. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. William Irwin, Pres.

\$50. Feby 15, 1814. Sam'l W. Davies, Cash'r. William Irwin, Pres.

THE CITY BANK OF CINCINNATI.

\$3. Proof, unsigned and undated.

\$10. Proof, unsigned and undated.

THE UNION BANK OF EXCHANGE (Cincinnati).

\$5. Proof, unsigned and undated.

THE CINCINNATI & WHITEWATER CANAL CO.

\$1. (2 Varieties). Dec. 24, 1840. Sam C. Foote, Sec'y. J. Bonsall, Pres.

\$1. Jan. 2, 1841. Sam C. Foote, Sec'y. J. Bonsall, Pres.

\$2. Jan. 2, 1841. Sam C. Foote, Sec'y. J. Bonsall, Pres.

- \$3. Jan. 2, 1841. Sam C. Foote, Sec'y. J. Bonsall, Pres.
 \$5. June 16, 1840. Sam C. Foote, Sec'y. J. Bonsall, Pres.
OHIO & CINCINNATI LOAN OFFICE.
 \$1. March 23, 1840. Z. Graoez, Cash'r.
 \$1.50. March 23, 1840. Z. Graoez, Cash'r.
 \$5. (No day or month) 1840. Unsigned.
COMMERCIAL BANK (Cincinnati).
 \$50. April 1, 1840. Sam L. Hall, Cash'r. H. Armstrong, Pres't.
THE LAFAYETTE BANK (Cincinnati).
 \$2. Proof. No date. Unsigned.
 \$5. Dec. 1, 1845. W. G. W. Gano, Cash'r. G. Carlisle, Pres't.
 \$10. Dec. 1, 1845. W. G. W. Gano, Cash'r. G. Carlisle, Pres't.
McKINNEY & GILBERT. Corner 3d & Sycamore Streets (Cincinnati).
 5 Cents. 1862. Proof. Unsigned.
 10 Cents. 1862. Proof. Unsigned.
 25 Cents. 1862. Proof. Unsigned.
THE BURNET HOUSE (Cincinnati).
 10 Cents. January 16, 1863. F. P. Saunders & Co.
 25 Cents. January 2, 1863. F. P. Saunders & Co.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE (Cincinnati).
 50 Cents. January 1, 1863. Proof. Unsigned.
VULCAN IRON WORKS (?) questionable.
 5 Cents. No date (Circa 1861-5). F. I. Stone, Treasurer.
 10 Cents. No date. F. I. Stone, Treasurer.
 \$1. No date. Unsigned.
THE SUTLER OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I. UNITED STATES ARMY.
 25c. Cincinnati, October 9th, 1862. Unsigned.
 50c. Cincinnati, October 9th, 1862. Unsigned.
BANKING HOUSE (Cincinnati). Pink Paper, Lithographed form of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., same as used by John H. Piatt & Co. and fractional notes of Bank of Cincinnati.
 25c. Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1818. Unsigned Proof.
 50c. Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1818. Unsigned Proof.
 75c. Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1818. Unsigned Proof.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE OF THE 18th CENTURY.

[The following review of Part 3 of the work on the Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century, by R. Dalton, Clifton, Bristol, and S. H. Hamer, Halifax, is taken from "The Halifax Guardian" of Dec. 2, 1911.]

Part 3 of this work deals with the tokens of part of Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire. Of the Deptford tokens, showing the stern of the Royal George, one is quite common, but the two others are very rare varieties, yet at a casual glance they all appear as from the same dies. The portrait of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, appears on tokens for Dover; on the reverse, a man-of-war—THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND—form a striking contrast to the Dreadnoughts of to-day. The Hop tokens of Godington are exceedingly rare, though it is recorded that they were at one time used as tallies, or checks, to indicate the number of baskets of hops picked. An interesting manuscript note by the late Rev. W. R. Hay, M. A., Vicar of Rochdale, informs us that 500 were struck in 1767, at the instance of Mr. Harrison, Attorney-General of Jamaica, who was much interested in the industry, as seen on the occasion of a visit. Those of Lamberthurst show a number of hop-poles, and a picker at work. The tokens issued by I. and T. Cloakes have on the obverse the Arms of the Brewers' Company, and on the reverse a horse and cart, laden with barrels, the inscription being TO CHEER OUR HEARTS.

A. Seward, a brass and bell founder of Market-street, Lancaster, was the issuer of some penny-size tokens, the obverse of which shows the gateway and towers of Lancaster Castle; the reverse the (at that time) newly-erected bridge over the Lune. The several varieties of the Lancaster tokens, payable at the warehouse of Thomas Worswick and Sons (who were also bankers), are fully illustrated. Five tons were struck. An interesting and

absolutely unique specimen has on the obverse a bust of the issuer, Daniel Eccleston, of Lancaster. The reverse shows the upper portion of a vessel afloat; in the foreground, a plough and weaver's shuttle, legend THE LANCASHIRE HALFPENNY, 1794, the design representing agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. In the hardening of the dies, a number of fine cracks developed in the obverse die, hence it was not polished. The specimen illustrated is from the collection of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., which was dispersed in 1872.

Tokens of a similar design, but with a broad raised sun, having the lettering of the legend, sunk or incuse, similar to the pennies and two penny pieces of 1797, are common. Eccleston was at one time a member of the Society of Friends. He travelled in North America, and had a handsome medal struck to perpetuate the memory of General Washington; also a Napoleon medal. His "obituary" notice appeared in a newspaper during his lifetime. The week following there appeared a letter which purported to have been written from the other world.

The Liverpool tokens were issued by Thomas Clark. Ten tons were struck, and five tons of similar design, but issued without the authority of Clarke. These show a vessel sailing on the obverse, and the reverse the arms of Liverpool.

John Fielding, of Manchester, warehouseman, issued ten tons of one variety and seven tons of another, and a grocer of the same name issued four tons; some few of these latter are struck on penny plans. One of the Manchester tokens is from the same dies as the rare Huddersfield token of John Downing; another by the same issuer, shows a porter carrying a bale of goods. The Grocers' Arms appear on other tokens; with the bale mark of the United East India Co. on the reverse. The Rochdale tokens were issued as "Payable at the warehouse of John Kershaw," who was a mercer and draper, and probably connected with the firm of John Kershaw and Co., woolen manufacturers. On some there is a suspended fleece as a design for the obverse and a man weaving on the reverse. On others the arms of the Clothworkers' Company, and on the reverse a hand-loom, in which a man is seated weaving. Three tons of Rochdale tokens were issued. The Leicestershire token is a private one of which a few were struck in silver, and eighteen only in copper. Richard Fowke, a farmer, was the issuer. The obverse shows a view of the ruins of Elmsthorpe Church (1800), the reverse a sheaf of corn, a plough and harrow with the inscription, "God speed the plough." The only instance on record of a farmer issuing a private token; they were not for currency, but as gifts to friends, and to exchange for similar ones issued by other collectors.

Wright and Palmer, of Wainfleet, issued five hundredweights of tokens. The obverse shows a view of the school, or as it is sometimes called, Wainfleet Abbey, founded by William Waynecfleet, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. The reverse is a figure of Hope with her emblems. In the distance a ship is shown at sea. Part four will commence with those of Middlesex, the pennies of which are almost entirely made for collectors, and form a most interesting series.

S. H. HAMER.

Claremont-road, Halifax.

THE SILVER BEARD TOKENS.

On Page 131 of the April NUMISMATIST there is a brief reference to a specimen of a Russian beard token, and the owner appears to have been unfortunate, as he says "none of those who have been asked know of another specimen in silver." If this token is sharply struck and in rather fine condition it is undoubtedly the restrike; it is not rare and a specimen in the Klingert collection of Russian coins (sold May, 1910,) realized 11 marks, i. e., about \$2.70.

The originals can be easily distinguished, as they have the general appearance of a somewhat worn thaler of about the same period.

—MALLEUS.

TWO RARE OHIO WAR CARDS.

BY W. C. MOORE.



Probably what is considered at the present time as one of the rarest, if not the rarest, of the Ohio Civil War store cards, or coin-tokens, is that by James & French, Clarksburg, Ohio. Instead of 1863, it is mis-dated 1873. Among the hundreds of Ohio war tokens this is the only specimen known with a mis-struck date. It has the general type and size of the Civil War series. The obverse has an Indian head to the left, surrounded by thirteen stars, of the six-pointed style. The mis-struck date appears below the head. Reverse, JAMES & FRENCH | HAVE | IT! | CLARKSBURG | OHIO. The strike was all in copper so far as can be established, and consisted of several thousand pieces. The issue has so completely disappeared that no specimens have come to notice at Clarksburg in recent years. It is believed that the issue was circulated solely for profit as none of the cards was ever redeemed by the firm.

The partnership of James & French consisted of James H. James and Charles H. French, the last mentioned gentleman being the older of the two. They owned and kept a small grocery from 1863 to 1865. Their partnership ceased at the close of the war, so far as can be ascertained. Their business room, a small one-story frame building, was located on the east side of Main street.

Clarksburg, as early as the sixties, was a thriving and stirring little inland village, numbering some three hundred souls. Since the war it has more than doubled its population, and is now quite a progressive hamlet, having in very recent years established a bank, (Clarksburg Commercial Bank,) with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Both Mr. James and Mr. French led mysterious, nomadic lives, traveling most of their time. They were showmen, and each had attained considerable proficiency as gestours, legerdemainists and prestidigitators. Each had a show after dissolving partnership. French died several years ago while on the Ohio River with a show-boat. James died two years ago at Pancostburg, Ohio. Neither attained much wealth. Both were twice married. Their likes and dislikes were very similar. Although of a peculiar nomadic turn, these two characters, no doubt, made the world a little better for their living in it, and numismatic collectors are pleased to have so rare a store card as the Clarksburg, Ohio, token.



Another very interesting Ohio coin-card of the Civil War series, is that of William Leas, Sonora, Ohio. It is of especial interest to the writer because of the commercial part it had in Harrison Township, Preble County, Ohio, during the life of the War store tokens. Many of these cards were at the time a circulating medium in West Baltimore, now Verona, Ohio, a small hamlet four miles distant from Sonora, and the boyhood home of the writer. A few of the Leas cards were in circulation along with the regular cent pieces

as late as the eighties. But where are they today? Mr. Leas had three thousand of these little copper cards struck at a cost of twenty-seven dollars. They were all put into circulation during the sixties. It is stated that Mr. Leas did not place them in circulation for the purpose of making a profit by never redeeming them, but late in the sixties and early in the seventies, they were practically all redeemed for a cent apiece and so far as can be learned these were destroyed. There are today several less than a dozen known specimens, and these are in only ordinary condition, all having seen considerable circulation. The writer has been fortunate enough to locate two specimens to a certainty, and very seriously questions some of the reports now current as to the whereabouts of others. Some reports state that five others are extant.

The card has the size and general type of the war series. They were made in Dayton, Ohio, or so reported. The order may have been placed in Dayton, but it is not likely that they were struck in that city. The obverse has a turbaned youth's head facing the right. The date, 1864, appears under the head in large bold figures. The reverse:—WILLIAM LEAS | CALL | AT THE | CASH | STORE | SONORA. O.

Mr. Leas was connected with the store business as a clerk and as a proprietor from 1860 to 1890, after which time he retired from the service, selling his place to a Mr. Singer. At an early date Mr. Leas was the proprietor of a grain elevator located in Sonora. The grain was elevated by man power and horse power. He began the store business in a small frame building on the west side of Main street just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, later removing to a two-story brick building, located on the southwest corner of Main Street and the railroad, the structure fronting the last mentioned. He was the agent and telegrapher for the railroad, also postmaster of the village for a number of years.

Sonora, the name of the station, but West Sonora, Ohio, the name of the post-office and village, was a stirring country place during war times, and still continues to be a hustling and contented little burg. It boasts of some two hundred inhabitants at present.

Mr. Leas was of a reticent nature, and a representative citizen. The following incident was related the writer by one who knew Mr. Leas personally. In the seventies when the government was rapidly redeeming the fractional currency, Mr. Leas, to accommodate the community, took care of these little bills at a small discount, later turning them to the proper authorities for redemption. It is stated that when he received returns on his shipment of some forty dollars, there were returned to him about fifteen dollars in his remittance in shipplasters stamped "counterfeit." Mr. Leas was the wiser for this experience. He died at West Sonora in 1905.

Collectors of Civil War Store Cards having in their cabinets so rare a coin card as the Sonora token are to be congratulated.

The only recent auction sale record of this rare merchant's card was lot numbered 561 in Mr. Low's 163d sale. The little token was offered from the cabinet of a Cincinnati collector, and at that sale commanded a forty-cent bid.

ANOTHER 1909 SAN FRANCISCO CENT VARIETY.

Hamilton, N. Y., April 2nd, 1912.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I find that in my various listings of the sub-varieties of the San Francisco cents I have missed one. Mr. Henry Mitchell of Philadelphia has kindly written me concerning his discovery that there are two varieties in the position of the mint mark in the S. F. Indian Head of 1908. In one the "S" is midway between the ribbon end on the left and the stem on the right; in the other the "S" is nearer the ribbon end. I do not know how I overlooked this variety as I find I have both, my duplicates all being of the latter type.

If all collectors were as obliging as Mr. Mitchell in reporting their discoveries we would be pretty certain to make this list complete.

W. C. EATON,
Commodore U. S. Navy.

AN ANCIENT CHINESE BANKNOTE.

BY GEORGE H. BLAKE.



The subject of our illustration is one of the oldest banknotes known. It was issued during the Ming dynasty by the Emperor T'ai Tsu, whose title was Hung Wu, A. D. 1368-1399. A safe conclusion would be that this note was in existence one hundred years before the discovery of America by Columbus!

Of its enduring qualities there can be no question. Printed from wooden blocks on paper made from the bark of the mulberry tree, it has successfully defied the ravages of time, and stands a mute witness of Chinese wisdom and stability.

The note measures about 9x13 inches and is on a dark slate paper. Its denomination is 1 Kwan or 'one string of cash.' At its top it bears the in-

scription "Government of the Ming Empire." The border contains dragons surrounded by an arabesque design. The centre consists of two panels, the upper bearing the denomination "One Kwan" over a pictorial illustration of ten hundreds of cash. On the sides in square seal characters is found "Government Note of the Ming Empire" and "Circulating for ever and ever."

The lower panel bears the following inscription: "The Imperial Board of Revenue, having memorialized the Throne, has received the Imperial sanction for the issue of Government Notes of the Ming Empire, to circulate on the same footing as standard cash. To counterfeit is death. The informant will receive 250 Taels in silver and in addition the entire property of the criminal. Hung Wu period, year, month and day."

The Chinese are said to have issued paper money as early as the Yung Hui period (A. D. 650-656), by the Emperor Kao Tsung (A. D. 650-684), although the first authentically recorded Government issue was that of the Emperor Hsien Tsung (A. D. 806-821), the fourteenth ruler of the T'ang Dynasty.

The early Chinese Emperors discovered that by the issue and use of paper money they could become enormously wealthy. By proclamation it was made current in all parts of the realm, and no one dare refuse it on pain of death. Merchants coming from India and other countries brought gold and silver and gems, but were prohibited from selling them to anyone but the Emperor. He had expert and shrewd men as valuers, who appraised the articles offered. The Emperor paid a liberal price in paper money, which was acceptable to the merchants because that money would purchase anything they wanted in any part of the Empire. In this way the Emperors accumulated wealth beyond computation.

There were many succeeding issues of paper money in China. Native and foreign banks, trading companies, and money changers issued paper money, the circulation of which was generally confined to the district in which the credit of the issuing concern was well known. When such money was offered and accepted in another district or city, it was usually subject to a discount.

THE BECHTLER MINT.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

The "news" in re. "The Bechtler Coinage," on Page 122 of the April NUMISMATIST, is no news to me, and does not relate to the real mint masters of Rutherford County, N. C., but refers to the nephew and executor of his will, and to one who succeeded to the "muntz-geshaft" upon the death of Alt Christopher Bechtler and of his son August in 1842-3, at Rutherfordton, N. C. It was the elder Bechtler also who had the gold mine, and not the successor to the mint business. There are several other errors in the statement made. This particular Christopher Bechtler, Jr., never prospered in the coining business, and gave it up about 1855, and moved to Spartanburg, S. C. As executor of his uncle's estate, he never made any accounting of the same or ever notified the widow and several children—then living in Pfortzheim, Baden—of the death of the elder Bechtler, or of August, a year later. The dies referred to (excepting those for one-dollar pieces) were retained by Mrs. Kee, and were later, as she states, given away to a music teacher by the name of Guenther and to a Mr. Coles, both then living in Charlotte, N. C., and not far from the mint building. (What has become of these dies?)

I am informed that Christopher Bechtler, Jr., (executor, &c.) died in poverty in Charlotte, N. C., blind and decrepit. After the embezzlement of his uncle's estate he became a general failure, and trouble and disaster followed him everywhere. The poverty which followed seemed to be a just retribution for his silence toward his uncle's family and his private use of the funds derived from the public sale of the estate. The mint became a ruin, and now its site is a plowed field. Only fragments of brick remain to testify to the presence at one time of a thriving business, and one in which all the mining men of that region had a perfect confidence, and with good reason for their faith.

Very truly yours,

W. E. HIDDEN.

Newark, N. J.

THE CHARTER BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.



CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK.

On April 23 the bill passed the United States Senate that gives to the American Numismatic Association a National charter, and we virtually now have achieved the end for which we have been striving, as there is no doubt that the matter will receive the approval of the President.

It is especially fitting right now that we first thank Congressman William A. Ashbrook and congratulate him upon the able manner in which he has carried out the long-cherished ambition of our members to a successful issue. It is really a personal victory for him. He introduced the bill into the House on July 19, 1911, and he stood sponsor for it when the bill came before the House. There was a good deal of opposition at that time, but Mr. Ashbrook nevertheless carried the matter up to a favorable vote by that session of the National Legislature.

Again it was his persistent and energetic endeavors that rescued the bill when it had been killed in the Senate Committee to whom it had been referred, at a time when the most of us gave the bill up as lost.

In expressing our deep appreciation of Mr. Ashbrook's splendid work we also wish again to thank Congressmen Kopp, Moore, and Wedemeyer for their able assistance at critical junctures and our other friends in the House, and also those gentlemen in the Senate whose broadmindedness enabled them to see the necessity of conferring this National honor upon our Association. And we also wish again to thank those members who went to Washington that they might personally present to the Congressional committees adequate reasons why we should receive National incorporation. We refer particularly to President Brenner, ex-President Zerbe, General Secretary Moore, and S. Hudson Chapman. We have not a doubt that the arguments advanced by these gentlemen had much influence in causing Congress to give the project favorable support.

There are also many other members of the Association who did good work in aid of this movement, whose names of course it is not practicable to itemize now, but to whom we nevertheless wish to express appreciation.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
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1 Page Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page Outside Cover----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

IT IS with extreme regret that we announce to our readers the death of Charles T. Steigerwalt, with whom so many of us have long been familiarly acquainted. His many friends had hoped that he would soon recover from the paralytic stroke from which he suffered several months ago, but it was not to be. He had made a brave fight, but it is thought his financial reverses, which forced the sale, and consequent sacrifice, of a large number of his valued antiques, coupled with the almost hopeless character of his affliction, proved too much for his endurance, and he succumbed. Mr. Steigerwalt had long been prominently identified with the coin business of this country, and was personally and favorably known to a great majority of those interested in numismatics, both in a collecting and commercial way. Indeed, it is quite safe to say that he was one of the best known numismatists in the United States. A biographical sketch of Mr. Steigerwalt appears in another part of this month's magazine, with a portrait, which, while taken many years ago, nevertheless is a good likeness.

WE AGAIN direct attention to the matter of each member purchasing an Association Medal and button. An illustration of both is furnished on another page. It was expected that at least 250 buttons would be disposed of, but only 190 were made up, of which thirty-five were sold, leaving 155 now on hand. Seven separate dies were made for the bars—one for each

city. Only one Washington bar has been ordered up to date. This work has been rather expensive. Mr. Ripstra expected to make a mortised die answer for the names of the various convention cities, but the first one cracked in hardening, and so seven separate ones were made. We are sure that every member who has ordered one of these medals, with the attendant bars, has been well pleased with it. These little bars lend an added interest to the medal which is well worth considering, and should also be a matter of pride to those members who can show that they have attended every convention of the Association that has been held.

— EACH —
A. N. A.
MEMBER
 Should Order An
Association Medal
and Button

THE medal is hung from a bar or bars representing the number of conventions the member may have attended.

¶The dies for medal and button are the work of J. H. Ripstra.

¶Bars for conventions previous to Chicago, 1911, will be supplied by the Medal Committee at an additional charge of 25 cents for each bar.

¶The price of the medal is \$1.00, which includes the Chicago, 1911, bar.

¶The price of the lapel button is 50 cents.

¶In ordering members should stipulate the conventions they have attended, also give the membership number, which your committee have decided to stamp on the reverse of the medal.

¶Send all orders with check to Geo. C. Arnold, Treasurer, Arnold Building, Providence, R. I.

GEO. C. ARNOLD, Chairman,

J. H. RIPSTRA,

HENRY CHAPMAN,

Committee on Association Medal.



THE NEW PROPOSED THREE-CENT PIECE.

We have just received word from Congressman Ashbrook to the effect that there is quite a strong probability that the new proposed three-cent piece will be authorized to be coined by this Congress. The bill has been referred to a sub-committee of which Mr. Ashbrook is chairman, and he states that he believes the sub-committee will report favorably on the bill within a few days. Mr. Ashbrook sends the editor of the NUMISMATIST a dummy blank, with perforated centre, showing the size of the proposed new three-cent piece and its composition, for which courtesy we wish to express our thanks. "You will notice," says Mr. Ashbrook, "that the bill provides that the cent coined hereafter shall be of the same composition as the three-cent piece. * * * The Director of the Mint is in favor of the change of the composition of the cent, because the copper coin corrodes so easily and badly. I favor this change also. * * * I had a talk with the Director of the Mint about a month ago regarding the commemorative gold dollar to be coined for the opening of the Panama Canal. Mr. Roberts seemed to favor this, but to date there is nothing definite under way."

Mr. Ashbrook also has kindly sent THE NUMISMATIST a copy of the bill, providing for the new coinage. This is known as "H. R. 23291," and was introduced on April 13, 1912, by Congressman Bulkley of Ohio. It was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed. The full text follows:

"A BILL to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a three-cent piece of the standard weight of sixty Troy grains, with no greater deviation from the standard weight than two grains each piece, and said coin shall be composed of seventy-five per centum copper and twenty-five per centum nickel. Said coin shall have one perforation in the center. The diameter of the coin and of the perforation and the device of said coin shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Provided, however, That upon one side there shall be an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse there shall be the inscriptions "United States of America" and "Three Cents." Said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of thirty cents.

Sec. 2. That all laws now in force relating to the minor coins of the United States and the striking or coining of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this Act all one-cent pieces coined at the mints of the United States shall be of the standard weight of forty-eight troy grains, with no greater deviation from the standard weight than two grains each piece, and shall be composed of seventy-five per centum copper and twenty-five per centum nickel.

Sec. 4. That all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

NO CANADIAN SILVER DOLLARS.

"The Cartwheel" silver dollar is not to cumber the pockets of Canadians, says The Halifax Morning Chronicle of April 11. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, has decided not to proceed with the coinage of silver dollars as authorized by the legislation passed last year by the ex-Finance Minister, Hon. W. S. Fielding. Mr. White believes that the dollar notes fill all requirements at present, and that the silver dollars would be unnecessary and cumbersome. The dies for them which recently arrived at the Ottawa Mint from England will therefore not be used.

The coinage of five and ten dollar gold pieces will begin next month, and about eight million dollars worth will be minted. A large quantity of Canadian gold has gone through the refinery at the Mint during the past six months, and is now ready for minting.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

A new edition of Scott's Copper Coin catalogue is now being prepared. It will be much more extended than any heretofore issued by Mr. Scott. A new feature will be the inclusion for the first time of a list of Roman copper coins, embracing those issued from 388 B. C. down to 460 A. D. There will be illustrated a coin bearing the portrait of each Roman Emperor. There will also be added quite a number of new illustrations of modern coins, bringing the catalogue up to date. The additions will result in the catalogue being increased about 15 pages, but the price will remain the same as usual, 50 cents. It is expected that the catalogue will make its appearance some time during the Summer.

To the Berliner Munzblätter for March Dr. H. Schmidt contributes the first portion of a series of articles on the coins of the German Colonies. German East Africa is the subject of the initial paper and both the coinages of the German East Africa Society (1898-90) and the Imperial issues (1901-10) are described in detail.

Counterfeit half crowns are said to be giving much trouble just now in England. For several years the florin, or two-shilling piece, has been extensively counterfeited, and as extensively circulated, but now spurious money makers are turning their attention to this new denomination. At first it was thought this spurious half crown was confined to the date 1878, but this is officially contradicted. An official at the Mint admitted on being pressed, that there are many half crowns in circulation just now bearing the early and mid-Victorian head. "These half crowns are particularly dangerous," he said, "because they have the appearance of having been in circulation a long time. Counterfeiters are growing abominably clever, so much so that few but experts can detect their handiwork. You cannot be too careful in examining your change, for the possessor of a counterfeit coin is the loser to the amount of its value."

A recent circular issued by the Russian Tariff Commission calls attention to the fact that the importation of current Russian silver coins is prohibited; old Russian silver coins and such as are brought into the country for collections, are free of duty.

The need in this country of a better supply of small coins has recently found expression in a demand for the reintroduction of the three-cent piece, says the New York Tribune. A coin of that value would be serviceable in cities where there is a three-cent carfare, but is an anomaly in a decimal coinage system. If the pressure of high prices is going to bring into popular use a coin between the cent and the nickel it would seem to be more reasonable to follow the established custom of other countries and to divide our quarter into tenths, as the German mark and the French franc are divided. A 2½-cent piece could be fitted into our coinage system and would perhaps help to moderate charges now calculated in nickels and dimes. The values of coins in use are believed to have a strong indirect influence on prices, and American extravagance can probably be traced in some degree to our habit of thinking in terms of a large unit like the dollar. People who think in marks, shillings or francs are likely to be more successful in effecting economies in the ordinary routine of living.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Adolph Hess Nachf, at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, on March 11:

No. 250 Antonia, Aureus Bab. 23	M	415.—
No. 251 Antonia, Aureus Bab. 24	M	525.—
No. 257 Antonia, Aureus Bab. 45	M	415.—
No. 458 Carisia, Denar Bab. 17	M	90.—
No. 458 Carisia, Denar Bab. 18	M	81.—
No. 474 Cassia, Aureus Bab. 17	M	335.—
No. 478 Cassia, Aureus Bab. 20	M	280.—
No. 559 Cornelia, Denar Bab. 60	M	70.—
No. 651 Gallia, As Bab. 1	M	61.—
No. 671 Hostilia, Denar Bab. 2	M	50.—
No. 725 Julia, Denar Bab. 97	M	125.—
No. 736 Julia, Aureus Bab. 130	M	360.—

No. 786	Junia, Aureus Bab. 47	M 510.—
No. 795	Licinia, Denar Bab. 29	M 200.—
No. 836	Manlia, Aureus Bab. 3	M 565.—
No. 865	Maria, Denar Bab. 13	M 145.—
No. 923	Numonia, Denar Bab. 2	M 185.—
No. 987	Pompeia, As Bab. 20	M 91.—
No. 1187	Vinicia, Denar Bab. 3	M 200.—
No. 1191	Voconia, Denar Bab. 1	M 80.—
No. 1217	Augustus, Denar Coh. 59	M 240.—
No. 1241	Augustus, M. Br. Coh. 87	M 70.—
No. 1269	Drusus, Gr. Br. Coh. 1	M 130.—
No. 1307	Nero, Gr. Br. Coh. 307	M 190.—
No. 1314	Nero, M. Br. Coh. 280	M 175.—
No. 1333	Vitellius, Gr. Br. Coh. 67	M 160.—
No. 1334	Vitellius, Gr. Br. Coh. 80	M 160.—
No. 1354	Titus, Gr. Br. Coh. 222	M 99.—
No. 1382	Traianus, Gr. Br. Coh. 45	M 100.—
No. 1396	Hadrianus, Gr. Br. Coh. 636	M 195.—

Sale of 14th March.

No. 47	Holstein, Mark 1514	M 315.—
No. 50	Macklenburg ½ Thaler 1502	M 385.—
No. 79	Graubunden, Thaler of the Gotteshausbund	M 3125.—
No. 80	Solothurn, ½ Thaler no date	M 710.—
No. 93	Jorger von Tollet, Portrait-medal 1518	M 875.—
No. 103	Tilly, Portrait-medal 1629	M 430.—
No. 216	Livonia, Gotthard Ketteler, Obsidional thaler 1559	M 585.—

Following is the coinage executed at the United States Mint for the month of March, 1912:

DENOMINATION.	PIECES	VALUE
Double Eagles	41	\$ 820.00
Eagles	83	830.00
Half-Eagles	144	720.00
Quarter-Eagles	197	492.50
Total Gold	465	2,862.50
Half-Dollars		
Quarter-Dollars	228,000	57,000.00
Dimes	2,260,000	226,000.00
Total Silver	2,488,000	283,000.00
Five Cents	7,166,454	358,322.70
One Cent	300,000	3,000.00
Total Minor	7,466,454	361,322.70
Total Domestic Coinage	9,954,919	647,185.20

Coinage for Philippine Islands Govt.:

Pesos	295,000 Pieces	Value 295,000 Pesos
20 Centavos	445,000 Pieces	Value 89,000 Pesos
Total	740,000 Pieces	Value 384,000 Pesos

Fixed price catalogue No. 107 has been received from Charles Dupriez of Brussels, Belgium. It consists of 72 pages, and embraces a great variety of ancient and modern European coins and medals.

Thomas L. Elder has drawn our attention to the fact that the highest record yet made for a Gobrecht dollar of 1838, with eagle in plain field on reverse, and with reeded edge, No. 13 of the list published in the April "Numismatist," is \$400, which was paid for a specimen at the Mougey sale. We erroneously gave the record as \$250.

We note with satisfaction that the April Banker's Home Magazine of New York has used the article on coal money, with illustration, written by Howland Wood for the March NUMISMATIST. The proper credit was given.

Following are given some of the prices brought at the sale held by Fred Michael & Bro., on March 20:

1793 Cent, Chain America. Fine	\$12.00	United States Loan Certificate, State of Mass. August, 1791. Very good	55.00
1793 Cent, Vine and bars. Abt. fine	9.50	Swedish plate money. One-half Daler 1758. V. good	3.60
1793 Cent, Olive sprig. Abt. F.	12.95	One Daler 1716. Fine	7.50
1793 Cent, Liberty cap. Abt. F.	18.50	Two Dalers 1721. Fine	7.50
1793 Cent, Lib. cap. Very good.	10.35	Four Dalers 1722. Fine	15.00
1856 Cent, Flying eagle. Cop- per nickel. Proof	12.00	1838 \$10. V. F.	18.00
1876 Centennial medal, E. F.	2.90	\$10 Confederate bill, Sept. 2, 1861, Female, eagle, and shield. Very good	4.50
Leshner Ref. Dollar. A. B. Bum- stead, Unc., No. 951	6.20	Fifteen Cents, Grant and Sher- man. Red back. Auto- graph signatures Jefferson and Spinner. Separate front and backs. V. fine.	3.00
Confederate Half Dollar, Re- strike. Very fine	8.90	Fifteen Cents, Do. Engraved signatures Colby and Spin- ner.	2.10
25 Cents Fessenden, Parchment paper, small solid disks.	4.00		
One Dollar, Third Natl. Bank, Chicago, 1865. New	6.25		
One Dollar 1869 U. S. Treasury. Allison & Spinner. 3 pcs.	4.25		
\$2 1880 U. S. Treas. Jefferson. 3 pcs.	6.35		

On March 25 thieves broke into the rooms of George C. Arnold, of Providence, from which about \$9 worth of Spanish and Portuguese coins were taken. The marauders ransacked Mr. Arnold's desk and left about 800 large United States copper coins on the floor, together with a large number of stamps.

It is said that India is draining the world of gold. "The Government of India," says Moreton Frewen, M. P., "in 1910 imposed a duty of eight cents an ounce on all silver bullion imported into India. The importation of silver previously for some years averaged eighty to ninety millions ounces annually. The result of the high silver duty seemed to discourage importation, and the hoarding of silver by natives, and to throw the whole demand of India for hoarding purposes upon the other metal—gold. The position is one of great and growing danger. The drain of gold to India at the present time threatens the most serious consequences in the money markets of the western world. Whereas the importation of gold into India before the new and high silver duties didn't exceed, one year with another, four millions sterling, the importation of gold last year into India was over twenty millions sterling, and for the first eleven weeks of this year was at a rate of nearly a million sovereigns a week. The Government at Calcutta has now applied to the Secretary of State for India for permission to commence the coinage in India of ten-rupee gold pieces, thus offering to natives, through the innumerable bazaars throughout India, a means of hoarding in the most convenient form. Such mintage would make gold, for the purposes of hoarding, accessible to three hundred millions of people."

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Lyman H. Low on March 26:

Fractional Currency shield	15.00	Chinese medal, Diam. 6 3/4 in.	6.00
Set of 12 Scotch Communion to- kens, in lead, each	0.41	Greek tetradrachm Alexander the Great	3.00
Gold Half Dollar, California 1854, 9 stars	2.60	1873 Two Cents. Brill. proof.	3.00
Do. 1855, 13 stars "N"	1.90	Canadian copper jeton. 1755. Louis XV	3.75
Do. 1855, no letter	1.90	Supplement Low's "Hard Times Tokens	1.10
Grant & Sherman 15c note	4.85	Levick catalogue, 1884, with plates, unpriced	1.90
Anthon Medal in silver, 10 struck	7.00		
Admiral Schley medal in silver. 3 struck	3.00		

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Ben G. Green on March 29:

1850 Pattern Cent, U. S. A. One Tenth Silver. New	3.80	Low H. T. token No. 81. Howell Works Garden. Good	2.20
1854 Cent. Liberty head, new.	1.25	Centennial Medal. Silver	3.25
1855 Cent. Flying eagle. Fine.	1.60	Bar Cent. Fine	8.20
1866 Five Cents, Washington bust, copper proof	3.10	1895 Dollar. Proof	3.00
1866 Same as foregoing, nickel.	3.80	1859 D. Gold dollar. V. F.	5.00
1866 S. milar to regular die. Divided date, Nickel	8.25	30 cent encased stamp, J. Gault. V. F.	7.60
1867 Five Cents. Liberty head. "5 Cents," Rev. "Cents" straight. Nickel. New	1.80	1796 Half Dollar 16 stars Fair.	21.00
1878 Dollar. Barber's rejected design. Silver proof	4.15	1797 Half Dollar. Fair	23.00
1879 Dollar. Metric. Rev. 895. 8 S. 4.2-G. 100 C. 25 GRAMS. Silver. Dull pf.	4.15	1794 Dollar. Good	78.25
1879 Goloid Metric Dollar. Rev. 15.3-G. 236.7-S. 28-C. 14 GRAMS. Silver. Dull pf.	3.85	1793 Half Cent. Crosby 1-A. Unc.	24.25
1856 Cent. Flying eagle. Unc.	10.50	Confederate Cent. Copper	9.50
1791 Washington Cent. Small eagle	3.55	1873 Two Cents. Proof	3.50
		1794 Half Cent. Large head. E. F.	5.10
		1836 Dollar. Gobrecht. Proof.	19.00
		1861 Confederate Half Dollar. Restrike. Unc.	7.45

It is understood that the United States silver collection of H. O. Granberg, which is regarded as the finest ever brought together, will be offered for sale in New York soon. Mr. Granberg, it is understood, will not give up collecting entirely, but desires to devote his time to the mining business.

Fixed Price List No. 5 has just been issued by John A. Lewis of Chicago. This embraces desirable gold, silver, and copper pieces of various denominations, and also an attractive line of fractional currency, United States banknotes, Confederate issues, etc.

In a recent dispatch from Washington it is stated that money laundering at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a success. Immediate steps are to be taken by Director Ralph to enlarge the present experimental plant, which has been in operation just one week. Probably six new machines will be installed.

The son of Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass., the engraver of the dies of the Massachusetts silver colonial currency, was also named Joseph Jenks, and was the first settler of the town of Pawtucket, R. I. A large tract of land was transferred to him on Oct. 10, 1671. He was a manufacturer of anchors and other heavy iron articles, and is said to have left Lynn, Mass., because of the expense of obtaining wood and coal. His forge, situated on the western side of the Blackstone River, was burned by the Indians in 1675, in King Philip's War.

Collectors will be pleased to learn, by reference to the advertisement of Henry Chapman, on the outside cover of the Numismatist, that a definite time has been fixed for the great sale of ccins which has been impending for a good many months, and in which the greatest interest has been manifested by numismatists all over this country. This sale, which is that of the splendid Earle collection, will contain so many rarities that no attempt can be made at this time to itemize them, but we have no doubt that the sale will be a record-breaking one both in the matter of high prices and attendance. It is to be hoped that the catalogue will soon make its appearance, as we have no doubt it will. Mr. Chapman has been expending a great deal of time in its preparation that it may be complete and authoritative in every respect.

Mr. Leon Ruzicka, in Bukharets, Roumania, is compiling a work on the coins of Serdica, and wishes to correspond with any collectors who may have specimens.

We have received the fine catalogue of the Theodor Prowe collection, to be sold by Egger Brothers in Vienna in May. The catalogue contains twenty-three splendid plates, illustrating many of the more important coins to be sold, which are exclusively of ancient Greek issue.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of S. H. Chapman, on the inside cover, which refers particularly to a very important recent acquisition by Mr. Chapman of many American coins, in which a fine selection of desirable gold pieces, of various denominations, is offered. There are also a number of fine copper pieces of the denominations of cent and half cents of rare dates.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of the collection of P. H. Griffith, of Los Angeles, Cal., held on March 27 by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas:

1794 Dollar. Fine	122.00	1798 Do. Fine	10.00
1839 Dollar. Reeded edge . . .	67.50	1818 Do. Uncirculated	22.75
1851 Dollar. Abt. G. to abt. F.	92.00	1834 Do. With motto. Unc. . .	91.00
1852 Dollar. Ex. fine	75.00	1865 Three Dollars. Semi-pf. .	28.00
1858 Dollar. Proof	40.00	1867 Do. Proof	22.00
1796 Half Dollar. Strictly fine.		1883 Do. Uncirculated	10.50
Fifteen stars	165.00	1802 Quarter eagle. Unc. . . .	31.50
1796 Half Dollar. Sixteen stars.		1804 Do. Ex. fine	25.00
Very fine	145.00	1807 Do. Uncirculated	18.00
1797 Half Dollar. Fifteen stars.		1825 Do. Uncirculated	22.60
Strictly fine	50.00	1831 Do. Uncirculated	36.00
1797 Dime. Thirteen stars. Very		1833 Do. Very fine	14.00
good to fine	10.50	1842 Do. Phila. mint. Ex. fine.	94.50
1797 Dime. Sixteen stars. Ex-		1851 \$50. Augustus Humbert.	
tremely fine	21.00	Ex. fine, "880 Thous." . .	140.00
1798 Dime. Uncirculated	18.50	1851 Do. "887 Thous." . . .	125.00
1859 Dime. Rev. of 1860. Bril-		1853 \$20 Moffat & Co. V. fine.	50.00
liant proof	42.00	1854 \$20 Kellogg & Co. Short	
1861 Confederate Half Dollar,		arrows. Ex. fine	26.10
restrike. Ex. fine	15.75	1854 Do. Long arrows. Fine.	50.00
1860 Dime. New Orleans. Very		1846 Norris, Gregg & Norris.	
small "O." Very good.	10.50	Fine to very fine	26.50
1871 Dollar "C.C." V. good . .	21.00	1852 \$50. Assay Office. "887	
1873 Dollar "C.C." V. fine . .	15.75	Thous." Very good	136.00
1872 Dollar "S." Uncirculated.	12.00	1852 Do. "900 Thous." V. G.	141.00
1878 Half Dollar. Small "S"		1855 \$50 Wass, Molitor & Co.	
high over "F." Unc.	36.00	Very fine	365.00
1885 Dime "S" mint. Unc. . . .	22.10	1860 \$10 Clark, Gruber & Co.	
1793 Cent. Crosby 4-C. Fine. .	15.00	Very fine	42.75
1793 Cent. Crosby 9-H. Unc. . .	30.00	1860 \$2.50 Clark & Co. Ex. F.	21.25
1793 Cent. Crosby 12-L. Fine.	22.00	Bechtler \$2.50 Carolina Gold.	
1799 Cent. Perf. date. V. fair.	14.25	"67 G. 21 C." V. fine . . .	50.00
1804 Cent. The broken die va-		1849 \$5 Mormon. Very fine. .	32.50
riety. Very good	10.50	1868 \$5 International. Alumi-	
1856 Cent. Flying eagle. Ex-		num. Proof	8.40
tremely fine	9.50	1883 5 Cents. "Pure Nickel."	
1795 Eagle. Ex. fine	25.00	Brilliant proof	10.00
1796 Eagle. Sixteen stars, 8 be-		1884 Cent. Circular hole in cen-	
fore, 8 behind bust. Ex. F.	40.00	tre. Nickel Proof	18.90
1797 Eagle. 4 stars before, 12		1783 Washington Cent. Silver.	14.70
behind bust. Ex. fine	88.00	1838 Half Dollar. Bust of Lib-	
1800 Eagle. Ex. fine	30.00	erty to left. Rev. flying eag-	
1804 Eagle. Ex. fine	44.50	le. Cracked die. Brill. Pf.	32.75
1838 Eagle. Fine	28.75	1863 Two Cents. Bust of Wash-	
1795 Half Eagle. V. fine	22.50	ington. Bronze Pf.	6.50
1796 Do. 5 stars before, 11 be-		1878 Dollar. Barber's rejected	
hind bust. Fine	32.00	design. Brilliant proof . . .	20.00

All collectors of American Colonials will be much interested in the sale of the Caldecott collection in England, which will be held by Sotheby June 11-13, a catalogue of which has just been received. There are many American rarities offered, notable among which is a copper trial piece of a Maryland six pence, with bust smaller than that on the usual sixpence, and having a period at the end of the reverse legend. Unfortunately it has been holed, but it is said the only other known specimen is in the British Museum. Another very desirable copper trial-piece is of a Pine Tree shilling, of which there are said to be but two specimens known. There is also an extremely fine series of Rosa Americana pieces, chief among them being a penny with uncrowned rose, which is said not to be mentioned by Crosby. These and other Colonial pieces, in our opinion, represent the very aristocrats of our whole coinage series, and we trust a goodly number of the pieces in this sale will find their way to America to join the other Colonials now resting in our collectors' cabinets, and which (quite properly) are so highly esteemed.

Prices brought at Elder sale, April 12:

1793 half cent, V. G.	\$4.50	Jewish Shekel	22.00
1873 3c silver, proof	2.40	Breton 681 Sou. Fine	30.25
1794 Cent, H. 8, Fair	4.00	B. 682 Sou. Fine	2.00
1794 H. 20. Fine	5.10	B. 706 Sou. Fair	2.25
1794 H. 23, Unc., edge dent or		B. 562. Molson	2.00
defect	14.00	B. 1006. Good	1.50
1794 Hays 31. Fair	12.25	U. S. Fractional Currency, 25c	
1794 Hays 41. Very fair	2.00	Fessenden, Autograph sig.	
1794 Hays 33. Unc.	23.00	F. E. Spinner on reverse. 23.50	
1793 Wreath cent V. G.	7.00	Military Medal, gold front, N J.	
1797 Cent. Unc.	15.00	Nat. Guard, for 25 years	
1798 Even date Unc.	18.00	service	13.25
1799 Good	11.50		

We hereby express our thanks to Dr. T. L. Compartmente, Curator of the Mint, for a complimentary copy of the work issued by the Treasury Department, entitled "Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., 1912." A detailed review of this very desirable work will be given in THE NUMISMATIST in the near future.

The complete coinage of the Italian Government for the year 1911 has just been made public; the following is the summary:

Denomination.—Metal.	No. pieces struck	Value, Liras
50 lira, gold	20,000	1,000,000
5 lira, silver	60,000	300,000
2 lira, silver	1,534,810	3,609,620
20 centesimi, nickel	10,936,800	2,734,200
10 centesimi, copper	2,000,000	200,000
2 centesimi, copper	2,777,155	55,543
1 centesimi, copper	700,000	7,000
Total pieces	5,477,155	Lira 262,543

Portugal is issuing new fifty-centavo silver coins.

The Portuguese Indian colonies are now considering a law to retain the rupee with its present divisions as the current coinage.

The principal mint at Vienna is now coining the new Bulgarian gold pieces, for which Professor Marshall has made the designs.

At the meeting of the Berlin Numismatic Society held on February 5, Admiral Stranch stated that an attempt was recently made by the Governor of the Chinese Province of Hupch to introduce new silver taels of the weight of 37.30 grammes and a diameter of 41 millimetres. These taels were composed of 877 parts of silver, 70 parts of copper, and 53 parts of zinc. The coins are unwieldy; they did not meet with approval, and can already be classified as rarities.

OBITUARY

CHARLES T. STEIGERWALT.



On March 29 Charles T. Steigerwalt, one of the oldest, best known, and most prominent numismatists in this country, died in St. Joseph's Hospital at Lancaster, Pa., aged 54 years.

Mr. Steigerwalt had been confined to the hospital from the results of a paralytic stroke which he had received several months ago, and from which it was thought he had begun to recover.

He was born at Lancaster on June 28, 1858, and lived all his life there, where he went through the public schools. He became interested in coins when a boy, beginning with a collection of United States cents. In 1878 he made his start as a dealer, and in April, 1878, began a small paper, "The Coin Journal." The May and June numbers were combined, and the publication ceased for that year after the issue of these two numbers. During 1879 the publication was resumed, the first number being issued for June and July. It was a two-column, four-page paper, issued bi-monthly. The two following issues, August and September, and November and December, were of the same size, and in 1880 the size was increased. The second volume commenced December, 1880, and the third volume in January, 1882. The second number of this volume was not issued until July, 1882, when it was abandoned in the form of a newspaper. In 1883 a third series in the form of a magazine was started as bi-monthly. It survived one volume of six issues, the last appearing as "May-June," 1884. In March, 1895, he commenced the publication of the Numismatic News.

Mr. Steigerwalt had a great deal to do with stamps, but as a collector, rather than as a dealer, and had a large collection at the time of his death. He was also a collector and dealer in antiques, and some years ago purchased

the Catherine Long mansion in Lancaster, in which it is said he placed many of his antiques and art objects. The latter establishment was sold several months ago, and realized a large sum.

Mr. Steigerwalt as side lines extensively handled old china, antique furniture, autographs, rare books, engravings, pictures, and bric-a-brac generally. His one big real estate venture proved unsuccessful, and caused his assignment some time ago, Redmond Conyngham being appointed assignee. Mr. Conyngham, a lifelong friend of Mr. Steigerwalt, did such splendid work that he brought the latter's financial affairs around to a satisfactory basis, which would allow the payment of Mr. Steigerwalt's debts dollar for dollar, and then leave him in comfortable circumstances.

But it was as a numismatist that Mr. Steigerwalt was best known. For years he had been regarded as one of the greatest coin experts in this country. He attended every important sale, and was familiarly known to every collector and dealer in this country and Canada. He himself conducted many important coin sales at Lancaster and in New York City, one of the latest of the important ones being that of part of the collection of William S. Appleton of Boston, which was held in New York, May 21-22, 1907. He also issued numerous large and extensive fixed price catalogues.

Mr. Steigerwalt was a member of the American Numismatic Association, of which he was the official Counterfeit Detector for a long time, and was regarded as one of the best posted numismatists in that department. He was also a member of the New York Numismatic Club, the American Philatelic Society, and the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

THREE-CENT BILL REVISED TO INCLUDE A HALF CENT.

We are informed by Congressman Ashbrook that the sub-committee met on April 23, and unanimously agreed to recommend the bill to the full committee authorizing the coinage of a three-cent piece and also of a one-half cent piece. Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, met with the committee and approved the bill. Mr. Bulkley, the author of the 3c bill reintroduced the bill and made it include a $\frac{1}{2}$ c piece at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This provides that the $\frac{1}{2}$ c piece, the 3c piece and penny should all be coined of the same composition now used in the 5c piece. The full committee will pass on this bill one week from the 23d. It is expected that a favorable report will be made to the House, and the chances are good for its passage.

In the House of Representatives, on April 20, 1912, Mr. Bulkley introduced the following bill, (H. R. 235707), which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and ordered to be printed. A Bill to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces and one-half-cent pieces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a three-cent piece of the standard weight of sixty troy grains and a one-half-cent piece of the standard weight of thirty troy grains, with no greater deviation from the standard weight than two grains each piece, and said coins shall be composed of seventy-five per centum copper and twenty-five per centum nickel. The diameters and the devices of said coins shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That upon one side there shall be an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse there shall be an inscription of the words "United States of America" and a designation of the value of the coin. Said three-cent piece shall have one perforation in the center, and shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of thirty cents. The one-half-cent piece shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 2. That all laws now in force relating to the minor coins of the United States and the striking or coining of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for

the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this Act all one-cent pieces coined at the mints of the United States shall be of the standard weight of forty-eight troy grains, with no greater deviation from the standard weight than two grains each piece, and shall be composed of seventy-five per centum copper and twenty-five per centum nickel.

Sec. 4. That all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 99th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, April 5th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following twenty members were present: Messrs. Loer, Krausz, Wilson, Davis, Ripstra, J. A. Lewis, Kelly, Green, Nelson, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Peters, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Hokanson, Smith, Saxton and Dr. Merrill. Mr. Fred E. Farnham was elected to membership.

The Society is now incorporated by the state of Illinois, the charter having arrived.

The following resolutions were received and adopted on the death of Mr. Charles Morris:

WHEREAS, Mr. Charles Morris, an esteemed member of this Society, has passed from this life to the mysterious beyond at the ripe age of 83 years, the Society thus losing an old and valued member; a man of whom it may be said that he had no enemy, but only friends, and to whom the tribute has been paid that he was a just and honest man, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago Numismatic Society sincerely regrets and mourns the loss of the companionship and social intercourse of this veteran collector and fellow numismatist through his death, and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society.

Mr. W. F. Dunham presented steel coin measures to all members present, for which he was given a vote of thanks.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Sato of Yokohama showed some Japanese cash; Mr. Brand a one-half rouble Russian necessity piece; Messrs. Lewis and Baker fractional currency; and Mr. Green his collection of encased postage stamps.

Mr. B. H. Saxton of Davenport, Ia., a corresponding member, being present, responded to an invitation from the President with some remarks.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Spink's Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz for March and the Numismatist for March and April; auction catalogs from Elder, Green and Hess; and catalogs with fixed prices from Boudeau and Dupriez.

Adjourned to meet May 3rd, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—A special meeting was held on Friday, March 29, with President Leaton in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, Elder, Frey, Hidden, Newell, Raymond, Sears, and Smith. Messrs. P. C. Hartell of New York and Bernard Nangle of Bayonne, N. J., were present, and their names were given for membership. An interesting paper was read by Thomas L. Elder on the early coin sales in the United States, commencing with one in 1828. After the paper an interesting discussion of early sales and their contents was held. The exhibits were as follows:

Elliott Smith.—A number of store cards, chief among which was a splendid brass card issued by S. S. Barnes & Co., of Baltimore, oyster planters and packers. On the reverse of this piece are represented an oyster and shell. In connection with Mr. Elder's paper Mr. Smith exhibited a number

of the early coin catalogues in the shape of broadsides, containing a description of the coins to be sold.

E. T. Newell.—A drachm of Alexander the Great of rare type. Head of Heracles. Reverse, eagle standing on thunderbolt. This piece showed unpublished mint marks.

Bernard Nangle.—Thirty denarii of the Roman Republic, from earliest times down to the legionary denarii of Mark Antony. An exceedingly perfect denarius of Julius Caesar of the elephant type.

Elmer S. Sears.—One of the finest known of the rare \$2.50 gold pieces issued by John Parsons & Co. of Colorado in 1861. This specimen, with the exception of a few defects in the edge, is as perfectly and sharply struck as if it had been recently made.

William E. Hidden.—A silver tetradrachm struck in Sicily by the Carthaginians 300 B. C. Reverse, horse's head. Extremely fine silver pentadram of Berenice of Egypt. Six gold mohurs (round) of the Kings of Delhi, great Moguls, Sultans of Oudh. Square mohur of Akbar, date 989 A. H. Bronze coin of King Cunebelinus, (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare). The rare rose noble of Elizabeth. An exceedingly rare and fine milled quarter sovereign, one of the rarest of English gold coins. An unusually fine "Portcullis" half crown of Elizabeth, struck for use in India. Proof in copper-nickel of 1856 cent. Half cent, 1856, copper-nickel, and 1857 cent, with small eagle. The "Glorious Whig Victory" Hard Times token in uncirculated condition. Low's No. 105, the Robinson token, with hyphen, in strictly new condition, showing some red, and two varieties of George A. Jarvis Hard Times tokens.

E. H. Adams.—A very good specimen of the rare silver dollar of the Carson City mint, struck in 1872. Also a fine specimen of the Fenian Cent, issued in 1886.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular April meeting was held on the twelfth of the month, with President A. G. Heaton in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman, Elder, Frey, Hidden, Nangle, Newell, Raymond, John Reilly, Jr., Prosky, Smith, and Valentine. John A. Lewis of Chicago was elected to membership. The revised by-laws were presented by the committee, but action on them was deferred until the May meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Albert R. Frey on "The Smallest Coins of the World." As a preface to his remarks the speaker acknowledged his indebtedness to Messrs. E. T. Newell and Howland Wood for their kindness in loaning him some of the specimens which he discussed, and these, together with a number from his own cabinet, enabled him to make this a thoroughly representative collection.

Mr. Frey described about thirty coins in detail, many of them less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and including a 1-96 stater of Ionia of the sixth century B. C.; tetartemorions of Thebes and Athens; the 1-8 obolus of Phoenicia, the gold 1-128 mohur of Nepaul, the silver 1-256 and 1-512 mohurs of the same country, quarter fanams of the Malabar Coast, the 1-16 and 1-32 ticals of Siam in bullet shape, and the 1-32 ducats of Nuremburg and Regensburg. Coins having exceedingly small values were also exhibited, among them being the tin pitis of Cheribon and Palembang, in the Island of Java, from the Howland Wood collection. These have a value of from 1-4000 to 1-20000 of a peso.

At the beginning of the lecture Mr. Frey placed before the members a large chart, and as each specimen was described it was placed in its proper geographical locality, the effect being that the onlooker obtained a very good idea of how the smallest coins were distributed over Europe and Asia.

The thanks of the club were tendered Mr. Frey at the conclusion of his address, which elicited much interesting comment, and brought forth a number of additional exhibits along the same line, among which were as follows:

William E. Hidden.—1-16 mohur of Shah Alam, date 49; base gold fanam of Southern India, gold, Haidar Ali, mint, Scringapatan, date 1197 A. H.; gold fanams of Southern India.

Henry Chapman.—Aureus of Macrinus, 217-218 A. D., in beautiful condition. Solidus of John, of the 5th century A. D. Didrachm of Larissa, in Thessaly, showing helmeted head of young Hero, on the reverse being an eagle with thunderbolt. This is an exceedingly rare specimen.

Wayte Raymond.—Gold dollar, 1870 "S," in extremely fine condition;

also Augustus Humbert \$10 piece, showing cracked reverse die. Very rare; only four pieces supposed to be known.

David Proskey—Three of his eight different Chinese bamboo stick money, of 99 and 200 cash values, issued in Loo Chow. Malabar Coast copper wire money used in 1850. A Sulu Island wooden coin the size of a double crown. A concave bronze coin of Byzantine Empire, showing two sharp and distinct figures of the Emperor in both directions, erect and inverted, while the figures of Christ on the reverse lack heads. Small gold coins, 1-32 ducats of Regensburg and Nuremburg, and the microscopic elephant coin in gold ($\frac{1}{4}$ fanam) of Gajapatti, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains weight, with a number of other very small gold and silver pieces.

Dr. Valentine—A very complete set of fractional currency notes. Chief among the rare pieces was a fifty-cent note of the second issue, without gilt letters or numbers on the reverse. Also a fifty-cent Justice with the "50" inverted on the reverse.

John Reilly, Jr.—A collection of 36 Chinese banknotes, including a rare Ming note of A. D. 1368-1399. A collection of 260 Japanese bank notes.

S. H. Chapman—About fifty of the smallest coins of the world, beginning with the minute tetartemorion of Athens, B. C. 500-480, weighing in silver only $2\frac{3}{4}$ grains. Series of United States eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, and dollars, all in very fine preservation. Among the noteworthy of the gold coins were a 1797 eagle with six stars facing, ten behind, in almost proof condition—one of the finest known. Quarter eagles, 1796, without stars, in uncirculated condition; 1797, almost proof; 1802, almost proof; 1804, uncirculated; 1807, extremely fine. Also 1831, and 1832, in uncirculated condition. Three-dollar piece, 1873, in proof condition. A number of gold dollars, dated 1864, 1865, and 1867, and a proof 1836 pattern gold dollar of 1836.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday, April 2nd, at Carnegie Institute, with Mr. Shinkle in the chair. This being the annual election, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President, Chas. H. Shinkle.

Vice President, G. M. Hunter.

Treasurer, Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm.

Curator, G. Kraft.

Secretary, A. C. Gies.

Coins exhibited:—By Mr. Shinkle, 108 U. S. Cents from 1808 to 1857. Very fine to uncirculated; and a fine 1802 half cent.

By Dr. Wilharm—A very rare and choice specimen of the Oregon \$5.00 gold piece 1849.

By Mr. Kraft—Very choice specimens of U. S. Cents 1798, 1803, large date, 1805, 1807 over 6, 1808, 1846.

By Mr. Gies—Set of English silver coins of King Edward VI, 1551, and a set of King Edward VII, 1902, and a proof six shilling piece Bank of Ireland, 1804.

Mr. B. Morganthau was present as a visitor, and exhibited some freak pieces.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 to meet Tuesday evening, May 7th.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Regular meeting held March 16, 1912. The Council regrets to announce the death on March 3rd, 1912, of Professor George N. Olcott, who was elected a member of the Society on Nov. 18, 1907. Under the direction of a special committee, appointed for that purpose, monographs relating to numismatic subjects will be published from time to time and delivered gratis to the members. This same committee will also have charge of such other publications as the society may undertake, and at the close of the current year will also assume charge of the publication of the American Journal of Numismatics. This committee consists of William B. Osgood Field, Chairman, Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, Henry Russell Drowne, Edward T. Newell and S. Hudson Chapman. The office of librarian has been abolished and the care of the library will devolve upon the present staff of the Society with such assistants as may be employed for the purpose.

The number of visitors during the month of February was nine hundred

and twelve. The library has received seven books and thirty periodicals, pamphlets and catalogues, including Francesco Gnechi's important work on Roman Medallions, which was presented by the author. The other donors are: Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, William B. Osgood Field and Elias D. Smith. The accessions to the cabinets consist of forty-nine coins, six medals and one decoration. The donors are: Messrs. C. and E. Canessa, Messrs. Duval et Janvier, of Paris, William B. Osgood Field, Lyden P. Smith, Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, Howland Wood and the Chicago Numismatic Society. Some interesting things were also obtained.

Amendments to the By-laws: The following amendments to the By-laws, which were read at the February meeting, were adopted. To add new chapter as follows: Chapter V., Sale or Exchange. Duplicate coins, medals and books, or material not related to the objects of the Society, received as donations and not specifically restricted by the wording of the gift, may be sold or exchanged at the discretion of the Council. Such duplicates or material shall be exhibited at a regular meeting of the Society to which the attention of the members shall be called. And to make the necessary change in the numbers of the succeeding chapters. To amend Chapter III., Paragraph 8, by making the price of the membership medal eight dollars for silver and four dollars for bronze instead of six dollars for silver and three dollars for bronze. The Chairman, Mr. Drowne, announced the subject of the meeting. Informal discussion and exhibition of the coinage of New England previous to the establishment of the United States Mint. Remarks were made by Messrs. Henry Chapman, S. Hudson Chapman, Henry C. Miller, Hillyer Ryder, Thomas L. Elder, Edgar H. Adams and Herbert Niclewicz.

Exhibitions:—From the Society's collection—One New England shilling, seven Pine Tree shillings, one six pence and one three pence, one Oak Tree shilling and one two pence, seven Massachusetts cents of 1787 and four of 1788, four half cents of 1787 and one of 1788, four Vermont cents of 1786 and two of 1788, two Higley coppers and forty-seven Connecticut cents, 1785 to 1788.

S. Hudson Chapman—Oak Tree shilling, bent as a witch piece, four Pine Tree shillings, one Massachusetts cent, 1787 (uncirculated), two of 1788 and one half cent of 1787, one Vermont cent of 1786 and five of 1787 and 1788, one Higley copper, and fifty-six Connecticut cents, 1785 to 1788.

Henry C. Miller—Two Oak Tree shillings, one Higley copper, without date (in extremely fine condition) and one dated 1739; one Connecticut cent, 1785 (uncirculated).

Hillyer Ryder—One Pine Tree shilling and one six pence, one Vermont cent, 1785, obverse, AUCTORI VERMON, reverse, IMMUNE COLUMBIA; one Vermont cent of each of the following dates: 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788, one Massachusetts cent 1787, one Higley copper, one Connecticut cent of 1785, one of 1786 and one of 1787, one small copper medal, obverse head of George II., reverse, Indian with bow and arrow shooting deer.

Henry Chapman—One New England shilling, three Willow Tree shillings, thirty-one Pine Tree shillings, one six pence and six three pence, thirteen Oak Tree shillings, two six pence, two three pence and three two pence, copper pattern for Massachusetts cent, dated 1776, struck over an Irish half penny of 1747, (only specimen known), one Massachusetts cent, one Connecticut cent 1787 (unpublished variety) and four Vermont cents, 1785 and 1786.

In accordance with the amendment to the By-Laws, adopted March 16, 1912, the price of the membership medal will be eight dollars in silver and four dollars in bronze. The name of the member to whom issued will be engraved on each medal. Applications for the medal should be made to the Treasurer.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

I was always under the impression that each bill of a denomination had a different serial number. Two national currency \$10.00 notes arrested my attention lately, inasmuch as both of them have the same numbers, the serial Z 666036 *, and the second number (I don't know what you call it) N 9654, and the third number underneath the bust of McKinley # 638. They are the series of 1902 issued to the Commercial National Bank of Ithaca, Mich. The only difference, one has plate letter A and the other plate letter B.

I also have a third note to go with the above, the serial number being Z 666037 *. I have never given much of my time to notes, but I suppose each and every note of the same denomination had different serial number.

—Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.

The numbers on the 1902 Series of banknotes issued by the Commercial National Bank of Ithaca, Mich., can be explained as follows:

1. Z 666,036 * is the Government control number,
2. 638, is the number of sheet issued to that particular bank,
3. N 9656, is the charter number of the bank,
4. A and B, indicate the position of the notes on the plate.

In further explanation, would say, that all notes of less than \$50.00 denomination are usually printed with four notes to a plate or sheet. There may, however, be more than one denomination in a sheet of National Banknotes. On a sheet of notes, all the same denomination, the top note usually bears the plate letter A; the next note lower down, B, and the next, C, while the bottom one is D.

When the bank's plate is worn out and replaced by a new one, these letters are not used again, but others take their places.

The system of numbering National banknotes is different from the numbering of other United States paper money. All four notes on a plate of National banknotes bear the same number under the vignette, which is the sheet number, and relates only to the notes of the issuing bank.

Large printed numbers are found twice on National banknotes, one being in a vertical position, and are used in connection with the letters N, E, W, S, M, &c. The mean North, East, West, South, Middle, etc., which are divisions of the country, made by the National Bank Redemption Agency in Washington as an aid in sorting the notes when they come back for redemption.

These large numbers are the charter numbers given the bank when its charter is granted.

—G. H. B.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Seated around tables flooded with light in a room at the Hotel Rochester Tuesday night, members of the Rochester Numismatic Association examined for hours some rare coins, a few of them of great value. One tossed out by Dr. G. P. French, President of the association, caused considerable interest.

Dr. French's coin is of silver, of the time of Alexander the Great. In the Greek alphabet the name Alexandros is spelled out. There are also his features, with the face of Zeus, father of the Greek gods, and the sacred eagle. On one side is a plow that the learned numismatists said was a mint mark.

Another coin, bearing the name of Maximilian, was brought out. Several earthen or composition coins, said to be shekels, centuries old, were shown.

These coins were shown by Dr. French for the purpose of having the members choose the likeness of three coins to be placed on the association's stationery. It was decided to use the tetradrachm, with the face of Alexander, and the first colonial cent minted in this state, with the date of 1793, and another American coin, known as the chain cent of 1793, on which the Goddess of Liberty was depicted with flowing locks.

"How much are they worth?" the curious person inquired. More than the ordinary man could scrape up in several months, especially the Alexander coin. Tuesday night the values of some coins became conspicuously apparent, for one member paid \$50 for the first gold dollar minted in San Francisco. It was like a good many other dollars with the exception of the date, 1870, and with the distinctive "S" mint-mark which told the numismatist that it had come out of the mint on the Pacific slope.

Dr. French showed several varieties of rare early American cents. Some had a die flaw in one place and some in another. One had a faint circle connecting the stars which surrounded the head of Liberty. All these marks made the coins immensely more valuable than those that were flawless.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 15, 1912.

1569 Frank A. Farnham, 570 So. Station, Boston, Mass.
1570 I. Leland Steinman, 2576 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
1571 E. E. Wright, P. O. Box 6, New Orleans, La.
1572 Edward A. Murphy, 917 So. 50th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1573 M. M. Palmer, 1723 East St., Baraboo, Wis.
1574 Samuel French, 1208 8th Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.
1575 Forest Disinger, 82 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.
1576 Wm. B. Osgood Field, 645 Fifth Ave., New York City.
1577 T. L. Comparette, 1602 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1578 Herman L. Cook, 1318 8th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
1579 Jonathan M. Swanson, 877 So. 18th St., Newark, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the June issue.

APPLICANTS

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Fred W. Trumper,	Geo. Sleeman.
Guelph, Ont.	Waldo C. Moore
Charles H. Deetz,	Wm. A. Ashbrook
206 A St., Washington, D. C.	Waldo C. Moore
George Pflumer,	G. L. Tilden
Hameln, a. d. Weser, Germany	Waldo C. Moore
Wm. O. Comstock,	H. E. Morey
54 Dudley St., Brookline, Mass.	Howland Wood
Palmer C. Hartell,	Edgar H. Adams
Whitestone Landing, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore
Alfred C. Stielow,	W. G. Curry
359 15th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	Russell Williams
Morris Katzin,	Walter W. Garrabrant
79 Baldwin St., Newark, N. J.	Edgar H. Adams
Chas. C. Cheek,	Edgar H. Adams
Sanford, North Carolina	Waldo C. Moore
Bernard Nangle,	Edgar H. Adams
164 Avenue B, Bayonne, N. J.	Waldo C. Moore
E. B. Parke,	Edgar H. Adams
185 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.	Waldo C. Moore
O. A. Rouleau,	Fred T. Huddart
250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.	D. G. Bennett

Changes of Address.

H. H. Haylett, Baraboo, Wis., to care Y. M. C. A., White River, Ont.
 J. P. Pittman, Washington, Iowa, to Bushnell, Ill.
 Walter S. Chattin, to 1414 Castle Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Edwin F. Wolfe, Bellwood, to East Altoona, Pa., Lock Box 438.
 Albert M. Tierney, Indiana Ave., to 5926 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa, to P. O. Box 735, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 19, 1912.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

Up to and including March 5, 1912, your committee have sold—

32 A. N. A. Badges at \$1.00 each, \$32.00; cost at \$0.75	\$24 00
35 A. N. A. Buttons at \$0.50 each, \$17.50; cost at \$0.35	12 25
28 A. N. A. Bars at \$0.25 each, \$9.00; cost at \$0.25	9 00

Total Cash received, \$58.50; Cost \$45 25

Due Mr. J. H. Ripstra for Buttons, Medals and Bars \$45 25
 Due Mr. J. H. Ripstra for Mailing 1 00

Total \$46 25
 August 31st, 1911, paid on account 30 00

Balance due Mr. Ripstra \$16 25

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. ARNOLD, Chairman.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

So far as known, the following is the only contemporaneous reference to the coinage of Templeton Reid of Georgia that has been noticed. It was taken by the writer from *The National Gazette of Philadelphia*, of Jan. 11, 1831:

GOLD.—Upwards of \$200,000 in gold are said to have been coined in Georgia the present season in \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 pieces. On one side is "Templeton Reid, Assayer"; on the other "Georgia Gold."

No one would suspect that so much gold had been made by this famous private coiner, judging by the present excessively rare character of every piece issued at his mint. It is not improbable that much extremely interesting matter might be obtained regarding Mr. Reid's coinage operations if one had the opportunity of looking through the early files of such papers as *The Athenian of Athens, Ga.*; *The Rutherfordton Spectator*, and other contemporary newspapers of Georgia and North Carolina. So rare now are the pieces made by Mr. Reid, and so little has been the information regarding him, that one could not help feeling that his operations were somewhat mythical, yet the above quoted item, which probably referred exclusively to the Reid coinage of 1830, at once puts to flight all doubt that he struck gold coins, and proves that his operations were very extensive, and by far exceeded the total gold coinage even of the United States Mint for 1830.

While referring to Mr. Reid, it may be of interest to state that the writer once had a very interesting letter from a niece of his, who was a few years ago, and no doubt is to-day, the Librarian at Athens, Ga. This lady stated that she remembered "Uncle Templeton" very well. She said that he died in Rome, Ga., the result of falling down stairs. She stated that he was an expert gunmaker. It may be unnecessary to inform our readers that during the period of Mr. Reid's activity, and indeed for many years afterward, a gunmaker usually was the most expert of mechanics, as he constructed a rifle entire, and it is not surprising to find a member of this ingenious craft engaged in making coins. The preparation of a set of dies by an expert gunsmith would be a very simple proposition, and it is quite likely that Mr. Reid made the dies for the several varieties or denominations of the coins issued by him.

Herewith is given a list of the numbers of the *Numismatist* issued from the first publication up to and including the year 1893, after which the old style was abandoned and the magazine appeared in the form in which it is issued at present. The first issue was September-October, 1888; the second, November-December. 1889—January-February, July-August, September-October, November-December. 1890—March, No. 1; April, No. 2; April 15, No. 3; May, No. 4; June, No. 5; July, No. 6; August, No. 7; September, No. 8; October, No. 9; November, No. 10; Nov. 15, No. 11; December, No. 12. 1891—Jan. 1, No. 1; Jan. 15, No. 2; Feb. 1-16, Nos. 3 and 4; March 1-15, Nos. 5 and 6; April 1-15, Nos. 7 and 8; May 1-15, Nos. 9 and 10; June 1-15, Nos. 11 and 12; July 1-15, Nos. 13 and 14; Aug. 1-15, Nos. 15 and 16; September, Nos. 17 and 18; October, Nos. 19 and 20; November, Nos. 21 and 22; December, Nos. 23 and 24. 1892—January, No. 1; February, No. 2; March, No. 3; April, No. 4; May, No. 5; June, No. 6; July, No. 1; August, No. 2; September, No. 3; October, No. 4; November, No. 5; December, No. 6. 1893—An issue for each month of the year. 1896—October and November not issued. The last three numbers embraced by the December issue. 1910—No May number. May-June issued as No. 5. Not issued in August and in September. If there are any errors or omissions in this list we would be grateful to have them pointed out.



No. 3. Confederatio Cent. Ob. same as No. 2, (shown in April "Numismatist"), the reverse having the design of larger sun rays and smaller stars. The records show that 2 were struck in silver and 40 in copper. This is also a very close imitation of the original Confederatio Cent, which bears the number of 12 in Crosby's list, and is shown on Plate III. of his "Early Coins of America." There are no especially distinct features by which the counterfeit can be told readily, although one can with but little trouble tell the difference by comparison. As advised with regard to No. 2 of this series, the collector will do well to buy these pieces only from reputable dealers, who indefinitely guarantee the genuineness of the pieces sold by them. The dies of the imitation piece are said to have been cut in 1863.

The following item regarding the stage coach in the twenties, is of particular interest on account of its close association with Low Hard Times Token No. 129: "Brooks Bowman commenced running an hourly stage-coach between Boston and Roxbury on March 1, 1826. He left the town house on Roxbury hill every day in the week except the Sabbath at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock and, returning, started from the Old South Church at 9, 11, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock. The fare was 12½ cents each way."

Collectors of quarter eagles may be interested in the following report from Director of the Mint Samuel Moore to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated Jan. 11, 1833, on the proper alloy of gold to be used for United States gold coins. The Director stated:

In regard to the durability of the coin it is believed to be established by the experiments above referred to that a gold coin alloyed with about one-twelfth of its weight of silver and copper combined resists the effects of attrition, at least as effectually as any other proportion, and that an alloy slightly greater or less is not sensibly inferior in this respect. For the purpose of exhibiting the degree of approximation of the color of fine gold produced by various proportions of silver and copper employed as an alloy of gold coin, a number of specimens of the quarter eagle are forwarded with the report, to which the House is respectfully referred. (The numbers are designated by minute points impressed on the reverse of each coin above the head of the eagle.)

No. 1 consists of 61⅞ grains of pure gold, being the quantity at present required in the quarter eagle.

No. 2 contains 61⅞ grains of pure gold and 5% grains of alloy, making 67½ grains, the weight of a quarter eagle of our present standard. The alloy in this specimen consists of silver alone.

No. 3 is of the same weight and fineness as No. 2, but alloyed with silver and copper in equal proportions.

No. 4 is of the same weight and fineness as the preceding, but alloyed wholly with copper.

No. 5 weighs 66 grains, of which 59.4 consist of pure gold and 6.6 grains of alloy, which alloy consists of silver and copper in equal proportions.

No. 6 is of the same weight and fineness as the preceding, but alloyed with silver and copper in the proportion of one part of the former to two parts of the latter.

The first four specimens are of the intrinsic value of our present quarter eagle. The fifth and sixth are conformable to the coinage in which the eagle would contain 264 grains of standard gold, consisting of 237.6 grains of pure gold and 26.4 grains of alloy.

It is not unlikely that the six specimens referred to by Director Moore passed into the possession of some member or members of the House, and

may be extant at the present time. At any rate, it is worth while to scrutinize your quarter eagles dated 1832 or 1833 to see if any marks of identification are above the head of the eagle.

A. C. Gies of Pittsburgh, draws attention to two 1802 cents, both with the same reverse die, only one is perfect and the other is from a die broken on the edge in two places, over the word "STATES" and "OF." This reverse shows a double line between "1" and "100," and the wreath is without stems, the last "S" in "STATES" being double cut, one "S" below the other. He also shows an 1803 cent with the same reverse as that of 1802, but from a perfect die. Now to produce the latter cent is must have been struck before the die broke or the 1802 cent with the broken die must have been coined after the 1803 cent was struck from the perfect die. This presents a very interesting question, and it is hoped some of the students of the series will throw some light upon it.



Dr. J. Harold Cornell of Philadelphia writes in regard to a copper piece, about the size of a large copper cent, with the inscription "TRIAL PIECE DESIGNED FOR UNITED STATES CENT. 1792," and showing an eagle on rock on the obverse, as follows: "May I ask you to give me any information you can about the coin of which rubbing is shown below? If you know nothing of it will you please make inquiry through the columns of The Numismatist?"

In the Zabriskie sale a piece of this character was sold, which bore the design of an eagle on a shield. Henry Chapman, who prepared the catalogue, stated: "I think the obverse was an old die intended for embossing tax stamps on documents, etc., and not for a coin, though Dr. Dickeson, who had the reverse made, may have believed or had information to warrant the words he placed thereon." In Dickeson's "American Numismatic Manual," published in 1865, the two styles of eagle reverse were illustrated on Plate XIII., and given the numbers 12 and 15. Dr. Dickeson included them in his list of pattern pieces, and said: "Neither of the above have a reverse." In Dr. R. Coulton Davis's list of pattern pieces, published in The Coin Collectors' Journal of 1885, page 99, he mentions, under Nos. 9, the variety with eagle on rock, reverse "TRIALPIECE," etc., size 19½, in copper. Under No. 10, he described an eagle on section of globe, with a plain reverse, in copper, of size 16½, and under No. 11, an eagle holding shield, with a plain reverse, in copper, and of size 16½. He stated: Nos. 10 and 11 were probably not intended as patterns for coinage, but for seals to impress upon paper the amount of revenue tax assessed by the Government." So far as can be learned there are five varieties of these pieces.

- No. 1.—Eagle on rock. Rev. "TRIALPIECE DESIGNED FOR UNITED STATES CENT. 1792." Copper.
- No. 2.—Eagle on section of globe. Rev. same as No. 1. Copper.
- No. 3.—Same obverse as foregoing. Rev. plain. Copper.
- No. 4.—Eagle with shield. Rev. same as No. 1. Copper. White metal.
- No. 5.—Same obverse as foregoing. Rev. plain. Copper.

We do not pretend to know for what purpose these pieces were issued, but would welcome information upon the subject. It may be stated, however, that in the work on the pattern pieces of the United States, now being prepared by Messrs. W. H. Woodin and E. H. Adams, these pieces will all be omitted unless more definite information regarding their origin becomes known.

Announcement !

With genuine sentiments of appreciation toward my good and loyal friends for their continued confidence and support in the upbuilding of my business

I beg to announce

that I shall move to New York about May 1st

Kindly address your letters to me—after May 1st—in care of

General Delivery, New York City

I will announce my permanent office location in the next issue of the Numismatist

I solicit the business of every coin collector, and I will certainly be better able to serve you than ever before

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

ERRORS IN NEW MINT COIN CATALOGUE.

Having found on the author's duplicate of the galley sheets which carry pages 526 and 527 of the forthcoming catalogue of the Mint Collection of Coins and Medals, certain corrections which should have been made on the printer's copy, but evidently were not, it seems best to call attention to them here. There is a bare possibility that the errors were corrected in the page-proof, but I am inclined to think they were not.

The errors in the first place were due to the absence of proper Guide Cards in the card catalogue from which the list was copied and epitomized; how they finally escaped notice is not so easily explained; nor is the error in No. 60. The corrections are as follows:—

Page 526—No. 59, Read "Siege piece of Tarragona." No. 60, Read "Siege piece of Gerona." Nos. 61-63 should follow No. 68.

Page 527—No. 74, Read "Necessity piece of Majorca" instead of "Siege piece." Nos. 75-76, Omit "Siege piece," these being, as is well known, French 3-livres pieces re-struck by Spain.

Page 102—No. 1518, Read HALF DISME, instead of HALF DIME.

Page 444—The omission of a guide card in the card catalogue has given rise to some regrettable errors. Here, in Nos. 64 and 65, omit "Siege piece," these expressions having crept in from the designation of No. 67; and omit altogether No. 66.

Page 510—Insert, before No. 118, FIRST RESTORATION — LOUIS XVIII, 1814. Before No. 121, understand, RETURN OF NAPOLEON. Before No. 122, understand, SECOND RESTORATION—LOUIS XVIII.

Page 515—No. 37, Read "AR" instead of "AV," and substitute this for No. 78, with headline, DURING FRENCH OCCUPATION, 1797; and No. 78, with headline, should follow No. 91.

Page 519—Nos. 139 to 141, with headline CISPADANE REPUBLIC, should follow No. 36.

The corrections here made by no means form a complete supplement to the "Errata" of the volume. Nor are the errors here mentioned any less obvious than many others, but mention of them will be as good a way as any to warn any who may use the volume that the cataloguer does not regard the brief "Errata" given in the work as complete.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1912.

T. L. COMPARETTE.

Fine Sale for May 18th

Swedish Plate Coins, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dalers (8 pcs.)

Rare Pennsylvania Bank Bills, English Coronation Sets in gold and silver, rare United States Cents, etc. Three Dollar Goldpiece, 1865, very fine, Canadian Coins and Tokens. Also several fine silver Indian Peace Medals. About 1000 lots.

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PROOF SETS

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

JUNE, 1912

No. 6

Interesting Records on Roman Coins.

BY SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

Illustrated by the author from coins in his collection.

Sufficient material has been left by ancient historians, especially by those of the Roman Empire, to furnish reliable records of civic and military events in the history of their respective countries. On the basis of these records the story of the nations has been built up, and where there was a hiatus, as frequently occurred, the missing links of history were often supplied by sculptures and inscriptions brought to light at a later date.

Not least of importance in this connection are the records which have been preserved on the reverses of the imperial coinage of Rome, especially on those of the grand bronze series of the realm, and the silent stories they tell by means of their graven designs have often supplied the knowledge of events unknown through any other source, or have corroborated the truth of some doubtful record in the pages of the historians.

The superior art employed by the Roman artists in the portraiture on the coins and the minute details in the execution of the types of the reverse sides are also of material aid in understanding the meaning of designs where sometimes a faulty or incomplete inscription would otherwise make the interpretation exceedingly difficult.

Historical records on Roman coins can, however, not be traced back to the era of the foundation of the Eternal City, as no national coinage existed at that time, and the rude coins of the first period in which such were issued only corroborate the ancient myths of Rome, such as the story of Romulus and Remus, the dioscursi, (Castor and Pollux), the worship of Vesta, Juno, and other goddesses and gods.

Only with the period of family coins in the second and first century B. C., when the moneyers of the Republic had the right or arrogated it to themselves, to present in the coin types ideal or true portraits of their ancestors, or important events in their family history, is there a beginning of historical records. The events depicted on this series of coins is of minor importance, and the real interest in coins of this class is centered in the issues beginning with Julius Caesar, whose portrait was the first to be put on the national money, *ex senatus consulto*, i. e., with the consent of the senate.

The majority of the coins of Caesar, however, present religious types only, and there are none in existence that would refer to the many important military events of his career. Of historical interest are only those that show his portrait in conjunction with that of some contemporary with which his history is interwoven, such as those of Marc Antony, Cleopatra, and Octavianus Augustus.

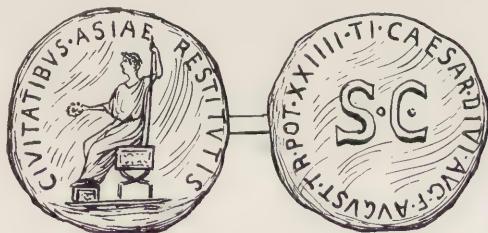
While his connection with the Egyptian Queen would naturally appeal more to sentiment, from a historical point of view the coin which shows on the reverse side of his own portrait that of the young Octavianus is the



Coin of Julius Caesar, 44 B. C., recording adoption of Augustus.

far more interesting. It was issued to commemorate his adoption of Augustus Caesar, under which name Octavianus is better known in the annals of Rome, and shows the young, slightly bearded head of Caesar's nephew with the significant inscription CAESAR DIVI F., (son of the divine Caesar), as presented in the accompanying illustration.

An interesting coin in the series of those issued by the emperor Tiberius, 14-37 A. D., refers to an event the record of which would probably have been lost to posterity, were it not for a passage in Tacitus, Ann. II., which gives an account of a frightful earthquake in Asia, which, in one night, demolished twelve cities, and which is corroborated by the coin alluded to. The munificence of Tiberius on the occasion of this catastrophe is a remarkable action in the life of that ruler, who is counted among the most vicious of emperors who ever disgraced a throne. The obverse of this coin shows the legend of



Coin of Tiberius, 14-37 A. D., recording re-establishment of 12 cities after destructive earthquake.

the emperor's name and titles, with the official "S. C." in the center, while the reverse presents the seated figure of Tiberius with the inscription CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS, which tells the story graphically. There are other coins, so-called Spintriat, of Tiberius, which throw a peculiar light on the moral conditions of the period, but the subjects depicted on them are too indecent and revolting to human nature to be further mentioned here. The execration in which he was held is plainly shown by the fact that the Roman senate, after his death, called in the coins bearing his portrait, especially those of large bronze, in order to destroy as much as possible his memory.

Another ruler without a clean certificate of good behavior is Nero, but whether he has really been painted too black or not has lately been the object of controversy among historians. Professor Ferrero, who lectured

in the United States on historical subjects, and who is an authority, is inclined to give him a coat of whitewash, and it actually seems impossible for one man to unite in himself such a multitude of vice and crime as has been attributed to Nero.

Certain it is that he was not a warring emperor, and that he found more pleasure in the joys of peace and the arts. These characteristics of an otherwise perhaps despicable tyrant are evinced in the types of two coins of his reign which are illustrated above. The obverse shows the somewhat brutal features of the young emperor with the usual legend. The reverse of one is a corroboration of the mythological story according to which the doors of the Temple of Janus in Rome remained open in war time and were closed only when peace reigned on all borders of the empire. In the whole history of a thousand years of Roman supremacy it was but rarely that the Janus temple was closed, a short period during the reign of Nero being one of the rare occasions thus commemorated on a coin.



First bronze coin of Nero, showing Temple of Janus closed. The third illustration is the reverse of a second bronze showing Nero in female dress playing the lyre.

The second specimen shows the emperor in female dress, walking and playing the lyre, an amusement of which he was said to be fond, and which probably gave rise to the story that he accompanied the burning of Rome with the music of his fiddle.

There exists another coin of Nero showing him in the act of distributing the congiarium, and it may be mentioned here that these metallic records of the bounty of the Roman emperors supply many omissions of the Roman historians. Spanheim, the numismatist, has observed that, for example, no historian or inscription commemorates the bounty of Nerva, Geta, or Pupienus, whose gifts are recorded on their coins alone. Some authors have supposed that these donations were made from the steps of the theater, but the coins invariably show that there was a tribune or estrade erected for the purpose.

One of the most interesting coins of the series of historical reverses, and one which appeals most to the average man, is that issued by Vespasian to commemorate the conquest of Judaea and the destruction of Jerusalem after the memorable siege by Titus, his son. Josephus is the only contemporary historian who gives an account of the events of that war, which ended with the dissolution of the Jews as an independent nation, thus marking a remarkable epoch in the history of the world.

The reason for the existence of two memorial coins of this event, one of Vespasian and one of Titus, is the fact that while Vespasian had conducted the first stages of the war until his proclamation as emperor, it was Titus who had completed it, afterward becoming the successor of his father on the throne.

The two coins, of which, on account of similarity of design, only one illustration is presented, show as usual the portraits of the emperors. The inscription on the reverse reads, IUDAEA CAPTA, (Judaea conquered), while the design represents a palm tree, the symbol of the conquered coun-



Coin of Vespasian, 69-79 A. D., commemorating conquest of Palestine and destruction of Jerusalem.

try, under which, to the right, is seated Israel in the shape of a mourning woman, seated on arms. Behind her stands a Jewish captive with hands bound on his back and some shields at his feet. There is another variety of this reverse extant which corresponds to the one described, with the difference that instead of the captive the emperor himself stands behind the mourning figure, his foot resting on a helmet.

While the record preserved in these two coins of Vespasian and Titus is historically correct, the one on a beautiful specimen of Domitian, their successor, commemorating an alleged conquest of Germany, is a distortion of the well-known fact that this emperor instead of beating the Germans was ingloriously repulsed by them. In spite of this reverse of his military fortunes he was accorded by the servile Roman senate a triumph and the fake conquest recorded on the coin of the realm.

A series of coins by this emperor issued to commemorate the celebration of the saecular games is in so far of historical interest as it gives a correct representation of the dress and equipments of the Salique priests in these curious ceremonies which cannot be here recapitulated.

Among the interesting records transferred to posterity by the coins of the emperor Nerva is one which once more refers to the fate of the Jews, who, after their fall, had been condemned to pay heavy taxes to the Roman exchequer. These taxes were collected in a hamper or basket called *fiscus*, and were enforced with rigor, imposing great hardship on the subjugated nation. The remission of these taxes may be considered a proof of the mildness of Nerva's government and of what might have been expected of him had his reign lasted longer than two short years. The reverse in question bears the effigy of a palm tree, the symbol of Judaea, and the inscription *FISCI IUDAICI CALUMNIA SUBLATA*.

The story of many historical events has been preserved on the coins of the long and glorious reign of the emperor Trajan. They refer generally to the conquest of numerous provinces, such as Dacia, Pannonia, Parthia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, etc., but there is also a series commemorating such achievements of the emperor as the building of the Forum Trajano, the erection of the column of Trajan, the basilica Ulpia, and the throwing of a stone bridge across the Danube. The coin illustrated here refers to the latter event, but is not as interesting, from a numismatic point of view, as one referring to the conquest of Parthia, which shows the emperor, seated on an estrade, with an attendant standing behind him and one posted at the foot of the tribune, in front of which kneels the new king of Parthia, ap-



Coin of Trajan, 98-117 A. D., commemorating the building of a bridge across the Danube.

pointed by the grace of Trajan. Another interesting coin refers to the conquest of Dacia, and shows the emperor on horseback riding over a fallen enemy representing the conquered Dacian chief Decebalus.

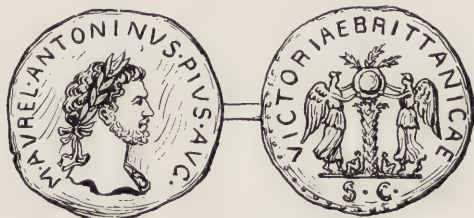
Under Antoninus Pius, a religious emperor, myths again come to the fore, and among the several medals commemorating such is one which alludes to the heroic exploit of Horatius Cocles, who, single-handed, defended the bridge Sublicius against the attack of King Porsenna 'until the Romans had time to break down one end of it, after which he safely swam the Tiber.

Another reverse depicts the story of the augur Naevius, in the reign of Tarquin, who, to prove his power before the king, cut in two a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the spectators into astonishment. Tarquin erected a statue to Naevius in the comitium, near which the flint and razor were buried under an altar upon which it was the custom to swear witnesses in civil cases.

A beautiful coin of this reign is the one which shows Aeneas and Anchises landing from a galley, while in the foreground, under a tree, a sow and her brood appear. In the background are the walls of a town. There is no doubt that this coin illustrates a well-known passage of Virgil which is thus rendered by Dryden:

"And that this nightly vision may not seem
The effect of fancy, or an idle dream,
A sow beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young.
When thirty rolling years have run their race,
Thy son Ascanius, on this empty space,
Shall build a royal town of lasting fame,
Which from this omen shall receive the name."

Of special interest to Anglo-Saxons is a reverse commemorating Roman victories in Britain under the reign of the emperor Caracalla. Its design



Coin of Caracalla, 211-217 A. D., commemorating victories in Britain.

shows two winged victories placing a shield on a tree under which two British captives are seated. The inscription, as illustrated, reads, VICTORIAE

BRITTANICAE. Most of the coins of Caracalla show on the obverse, accompanying the portrait, the appellation BRITTANICUS.

Another event in Roman history, as interwoven with that of Britain, is recorded on a small coin of the emperor Carausius, who declared himself ruler of this province in the year 287 A. D. Carausius had been commander of the Roman fleet stationed at Boulogne for the purpose of suppressing the piratical ravages of the Franks. He proved to be a traitor to his trust, and when the Roman emperor Maximianus was informed of this he ordered his death. Carausius fled to Britain where, having taken the fleet along, he declared himself emperor, and successfully defended himself against the Roman co-emperors Diocletianus and Maximianus. These were forced to make, at last, peace with him, and Carausius commemorated the event by causing a coin to be issued the obverse of which bears the portraits of himself and the two other emperors side by side with the inscription CARAUSIUS ET FRATRES SUL, (CARAUSIUS AND HIS BROTHERS), while the reverse shows a figure of Peace holding an olive branch and the hasta pura, with the legend, PAX AUGGG. The three G's in this inscription refer to the three Augusti, an appellation of Roman emperors. Carausius did not, however, enjoy this peace nor his reign very long, as he was assassinated by his minister Allectus after two years of imperial rule.

UNAPPRECIATED SILVER MINT RARITIES—DIMS.

BY HOWARD R. NEWCOMB.

Everyone knows the 1894 San Francisco dime is the rarest in the dime series and one of the greatest rarities of all the United States coins. There are many others that are worth careful consideration in any state of preservation, but that which stands out next in point of rarity is the Carson City dime of 1874. Although the records give 10817 pieces coined, I have met with less than a half dozen specimens, and all from circulation. 1871 CC, 1872 CC, and 1873 CC, with arrows, follow next, and of these three only the 1871 have I heard of existing in uncirculated condition. They are all of excessive rarity. I think I am safe in saying that a more recent coin now follows, the 1885 S Dime. This piece is more likely to be passed by unnoticed than any other in the series. It recently brought a very low price at auction (\$22.10 uncirculated) if its rarity is taken into consideration with other well known rarities of the United States series, such as a half cent of 1796.

The 1860 O, 1870 S, 1858 S, 1859 S, and 1856 S are next in the order named; and those possessing these, especially in uncirculated condition, have some very nice prizes. All the above mentioned pieces, together with a few others not noted, are vastly more rare than the so-called very rare 1860 S dime with stars. An interesting and scarce piece is the 1905 dime of the New Orleans Mint with a very small microscopic O mint mark.

A WORTHY APPOINTMENT.

We note with much pleasure the appointment on May 10th of E. W. Wilson as Superintendent of the National Bank Redemption Agency in Washington, D. C., succeeding Thomas E. Rogers, who died about a year ago. Since Mr. Rogers' death, Mr. Wilson has been Acting Superintendent. He is a man of ripe experience, a cultured gentleman and well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, especially the large number of government employees under him. We compliment the government upon its selection of Mr. Wilson.

CANADIAN COMMUNION TOKENS.

W. A. CRAIK, in "Toronto East and West."

To many young Canadians of the present generation, the little objects illustrated on this page may appear strange and incomprehensible. Even older people who were not brought up in the Presbyterian faith might be puzzled to explain them. For each passing year is carrying farther and farther into the past the days when these curious bits of metal were in common use in Presbyterian churches in all parts of the country. But the care of a few collectors of curios, scattered here and there through the country, is preserving for future years specimens of these relics of an old and honored custom.

The little objects referred to are what are known as communion tokens, and it is estimated that not so many years ago there were between two and three hundred varieties of them in use in Canada. To-day a large number of the Presbyterian churches use printed cards as tokens. These are distributed by the elders of the church a few days before the communion service, and are then taken up at the church door on the morning of the service. The tokens, almost universally in use from the early days until cards began to take their place, were small bits of metal, made in various shapes and sizes, and stamped with different wordings and designs. Each congregation had its own token which was used in the same way as the present card.

The origin of the metal token dates back to the time of the Reformation in Scotland. When the Reformers left their old churches, they had to contend with many difficulties in carrying on their worship. Services were held



A FEW NEW BRUNSWICK TOKENS.

Those marked St. I. P. and St. J. were in early use in St. John Parish, P. E. I.

in out-of-the-way corners and in secluded valleys. There were informers all about ready to betray the Covenanters. To protect themselves from these dangerous persons, small tickets made of lead were struck and given out a day or so before a service to the worthy members of the flock, and these tickets were used to identify the true followers. The custom thus established as a safeguard in troublous times was continued when more settled conditions were obtained, and the metal tokens became a necessary part of a church's equipment.

At first the tokens were very crude, having simply the initial letter of the parish impressed on them, but in time they became more elaborate. Lead was superseded by copper, brass, and even silver. To the initial of the parish, a date was added, and then the minister's initials. From being square, small and of no prescribed shape or device, they became oval, round or oblong, with truncated corners. Later tokens have the name of the place or the minister's name in full, or both, and some display the arms of the town or other device. An appropriate verse of scripture on the reverse side became customary.

So much for Scotland. When missionaries of the Scottish church came to Canada, what more natural than that they should bring with them a supply of tokens for use in their new field of labor. The first tokens to reach Canada are supposed to be those brought to Truro, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. Daniel Cock, in 1772. He had previously established a church there, and the tokens were for use in it. They bear the inscription, "Mr. D. C., Truro, Nova Scotia, 1772." Another very old token from the same province was made for a congregation organized among the settlers round the mouth of the East River, of Pictou, and is inscribed: "Lower Sett" (lement). It was used later in New Glasgow. Still a third old token was for a church farther up the same river, and carries the initials "U. S. R. E.," meaning Upper Settlement of East River.

The oldest known token in Ontario dates back to 1794, and was used in Glengarry. The oldest Montreal token is dated 1803. From that time on the number increased rapidly, as practically every Presbyterian Church in Canada had to have one.

There is great variety even in the Canadian tokens, though they do not



A GROUP OF NOVA SCOTIA TOKENS.

1. The token in upper left hand corner is the first one brought to Canada. "Mr. D. C." stands for Mr. Daniel Cock, who brought these tokens to Truro, N. S., in 1772. 2. Next it is the token of the Presbyterian Church, Halifax, an early example and scarce. 3. The token "Lower Sett" was used in a settlement near the mouth of the East River and later in New Glasgow.

date back nearly as far as the Scotch tokens. Some are simply plain pieces of lead without inscription or symbol of any kind. Others have letters rudely scratched on them with some pointed instrument. Still others have the initials of the minister or place indented on one side with chisel or punch. Many are cast from moulds, but the majority of the more recent ones are

struck from dies like coins, some of them having a device on one side only, others on both sides. When the reverse side is used, it is generally found to contain a quotation, such as, "This do in remembrance of Me," or "Let a man examine himself."

Again, it is known that some tokens were brought from Scotland. The Antigonish Church used a token that bore the inscription, "Rev. Thos. Trotter, Johns Haven, 1808," while the Lanark, Ont., church used tokens struck in 1788 for Dalry, Scotland. When a token was discarded by one church, it was often taken up by another church. Thus the token of the Free Church, Pictou, was used in one church in Ontario, in two or three in Prince Edward Island, and in a number in Nova Scotia. From 1850 stock tokens made by enterprising manufacturers were generally employed. These were with or without the name of the church.

The history of an important period in the life of the Presbyterian Church is reflected in the tokens, and, for this reason, if for no other, they possess a deep interest. For quite a number of years there were constant disruptions in the church in Scotland, and there have been at least six divisions in the last two centuries. In the first place there was the Church of Scotland. Then there was the Reformed Presbytery, tokens of which body bore the initials "R. P." Thirdly there was the Associate Presbytery or Secession Church. Then there was the General Associate Presbytery or Anti-Burgher Church, with "A. B." on its tokens. The Presbytery or Relief used the letters "R. C." and finally there came the Free Church.

It is unnecessary, and in fact impossible in short space to discuss the nature and extent of these various branches of the church, but mention is made of them to illustrate one source of interesting research suggested by a study of the old tokens, for the divisions of the church in Scotland extended to Canada as well.

Hidden away here and there all over the country there must be supplies



TOKENS FROM ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The one marked C. P. C. F. C. is now very rare, also Cornwall.

of the old metal tokens, so full of human interest by reason of their long association with the lives of the pioneers. To search them out and to gather together a number of different varieties must surely present an alluring field of effort for young Presbyterians who possess a proper reverence for the things of the past. There are as yet very few collectors of tokens, so that opportunities are of the best. Some examples, it is true, are extremely scarce, and valuable accordingly, but there are still a good many that may be had without much trouble, and there are always chances of making discoveries.

A complete collection of Canadian tokens in fine condition would be worth at least \$500. Some collectors place an even higher valuation than this on them, and no doubt, before many years, they will be worth double the money, because more people will be wanting them.

The rarest tokens are said to be those of St. Paul's, Truro, and Shelburne, Nova Scotia; St. John's, Dalhousie, and St. Stephen's, St. John, New Brunswick; Georgetown, Prince Edward Island; Farnham Centre, Quebec; Glengarry and Port Hope, Ontario. All of these are now worth from five to ten dollars each. Quite a large number such as P. C. H. 1784 Halifax, Barney's River (B. R.), Lochaber, St. Mary's, Sydney Mines, River John, Canso, Miramichi, Springfield, etc., are worth two to five dollars each.

Some years ago a collector's guide to all known Canadian tokens was compiled by Robert Wallace McLachlan of Montreal, describing two hundred and forty-one varieties and giving details about each. Some such list as this will be a great help in getting together a collection.

To derive the greatest measure of inspiration from the pursuit, one should learn to handle these ancient tokens reverently, not for what they are, so much as for what they represent. Let the mind drift back to the years long gone, to the saintly men and women who carried them, and when they stood for so much in the religious lives of the people. What emotions have they not witnessed, what prayers have they not heard, what experiences have they not passed through. Each one of these tarnished bits of metal could doubtless relate many an absorbing tale of human life.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. MEDAL.

It is said that the first express business west of Buffalo was established on April 1, 1845, under the name of Wells & Co., the members of the firm being Henry Wells, W. G. Fargo, and D. Dunning. There being no railroad facilities, and when the steamers were laid up, the express business was conducted by wagon between Buffalo and Detroit. In February, 1847, Wm. G. Fargo and William A. Livingston became sole proprietors of the express west of Buffalo under the title of Livingston & Fargo. Wells & Co.'s line, the senior member Henry Wells, at this time extended from New York to Buffalo, via Albany. In 1849 (John) Butterfield, Wason & Co. established an express in competition with Wells & Co.



On March 18, 1850, Livingston & Fargo, Wells & Co., and Butterfield, Wason & Co. consolidated from New York to the West under the title of American Express Company. It is said the first two firms put in their expresses at a valuation of \$50,000 each, while Butterfield, Wason & Co.

paid \$25,000 cash to make their share equal. The latter became members of Wells & Co., which took the name of Wells, Butterfield & Co., which was still used after the name of American Express Company had been adopted. Employees of the consolidated company at this time were Alexander Holland, E. B. Marsh, and Daniel Butterfield.

In 1852 Wells, Fargo & Co. formed a joint stock association, and opened its express service to California. The company ultimately acquired all the stage lines and express routes between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. This company was the originator of the famous pony express between Sacramento, Cal., and St. Joseph, Mo., the first journey between these two points by this method being started from St. Joseph, on April 3, 1860, and reached Sacramento, on time, in the stipulated time—nine days, the distance being about 2,000 miles.

The above medal, a specimen of which was given on March 2, 1902, to each of the thousands of agents in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company, is the property of John Earle, of Passaic, N. J., to whom we express thanks for allowing us to illustrate it. The medal is struck in silver.

A MEDAL OF THE CHINESE BOXER REBELLION.

This medal, the origin of which is not known, is the only one said to have been struck in connection with the great Chinese Boxer Rebellion of 1900, which eventually forced the intervention of other countries in the shape of an allied army. The edge of the medal is inscribed JACK ASTOR SQUIERS. It is supposed that Mr. Squiers was related to Herbert G. Squiers,



who was formerly Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, and later United States Minister to Cuba. The principal device on one side of this medal shows a group of three females, emblematic of Columbia, Britannia, and Japan, the three nations whose forces predominated in the march to Peking. The medal is the work of J. Taylor Foot. We wish to express thanks to David Presley for the opportunity to reproduce this interesting medal.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Low 54a.

The series of Hard Times tokens has attracted so much attention from collectors of years ago and of the present day that it has been thought the field was pretty well exhausted, and that almost every specimen properly belonging to the series was known. However, we take pleasure in announcing the discovery of a new variety, the honor this time being that of Howland Wood. Mr. Wood recently came into the possession of a slave token of 1838, almost the counterpart of the one listed in Mr. Low's work on Hard Times Tokens under the number of 54—the one bearing a device of a female slave in chains and the inscription AM I NOT A WOMAN & A SISTER. The new token bears the device of a male slave, the rest of the obverse design being almost the same as on the former piece. The inscription reads AM I NOT A MAN & A BROTHER. The reverse shows a wreath inclosing the inscription LIBERTY 1838, and around the border UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This reverse, while of the same general design as that of No. 54, is nevertheless from a different die. The workmanship of both pieces



Low No. 54.

seems to be of the same character, and undoubtedly the same engraver cut both dies. The piece was referred to Mr. Low for his opinion, which was expressed as follows: "Upwards of thirty new pieces or varieties in the United States series of coins and tokens have been discovered during the past twenty years. Are we keener on the lookout and deeper in our researches than Mason, Groh, Levick, Betts, and others of the old school, who for years had the field to themselves, in the matter of cards and tokens? Coming to those who immediately followed them, we have Proskey, Doughty, Wright, and others, including myself. Thousands, yes, barrels of them, were gone over and carefully examined by those I have named, and whose interest was unvarying and unceasing in this particular series. I must accept the new slave token as a bona fide issue of the Hard Times Tokens,—therefore, an addition to the series, and possibly as rare as the rarest. It would be very interesting to learn the source from which it came, and particularly if from descendants of die sinkers or engravers; also if it was in company with others, struck from the same dies.

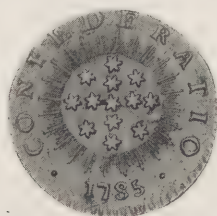
There is such a similarity to the 'Woman & A Sister' and the Conder token, 'Am I not a man and a brother' that, while doubtless very rare, it may have escaped even the vigilance of the trained eye. It is hard to believe that it is unique, and following an old rule, another may turn up and soon. The Batavia card, my 161, is another mystery. It stands alone today, but I have faith that the proper rummaging around the town where it was struck, would resurrect another."

The following letter, respecting the reverses of the 1794 cents, has been written by F. A. Farnham of Boston. If any reader can supply Mr. Farnham with any information we will be glad to publish it in THE NUMISMATIST.

"If there is any difference between the reverses of the 1794 cents, Hays' 31 and 41, will some one be kind enough to point it out. Neither from an examination of the reproductions in the Hays book nor from a careful inspection of the coins themselves can I discover any difference. The berries, leaves, bows and ribbons, and their relations to the individual letters appear to be identical, as do also the relations between each of the letters themselves. Moreover there are slight marks which have much value for identification. For instance, in each case in the milling over the space between A and M in America two of the beads are crowded together so as to make a sort of double bead, occupying the space of about one and a half beads. This shows in the illustrations, and even more clearly in the coins. If these reverses are from different dies, the similarity is truly remarkable.

Perhaps this question has been disposed of before, but not to my knowledge."

Tacoma once had a mint that coined all the money in circulation where the City of Destiny now stands, and it did not require the fiat of Uncle Sam, the silver of Idaho, or the gold of California to make the pieces from Tacoma's mint pass current among the Indians and the few hardy pioneers that were blazing the path of civilization through the forest on the shores of Commencement Bay. Back in the early seventies, so says The Tacoma Leader, the Tacoma Mill Company, not being able to handily secure gold and silver for use in trading and paying off the Indian laborers and early settlers, hit upon the novel plan of issuing their own currency, and to this end set their blacksmith at work to fashion for them out of scraps of iron and brass pieces of money, or, rather, tokens which could be used as a circulating medium. The pieces consisted of forty and forty-five cent iron tokens and brass one-dollar pieces. The forty-cent pieces were about one inch in diameter, and the forty-five-cent pieces about the size of the present silver half dollar. The one-dollar pieces were oval in shape, about 1 1/4 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 1/16 of an inch in thickness. These pieces were stamped with figures showing their value, and readily passed current all over the country tributary to the mill. Nearly all of this "Old Mill" coin has passed away, but a few days ago William Hanson of the Tacoma Mill Company presented a set of these queer coins to the Ferry Museum. In his letter he said: "The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the company made the use of this money possible." Oregon has long boasted that the "Beaver" coins minted at Oregon City in the early fifties (?) was the only money minted in the Northwest in the days of the pioneers.



No. 4. CONFEDERATIO CENT. Mule. Ob. sunburst of large stars with reverse showing sunburst with small stars. Bolen Mule No. 1. This is an imitation of no Colonial coin, but nevertheless is presented here to show its origin. It is stated that one specimen of this design was struck, the metal being brass.

No. 5. HIGLEY THREEPENCE. This is Bolen No. 10. Obverse shows the deer, with inscription VALUE OF THREEPENCE. Rev. three crowned hammers and the word CONNECTICUT around the border, with the date, 1737, below. This piece is an imitation of Crosby No. 18, which is shown on Plate VIII. of his "Early Coins of America." Mr. Crosby says

there are two die varieties of this obverse (shown on Plate VIII., Nos. 17 and 18,) the principal differences in them being in the position of the ground lines on which the deer stands and of the word THREE, which in No. 18 rests upon the curved line below. The above illustrated piece is an extreme-



ly close imitation in general respects, and is especially difficult to detect when in copper and somewhat worn, and consequently excessive caution should be taken by prospective purchasers of a reputed Higley threepence of this design unless from a reliable person. Careful and skillful as Mr. Bolen was in his reproduction, nevertheless he either overlooked important features of this piece or had not a good original as a pattern, for he allowed a very noticeable difference in his making of the obverse die of this piece. It will be noted that while the imitation piece shows an inner circle drawn completely around the deer, that on neither variety of the obverses of the originals was this circular line continued farther than the ground upon which the deer stands. On none of the original Higley pieces, as a matter of fact, irrespective of variety, is there shown a complete circular line around the deer. On the reverse, which is a very close copy of the original, it will be observed that there are six dots ornamenting the band on each of the crowns. The original pieces show but FIVE, the two extreme left dots being almost blended. The points of the star of the original are somewhat blunt and short. On the copy they are sharper, and the lines of the star are better made. The line toward the circle is slightly convex on the original and concave on the copy. It is said 2 were struck in silver, 40 in copper, but the number struck in brass is not stated. Mr. Bolen said that he destroyed the dies for this piece, and sold them to Dr. F. S. Edwards of New York City. The latter must have restored them, for the piece exists in nickel also.

William F. Dunham writes the following in reference to the Continental Currency Dollar article in the April NUMISMATIST:

"From the Declaration of Independence, We the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled declare, These United Colonies ought to be free and independent States."

The name United States of America was authorized by the National Convention in the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia in 1787. The Fugio money was the first to bear the words "United States," and the only example in coin or paper with that inscription until 1792, when the Washington half dime appeared. The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris in 1782, and the British troops evacuated the country in 1783. The Continental Congress expired in 1789, and the National Government began in March, President Washington being inaugurated in April. Now the point or question to be decided is, when did the Colonies become the United States of America and at what date could the coinage be truly called silver dollars of the United States."

In regard to the Jamestown Medal, written for the May number by Mr. Zerbe, we have just received a rubbing of the second illustrated variety of this curious piece from Samuel French of Great Falls, Montana. Mr. French says this specimen was bought from an old Yaqui Indian in old Mexico, and that when the Indian was asked where he got it he replied: "My father, his father, his father, his father," meaning it had been handed down five generations. Mr. French says that on the specimen of which he sends a rubbing some one has stamped, with stencil dies, OLD FIREWATER, and that when the medal was bought it was being worn on a buckskin string around the Indian's neck.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



The Frederick the Great Memorial Thaler mentioned on page 128 in our April issue, we now have the pleasure to reproduce, through the courtesy of the Mint of L. Christian Lauer, Nuremberg.

The Cullum Gold Medal, bestowed by the American Geographical Society upon Dr. Jean Charcot, is the highest distinction offered to Polar explorers. (See *The Numismatist*, April, 1910, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, page 113.) The Cullum Gold Medal was founded by the late Gen. George W. Cullum, U. S. A., and was first awarded to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary on Jan. 12, 1897. The subsequent recipients in order have been Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Sir John Murray, Thomas C. Mendenhall, A. Donaldson Smith, the Duke of the Abruzzi, George von Neumayer, Sven Hedin, Robert F. Scott, Robert Bell, William Morris Davis, Francisco P. Moreno, Ernest H. Shackleton and Hermann Wagner. The Cullum Medal is of handsome design, the work of Miss Lydia Field Emmet.

The Council of the Royal Society of Literature has determined to award the gold medal of the society to Thomas Hardy. The last recipient was George Meredith. The medal will be presented to Mr. Hardy on his birthday on June 2.

Friendship of their days in the Latin quarter in Paris has been committed to bronze in a Medal which has been struck to celebrate the debut of Mr. Putnam Griswold of the Metropolitan Opera forces. The designer is Mr. Willard Dryden Paddock, painter and sculptor. The Medal is three and a half inches in diameter. On the obverse is the singer in the part of Hagen, bearded and sturdy. On the reverse is a record of the occasion, the debut of Mr. Griswold in 1912. The sculptor has had ten of the medals made for presentation to the singer and a smaller one in gold.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association has presented its Medal to Captain Albert A. Eneas for valor in saving life December 12, 1911.

The Peary Arctic Club, in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History, presented recently to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary a Medal indicating appreciation of his Arctic work. The medal, unique in its character, is made of a section of the great Ahmiglieto meteorite brought from Cape York by Admiral Peary in 1897, and contains a large diamond. Nearly one thousand persons attended the presentation, which was made by Secretary Herbert L. Bridgeman.

The second annual award of the Willard Gibbs Medal, founded by Mr. William A. Converse, will be made by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, on May 17, to Professor Theodore W. Richards of Harvard University. It may be remembered that the initial award of this medal was made last May to Professor Svante Arrhenius.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. S., presented on the 30th of April, a fifty year Service Medal to Sergeant John J. Morris.

The Treasury Department awarded May 1, a Medal of Honor to Lieutenant S. S. Yeandle, of the Revenue Cutter Yamacraw, for heroism in the Savannah River in the South Atlantic hurricane last August.

At their annual meeting the 30th of March, the Swedish Academy of Science awarded the following medals, viz.: To Professor G. Retzius, the large Linne Medal in recognition of his activity in Biology; to Professor A. G. Nathorst, the Wahlberg Medal, for his marvelous work on Paleontology and services in polar explorations; to Professor D. Davidson, Upsala University, the Soderstroms Medal, for his investigations in national economical studies and education.

The investiture by Cardinal Farley, and formal presentation by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., President of Notre-Dame University, of the Laetare Medal, to which we referred in *The Numismatist* of April, 1910, Page 114, honoring Thomas M. Mulvy, President of the Industrial Savings Bank, and a leader in charitable work in the Catholic Church, took place at the Cathedral College, May 13th. This is the second instance of the church's appreciation of Mr. Mulvy's services. The Pope recognized his devotion by making him a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. He is the only Papal Knight to receive the Laetare Medal. This medal was first awarded twenty-six years ago by the University of Notre Dame, which is conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, to recognize the accomplishments of Catholic men and women in religion, art, science, literature, and civilization generally. Religion and civilization, the Church holds, have been greatly benefited by Mr. Mulvy's activities in charitable work. The medal has been awarded to Augustin Daly, Gen. Rosekranz, Eliza Allen Starr, Christian Reid, Thomas Addis Emmet, Maurice Francis Egan, Agnes Repplier, and John Glimary Shea. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, a philanthropist of Boston, received it several years ago.

In *The Numismatist* of April, 1911, Page 124, we called attention to the date of birth of Charles Dickens on February 7th, 1812, and that an appropriate Commemoration Medal was to be struck in 1912. We now wish to mention to our members, and "Friends of the Medallie Art" the fact that the New York Dickens Centenary Committee has had a beautiful bronze medal struck in honor of the occasion. They can be had for \$1 each, by applying to Brentano's, 5th Ave. and 27th Street, or Geo. D. Smith, 48 Wall St.

Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., was awarded the Comet Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for his discovery of the Brooks Comet of 1911. This is the tenth medal received by Dr. Brooks from the Society. The Paris Academy of Science bestowed upon him the Lalande prize medal a few years ago; and the Astronomical Society of Mexico its gold medal and diploma for his discoveries of comets, now numbering twenty-six in all.

J. de L.

THE TEXAS REPUBLIC NOTES.

The article on "Notes of the Republic of Texas" in the April number was very interesting indeed. It may be interesting to many to know that after Texas became a State the United States Government issued Texan Indemnity Stock to the amount of \$10,000,000. The stock was of two kinds. The first was authorized by Act of Congress, approved Sept. 9th, 1850, maturing Dec. 31st, 1864, and bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in July and January. It was made payable to purchaser or Bearer, and was issued in denominations of \$1,000, each bearing coupons of \$25 each. The second kind of stock was authorized by the same Act of Congress and matured at the same time as the former, but was issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and made payable to the purchaser or Assigns. This kind did not have any coupons. The stock certificates were printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philadelphia and New York. The undersigned has one of each denomination in proof.

—H. O. GRANBERG.

THE NEW PROJECTED COINAGE.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The new copper-nickel three cent, cent, and half cent pieces, the bill providing which passed the House in May, after some amendment, will in all probability meet the favor of the Senate, and it would not be surprising to see the new coins issued before the close of 1912.

It is quite likely that the intended perforation of the three-cent piece will now be abandoned, as the bill, before being passed by the House, was amended so as to strike out the original clause calling for a perforation. Director of the Mint Roberts favored the elimination of the perforated centre, as it was thought a more satisfactory design could be secured without it. It is provided that the half cent weight 30 grains, which is less than that of the dime, which weighs $38\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

It is not improbable that when the new copper-nickel coins make their appearance they will be accompanied by a new design for a nickel five-cent piece. Since 1892 the design of this piece has been open to change, and a number of patterns have been prepared by the mint engravers for the denomination. The latest model for the five-cent nickel is understood to be under preparation by a well-known New York sculptor, and it is said that the principal device will be a buffalo.

In 1896 a pattern five-cent piece was prepared at the mint, which showed as the main device a shield, behind which were two crossed poles, one surmounted by a Liberty cap, the other by an eagle. On the shield was the word LIBERTY. The reverse of this pattern showed a large Arabic "5" similar to that borne by the old five-cent piece issued up to 1883.

In 1889 and 1910 a half dozen patterns for the five-cent nickel were made at the mint. The majority of these bore obverse designs with the bust of Washington, and one of them showed the shield design as used on the pattern nickel of 1896. The reverses all bore the figure "5", and were different from any designs yet adopted.

The three-cent piece of the past has been very limited in design. The first regular piece of the denomination to be issued at the mint was in 1851, this coin being of silver. Its small size rendered it objectionable, and it was abandoned in 1873. Its distinguishing device was a large star, the reverse showing the numerals "III" inclosed by a large capital "C."

In 1865 the first of the copper-nickel three-cent pieces was regularly issued. It showed a Liberty head on one side, the reverse bearing the numerals "III" in a wreath of olive. The design was the only one used on this style of three-cent piece, and was struck each year until the denomination was abandoned in 1889.

Though the copper-nickel metal was not used at the mint until 1857, when the little flying eagle cents were coined, that metal, or a composition very similar to it, had been suggested for minor coinage as early as 1837 by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City. Dr. Feuchtwanger invented a metal, which he called—"American silver," or "Feuchtwanger Composition," in 1831, which was practically copper-nickel, and memorialized Congress to substitute this metal for copper in minor coinage. He had a number of specimen cents struck to illustrate his plan of coinage, which bore as a chief device an eagle grasping a snake. These cents were dated 1837.

Dr. Feuchtwanger was the first to suggest the cent of small weight and diameter. The specimen cent was about the same diameter as the cent in present use, and of nearly the same weight, being 46 grains, against 48 grains, the weight of the proposed copper-nickel cent.

His metal was really a variety of German silver, and he was the first to introduce it into this country. It is said the metal was new to the Custom House, and the Inspectors, regarding it as silver, charged silver duty. German silver has for its principal constituents nickel and copper, with some zinc, there being no silver in it whatever.

Dr. Feuchtwanger also had made three-cent pieces in this metal, which bore different devices, one of which showed the arms of the State of New York. He also can be regarded as the originator of the three-cent piece, for up to that time such a denomination had never been considered at the mint, and no piece of that denomination was made there until 1849, when a couple of pattern pieces were struck.

THE U. S. CENTS OF 1802 AND 1803.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In your "Live American Numismatic Notes" in the May NUMISMATIST you mention that Mr. A. C. Gies of Pittsburgh, Pa., draws attention to the reverse of two U. S. cents of 1802 and 1803, the die break on that of 1802 making it appear that it was struck after the one dated 1803. Mr. Gies probably has Vol. XIV. (1901) of the Numismatist, but possibly has forgotten or overlooked the splendid article on "The Copper Cent of the United States," by Geo. W. Rice, published that year. In the March number Mr. Rice describes the cents from 1796 to 1807, and with five specimens of 1802 and 1803 cents proves that some dated 1802 must have been struck after some dated 1803. Mr. Rice's article is valuable to every collector of the large copper cents and is worth many times the cost of the volume. Collectors without it should get it if it is still to be had. For the benefit of those who do not have the volume, I quote portions of the article bearing on the subject. Speaking of one reverse die of the cents of 1802, he says:

There is one reverse to which I wish to call particular attention, both for the reason that the number and character of the errors renders it conspicuous, and because I shall have occasion to refer to it again. This reverse has no stems to the wreath, the final "S" of "STATES" was cut twice, one letter almost its full length below the other, there are two lines in the fraction, and the "M" in "AMERICA" is cut twice. On some cents this die appears in perfect condition; on others there is a break in the edge over "ATE" in "STATES"; and on others there is a second break over "OF A."

Referring to the cents of 1803, Mr. Rice says:

One obverse of 1803 is found in combination with the reverse die to which particular attention was called under 1802, that with the double-cut "S", the fraction with two lines, no stems to wreath, etc. In this combination of 1803 the cents are found with perfect dies, also with a break on obverse above "TY." In connection with these cents and those with the same reverse dated 1802, we will take up the task of proving that coins issued from the U. S. mint did not always bear the date of issue. I have dwelt at considerable length on this subject, because I consider it of great importance, as being the first positive proof ever brought forward bearing on the assertion I make. Before me are five coins which I will mention in the order I believe them to be struck. * * *

1. Cent dated 1803 from the obverse and reverse dies under consideration, both dies unbroken.

2. Cent dated 1803 from same dies, but the obverse die has been broken as described. The reverse die is perfect.

3. Cent dated 1802 with same reverse die. The obverse die of 1803 having become useless, there was substituted for it a good die made for and dated 1802. Both dies are unbroken. There would be a question about this coin following 1 and 2 if it were not for 4 and 5, but with them existing there can be no doubt as to its position or sequence.

4. Cent dated 1802 from same dies, but the reverse shows a piece broken from edge of die above "ATE." It cannot be doubted that this coin, from a broken die, was struck after the three pieces above, which were struck with a perfect reverse die, even though it is dated 1802, and two of the others are dated 1803.

5. Cent dated 1802 from same dies, but the reverse now shows the second break mentioned above "OF A." It is obvious that this cent must have been struck after all the four others.

Is it not clear that these cents dated 1802 were coined in 1803? And with this fact established can we doubt that with a large number of dies on hand dated 1803 their use was continued throughout the greater part of 1804 and recorded as the coinage of that year? And also, having many good dollar dies on hand dated 1800, 1801, 1802 or 1803, that it was these dies that were used for the 19,570 dollars recorded as struck in 1804 and the 321 recorded in 1805? The same reasoning holds good for the coinage of 15,651,900 half dollars recorded in 1804 and none existing. In fact, it accounts for every instance where the known rarity of a coin does not agree with the recorded coinage of that date. It will also account for the existence of dates not recorded at the mint. Two dies were made for half dollars dated 1796, but no issue is recorded. I believe the coinage of 391,800 pieces in 1797 includes all the half dollars of both dates, and that the 25,200 quar-

ter dollars coined in 1797 were from the 1796 dies. In connection with the subject there remains but one question unanswered. Why did they sometimes take the trouble to change the dates on the dies, thus giving us the overdate coins?

(As printed in Mr. Rice's article, there are errors in the punctuation of the above figures giving the number of pieces coined in three instances. The amounts should be: 156,519 half dollars in 1804, 3,918 half dollars in 1797, and 252 quarter dollars in 1797. These errors, however, do not affect the value or logic of Mr. Rice's contentions.)

What is undoubtedly true regarding the cents of 1802 and 1803 is no doubt true of many other coins and tokens, and I believe the solution of many numismatic problems will be made easier if we do not hold too strongly to the belief that coins or tokens were issued in the year they are dated.

In last month's issue of *The Numismatist* General Secretary Moore described two rare civil war tokens, one of James & French, Clarksburg, O., dated 1873. Mr. Moore states that this date was an error and should have been 1863. Mr. Moore has evidently investigated the business career of this firm, and for that reason his statements are entitled to much weight and respect. He states that there were several thousand of these tokens struck, but they have become very rare.

It seems unlikely that so large an issue could have been struck with such an error of date. In a list of Civil War tokens by States and Cities, Clarksburg, O., is credited with but one token, and this may have been one by the firm of James & French. But it is quite possible that it may have had a different reverse (Indian head) die, with the correct date, or undated. In other words, I believe the piece illustrated by Mr. Moore to be a "mule."

I have a similar token. The obverse reads "GROCERIES AND NOTIONS SOLD BY ONE FRENCH, CLARKSBURG, O." The reverse is the same as Mr. Moore's, is dated 1873, and apparently from the same die. The partnership of James & French is given as 1863-65. From the latter piece it appears that Mr. French was in business alone as a dealer in groceries and notions. Whether this was prior to or after the partnership, it is unlikely that the same error could have occurred on two lots of tokens. It is hardly probable that either of these two cards were struck before 1873, though either or both may have been used during the war with other reverses. If any other members have war tokens of Clarksburg, or any of the above dies in other combinations, mention of the fact in *The Numismatist* may throw additional light on these pieces.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1912.

SPANISH DOLLAR WITH RARE COUNTERMARK.

A Spanish dollar for Old Canada, countermarked G. R. and a figure "5" through which is a vertical line, is described in the catalogue of the J. B. Caldecott sale (Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, June, 1912) as "of extreme rarity, unpublished, and probably unique." This piece should be of great interest to American collectors as furnishing another sign which may throw light on the vexed question of the origin of the dollar mark. The rarity of the coin rather precludes the drawing of any conclusions from the *prima facie* similarity of this abbreviation to the dollar sign, and our use of this sign would naturally be thought to be traceable to coins or bills in circulation in the Spanish colonies to the south. The monogram employed on portions of the Spanish dollar current in St. Lucia—a large "S" with a vertical line, and a projection at the bottom to the right, bears a greater resemblance to the dollar mark. Probably, however, the origin is to be found in symbols used as abbreviations for the peso by Spanish-Americans, and the evidence is to be obtained by research among Spanish books and manuscripts. Such is the opinion of two investigators who are collecting all the available material on the subject which the American Numismatic Society can furnish. If any of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* can supply data other than that contained in the American Journal of Numismatics and the well-known works of Meili, Zay, etc., a communication addressed to the Society would be forwarded to the gentlemen who are seriously investigating the problem.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

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EDITORIAL.

WE HOPE the bill for the coinage of the new copper-nickel pieces will become a law. We feel that there is a need for such coins, notwithstanding the endeavor of the press generally to poke fun at them. The opposition to the three-cent piece indeed is not in a spirit of fun. It is unquestionable that the street railway companies oppose the issue of this piece because they fear the general spread of a three-cent carfare. And we have not a doubt that it WILL induce the establishment of such a standard of fares in other cities besides Cleveland. As for the half cent, it will soon have a definite purchasing value. We predict that if this coin is adopted there will be a hundred different articles which it will purchase inside of a year. Half cent newspapers will come through it. We have had a half cent paper before in this country—in New York City when the copper half cent was being coined, previous to 1857. And with the reissue of the denomination such a paper will come again. Public drinking cups, which are a public necessity, will be purchasable for a half cent. There is a growing need for a coin of smaller denomination here just the same as there is for a coin less than five cents in the West. Ten years ago nowhere in the West could one purchase anything for less than five cents. To-day this is all changed. Not only has the cent a purchasing value there now, but there is such a demand for the cent that the mints of Denver and San Francisco began to coin them. We can at least have a trial of these pieces. If they are not needed the fact will soon become apparent, and the issue can then be abandoned.

Quite a number of members have suggested that the A. N. A. numbers be given according to seniority. Much interest is taken in the low numbers, which are highly prized by those who possess them, and a system should be adopted by which the numbers should advance. Other members may prefer to keep their original numbers unchanged. This seems to be rather an interesting question, and we would like to hear the opinions of our members regarding it.

THE UNITED STATES HALF CENT.

Three hundred dollars would seem a high value for a United States half-cent copper piece, and yet that sum was paid at the Elder sale in New York recently for a coin of this denomination of the date of 1796.

This is the record price for half a cent, and the one sold was a fine, sharp impression, showing a good deal of the original red it possessed when dropped from the mint press only four years after the coining establishment of this government first began operations. It is the scarcest half-cent of the present time, even though in that year nearly 1,000,000 pieces were struck.

The half-cent was one of the first coins considered by Congress, a committee appointed by that body having under consideration as early as 1785, eight years before the mint opened, a dollar and a coin which should represent "one two-hundredths thereof." The denomination was probably determined upon as equivalent to the English farthing.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the half-cent is that there are no records of any patterns having been struck at the mint, the first design that left the hands of the diemakers seeming to meet immediate favor, and there is no United States coin of less variety of design.

The first coin of the denomination was struck in 1793. This showed on the obverse a rather homely bust of the Goddess of Liberty facing to the left, with flowing hair. Behind the head was a liberty cap and pole. Above the head was the single word "Liberty," and below was shown the date "1793." The reverse showed a wreath in which were inclosed the words "Half Cent," directly underneath being "1-200," while in the edge was the inscription, "Two Hundred for a Dollar." Around the border was "United States of America." The original weight of the coin was 132 grains, although an act of Congress of 1793 changed this to 104 grains, which was still later, in 1796, changed to eighty-four grains. This last-named weight was continued until the denomination was abandoned.

The 1793 half-cent is not by any means as rare as that of three years later, but eighteen dollars has been paid for an uncirculated specimen. The next year the design was somewhat similar to this, but the liberty head faced to the right, and an uncirculated specimen is worth about the same as the first named.

From 1795 to 1797, inclusive, this design was used, but with plain edge, and uncirculated specimens of 1795 and 1797 have brought \$40 and \$60.

Half-cents were not coined in 1798 and 1799, but in 1800 the denomination reappeared, the liberty cap omitted, but with "1-200" on the base of the reverse. An uncirculated specimen of this year has sold for \$12.

In 1801 issue of these coins was again discontinued, but from 1802 until 1808 they were regularly coined of the same design as that shown by the coin of 1800, but after 1808 the "1-200" was omitted, not to reappear again. None of the half-cents of the period just mentioned is rare, and yet coins in uncirculated condition are valued at from \$1.50 to \$7.50.

In 1809 came a radical change in design. The head of Liberty faced to the left, as in the first issue, but was of an entirely different type, showing the hair bound, with the word "Liberty" on a coronet.

The years 1810 and 1811 saw the issue of half cents of a design similar to the foregoing, none of which, however, even in the finest state of preservation, is worth more than \$4, which value represents the latter date, the others being worth very much less.

From 1812 to 1824, inclusive, no half-cents were struck, but in 1825 and 1826 their issue was revived, the design still being the same as that of 1809, and the coinage was again discontinued in 1827. None of these coins commands a premium worth mentioning.

In 1828 the half cent bore the same design as those preceding it, but there were two varieties, one of these showing thirteen stars around the head of Liberty, the second bearing only twelve. The half-cent of 1829 also showed thirteen stars. These coins are worth a couple of dollars each when in mint condition.

Half-cents were not issued in 1830, but from 1831 to 1836, inclusive, coinage was resumed, the design of 1809 still being used. In 1831, however, only proof specimens of the denomination were struck at the mint to the number of 2,200, and an uncirculated specimen of this scarce date has brought as much as \$50. Of the half-cents of 1836 only proof coins were struck, which fact makes a fine specimen worth at least \$50. From 1837 to 1839, inclusive, no more half-cents were coined.

In 1840, and from that year to 1849, inclusive, half cents were not coined for general circulation, but a limited number of proof coins were issued from the mint, every one of which is now very rare. Uncirculated specimens of the half cent dated 1840 to 1849, the latter with small figures in the date, have brought from \$30 to \$125, which sum was paid at the Stickney sale for a proof half cent of 1842 struck from the original dies. At the same sale an original proof half cent, of which only seven specimens are known, brought \$115.

The half cent of 1849, showing large figures in the date, is the next regular issue and commands no premium. The half cents of 1850 and 1851 also are quite common, but that of 1852, in which year only proofs were struck, has brought \$66 when in mint condition. From that year up to 1857, when the denominations were abolished, half cents regularly appeared, all of which are still very plentiful.—EDGAR H. ADAMS, in *The New York Sun*.

THE JAMESTOWN MEDAL.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

I have read with interest the article by Mr. Farran Zerbe on "The Jamestown Medal," which is described in the May NUMISMATIST on pages 156 and 157, and as to which he asks for information.

Being a subscriber for several years past to the William & Mary Quarterly, I have copied from their April, 1910, number the enclosed article (18 William & Mary Quarterly page 231), which throws considerable light upon this question, and shows that these tokens were struck off by Jamestown, Kent County, Md., and not by Jamestown, Va.

In William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 14, page 162, and in Vol. 16, page 216, are accounts of two coins very similar in character.

No. 1, with the head of an Indian, A. D. 1674, series 231, was found near Raton, New Mexico, in 1905.

No. 2, with the head of a horse or unicorn, A. D. 1674, series 226, was found at Waco, Texas.

The latter coin has also upon it "Jamestown, Kent County," which shows that they were probably connected with Kent County, Maryland. There is no Kent County in Virginia.

The following is from a letter of Richard H. Spencer, Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, to whom the editor addressed an enquiry on the subject.

"The late George Johnston in his History of Cecil County, Md., page 83, says: 'The first Court House was erected east of Ordinary Point, at what was afterwards called Jamestown, and is now designated on the map of Cecil County as "Old Town."'

"That part of Cecil County was taken from Kent County in June, 1674, hence the tokens were issued previous to June 6th of that year.

"The tokens were evidently struck off in England to advertise the advantage of Jamestown, Kent County, Md., and its vicinity, and probably to induce laboring men to come here.

"They were probably taken many years ago to the West and Southwest by some nomadic tribe of Indians, and from the holes in them they had evidently been worn as ornaments."

A. B. ANDREWS, JR.

Raleigh, N. C., May 13.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Luther B. Tuthill of South Creek, N. C., has recently issued his fixed price list No. 25 of Confederate bills, uncurrent bank notes, and fractional currency.

A catalogue, with fixed prices, No. 108, has reached up from Charles Dupriez of Brussels. The lots number up to 12687, and include a wide variety of numismatic items, both European and American.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale held by Ben G. Green on May 4:

1847 Half Cent, Large berries on reverse. Fine	\$35.25	1804 Cent, Perfect die, Ex. F.	78.00
1793 Cent, Chain AMERI, C. 1-A	26.00	1804 Cent, Broken die, Good	7.50
1793 Cent, Chain AMERICA, C. 1-C	16.00	1805 Cent, Perfect 1, D. 201, Extremely fine	7.70
1793 Cent, Wreath, C. 10-I, Period after AMERICA, Unc.	61.00	1807 Cent, Small 1-100, D. 205, Comet behind head, V. F.	6.60
1793 Cent, Liberty cap, V. G.	20.50	1796 Dime, Perfect die	10.10
1793 Cent, Liberty cap, Cracked die, About fine	36.00	1908 Gold Proof Set, Sand blast finish	62.00
1795 Cent, Jefferson head, V.G.	9.00	1856 Half Cent, Copper-nickel, Wt. 72 grains, New	6.60
1796 Cent, Fillet head, LIHER-TY, D. 85, Fine	17.60	1868 Five Cts. Pattern, Nickel	5.10
1799 over '98, Good	22.75	1883 Five Cts. Pattern, Nickel, "50 N. 50 C" Proof	6.50
1799 Cent, perf. date, V. G.	32.00	Kirkpatrick & Gault 30c incased stamp, Fine	11.10
1799 Cent, "U S" punched on it, Very fine date	18.00	Northwest Token, Very good	13.50
1803 Cent, Die break E and S of STATES to O of OME, Not mentioned by Doughty, Fine	8.00	4-daler Plate Money, 1730, F.	16.00
		1855 Twenty Dollars, Kellogg & Co., V. Good	27.75

In the list of Numismatists that have been issued, published in May, an error was made in stating that no September number was issued. September was issued; October was omitted.

The officials of the Venezuelan government received an order on January 16 to carefully examine all Foreign gold coins which are brought into that country. All coins of light weight or such as are disfigured in any manner are to be rejected and promptly exported.

The general supply bill reported in the house, proposes abolishment of the mints at New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City; the assay offices at Charlotte, N. C.; Boise, Idaho; Deadwood, S. D.; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Washington, and Salt Lake City.

Following is a ruling on religious medals by the New York General Appraisers. The protest was made by J. L. Dubue Co. of Boston, No. 445984: "The merchandise covered by this protest consists of religious medals in the form of medallions, and diminutive books containing views of "Lourdes." These articles are used exclusively for devotional purposes, and are never worn in exposed places on or about the person. In every essential feature they are similar to the medals held by this board in G. A. 5821 (T. D. 25709), covering merchandise imported under the act of 1897, and Abstract 26553 (T. D. 31866), covering merchandise imported under the act of 1909, as well as in numerous other cases acquiesced in by the Dept., to be dutiable as manufactures of metal. Attached to Exhibit No. 4 is a flimsy gold-washed neck chain of less value than the medal. The chain, if imported separately, and if of greater value than 20 cents per dozen pieces (the latter supposition being extremely doubtful), would unquestionably be dutiable at 85 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 448, act of 1909, where all of the merchandise here in question was returned for duty. The value of the medal is many times greater than that of the chain, and is the primary object ther-

importer had in mind, the chain being a mere secondary adjunct thereto. Treated as an entirety, we find the merchandise is not intended to adorn the person, but to be used for devotional purposes only, and, were it permissible to segregate the articles for duty, it is extremely doubtful if the result would produce an amount sufficient to justify separate appraisements and classification. We hold the merchandise is dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 199, as claimed in the protest, the collector's decision being reversed."

The question was recently raised by John Reilly, Jr., with the General Appraisers of New York whether "certain copper coins were entitled to free entry under the provisions of Paragraph 542, Tariff Act of 1909, or dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 of said act as manufacturers of metal. It appears that the articles were Japanese coins made about 1867. They had not been issued but were found and taken from an old mint in their condition as made. The importation comprised one original cast pattern coin, and a set of thirty coins joined together, the material from which they were molded or cast not having been cut apart. We are of the opinion that the articles may properly be regarded as copper coins, and we sustain the protest. The decision of the Collector is reversed."

It is learned that the magnificent collection of J. O. Wedberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, will be disposed of in the Fall.

From Sally Rosenberg, Frankfort on the Main, has been received a catalogue of American coins to be sold on June 3. It is accompanied by two plates.

The new Dominion five dollar notes, the first of that denomination issued by the Government of Canada, will soon be ready for issue by the finance department to the public. Last year on account of the heavy demands upon the note circulation of the Dominion it was found necessary to issue four dollar bills. This note, however, has never been popular, and is likely to be confused with notes of other denominations. The Minister of Finance decided to make an issue of five dollar Government bills, and the objectionable fours will thus in time be withdrawn from circulation. The activity of the Finance Department in looking after the bill and coin issue of the Dominion is shown in the preparation of a new design for the two-dollar notes. This is being prepared by the engravers and will bear upon its face vignettes of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This will be the first bill to bear the image of the new Royal Governor-General and his consort. Work of this kind requires extreme care, and considerable time for execution of the most expert engravers. The Receiver-General in Montreal was instructed by telegram to-day from the Finance Department to proceed at once with the issue to the banks of the new five and ten dollar gold pieces. A big consignment of the new issues was sent to the metropolis this afternoon, and the public will be able to obtain the new coins at once. They were issued to the banks at Ottawa on May 10 to the extent of \$7,000.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Fred Michael & Bro. at Chicago on May 15:

1795 Half Dollar, About Unc.	\$7.10	50 Cents, Fractional Currency, Autograph Allison & Spinner, Very fine	4.50
1799 Do. Six stars facing, About Unc.	5.50	Fractional Currency shield, Good condition	10.25
1800 Do. Very fine	5.00	Confederate Half Dollar. Reverse, Very fine	7.80
1802 Do. Uncirculated	10.10	\$10 Moffat & Co., About fine	17.00
1836 Dollar, Gobrecht, Impaired proof	13.00	\$5 C. Bechtler, 134 G. 21 C. Fine	25.00
1839 Do. Very fine	40.00		
1804 Eagle, Very fine	31.50		

A catalogue has been received from Sotheby's of the collection of British war medals and decorations owned by S. H. P. Pell of New York City. The sale will be held on June 7.

THE EARLE SALE.

From advance sheets of the catalogue of the great Earle collection, to be sold at Philadelphia by Henry Chapman on June 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, we are enabled to tell our readers something of its contents, which represent probably the greatest sale ever held in this country, the lots numbering 3875. We are not very well acquainted with the ancient series of gold, silver, and copper coins, but those to be offered at this sale seem to be the best and most comprehensive of the kind ever sold in the United States, numbering many great rarities. They include alone over 800 lots. There are about 1200 lots of more modern coins of all character of Asia and Europe, among which are many rarities. In Americana the collection is wonderfully rich. There is a fine series of Massachusetts silver coins of the Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree pieces—fifty lots of shillings, sixpences, and threepences. There is a Maryland shilling and a sixpence, and other less rare Colonial silver pieces. There are eight Vermont cents, all in fine condition, and 23 Massachusetts cents and half cents, some very rare, and one unknown to Crosby. There are over thirty fine specimens of the Connecticut cents. New Jersey is very well represented with over fifty fine specimens of the cent, some of which are very rare, and one, regarded as an artists impression, described as unique. Chief among the Colonial pieces is a 1776 Currency Dollar in silver, with the inscription "E G FECIT." There is also a brass currency dollar. Also is an 1785 Immune Columbia Cent in silver. United States patterns are represented by a fine series. First is a 1792 silver centre cent; also a 1792 disme in copper. There is a fine series of Gobrecht dollars in silver and copper, among which are Nos. 2, 3, 6, 15, 18, and 20, as described in the table of Gobrecht dollars in the April Numismatist. Another desirable piece is the fifty-dollar copper piece of 1877, showing Liberty with small head. There are three 1879 gold proof stellars, and a cent of 1908 on thin silver planchet. The collection is unusually strong in United States gold, which embraces a fine series of eagles, (especially of the early dates,) in splendid preservation. There are ten varieties of the 1795 half eagle among a very complete series of this denomination, the chief rarity being the 1798 half eagle, with small eagle reverse. This is probably the rarest and most desirable coin in the sale. But two others are said to be known. The collection lacks the 1815 and 1822, but has nearly all the other rarities of the series. The three dollars series is nearly complete, lacking the 1875. The quarter eagles are well represented, the 1796, with 16 stars, being one of the best known. The gold dollars are also fairly comprehensive. The silver series is said to contain the finest known 1794 dollar, of which there are no less than four to be sold. The series of this denomination is very extensive, lacking, however, the 1804. The half dollars are also extensive, embracing several specimens of the rare 1796 and 1797. The quarter dollars lack the rare 1823 and 1827. The series of dimes and half dimes show many choice specimens. The cent series is unusually strong, many of the pieces of the early and rare dates being uncirculated. Of the 1793 chain cents there are seven specimens. There are thirteen 1793 wreath cents, the first of which is claimed to be the finest known example. There are twenty 1794 cents, six of 1795, six of 1796, and so on. There are two 1799's and three 1804's. All the rest of the series are represented by choice specimens. The half cents are also extensive, the 1796 being said to be the finest known. This series includes the majority of the rare original and restrike pieces of the thirties and forties. The private gold series is not extensive, but includes some very desirable pieces. There are five octagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces, and a number of other pieces of the Assay Office. The Wass, Molitor & Co. fifty-dollar piece is described as the finest specimen known. The Kellogg \$50 piece is with a proof surface, and with it is shown an impression from the same dies in copper, which seems to be unique, no other specimen being known. The Confederate cent is represented by nickel, silver, and copper specimens.

In last month's NUMISMATIST we made the statement that we understood the silver collection of H. O. Granberg was to be sold in this city. We now understand that it is a duplicate collection owned by Mr. Granberg, that is to be sold, and not his own first collection, which contains the rare 1853 half dollar, without arrows and rays. The duplicate collection will be complete except the latter piece.

CIVIL WAR CARD MONEY OF CINCINNATI, 1861-1865.

BY HENRY CLAY EZEKIEL.

[Possibly no collector in the United States has paid such constant, thorough and extensive attention to the collecting of the issues of a local city as Mr. Ezekiel. He has already contributed to "The Numismatist" his interesting lists of "War Tokens of Cincinnati"; "The Paper Money of Cincinnati" and excerpts from "The Early Money of Cincinnati". The following list of the "Necessity Card Money of Cincinnati" in his collection is something exceptional; no doubt it contains a larger variety of these little bits of "Promises To Pay" than any other cabinet in the country. Mr. Ezekiel would be pleased to purchase any specimens not noted below.—Ed.]

BAR TICKETS.

B. K.—5c, 10c, 25c.
F. W.—5c, 10c, 25c.
C. A. S.—5c, 10c, 25c.
P. S. & H. L. 5c, 10c, 25c.
H. W. & M. 5c, 10c, 25c.
P. H. M. 5c.
J. H. P. & J. D. 5c.
Steamer Prima Donna 5c.
P. & H. 25c.

DRINKS.

I. W. 5 1 Dk. 10 2 Dks. 25 5 Dks.
W. F. Co. 5 1 Dk. 10 2 Dks. 25
5 Dks.
J. & N. 5 1 Dk. 10 2 Dks.
J. D. 5 1 Dk. 10 2 Dks.
Chas. Schwarm. 5—one Drink.
Lenkering 5—1 Drink.
John Klein—1 Drink.
J. D.—1 Drink.
John Klein, 2 Drinks.
A. Stock & Co. 10—Drinks.
F. R. 10—2 Drk.
F. W. Hubing, Good for 3c, 5c, 10c.
Alex Ruf, 603 Elm St., Good for
1c, 3c.
John Blendinger, Good for 3c, 5c.
Charles A. Drach, Good for 5c, 10c.
E. F. Eichenlaub, Good for 5c, 10c.
John Schnell, Storrs Township,
Good for 3c.
—Stegeman, Good for 3c.
John Lang, 3c.
Flattschs Saenger Hall, 469 Vine
St., 3c.
John Fuldner, 3c.
G. Helmig, 3c.
H. Lachtrop, 3c.
F. Schroder, 3c.

Conr. Auel, 270 Freeman St., 3c.
Jacob Brubacher, 3c.
John Gegner, 211 Sixth St., 5c, 7c.
W. Weingartner, 5c.
J. H. Bocklage, 5c, 10c.
C. Myers, 5c.
—No. 36 Court St., 25c.
M. Hund, 10c.
Zur Donan, 10c.
Boss & Co., 25c.
W. Gentsch, 393 Vine, 10c (Issued
Tokens also).

BREAD TICKETS.

John Hertel, 4c, 7c.
John Mayer, 7c, 9c.
B. Bertrams, 6c, 8c.
John Schneider, 652 Vine, 1 S. B.

BREWERIES.

Hernacourts, 25c.
Hamilton, 25c.
Goosetown, 25c.
Brighton, (Hochenleitner & Wey-
and), 25c.
Vine Street Brewery, (J. Kauff-
man & Co.), 25c.
Jackson, (Kleiner & Bro.), 25c.

MEALS, BEER, &c.

G. D. Herman, Camp Den'n Hotel,
1 Meal.
Washington House, Wm. Wein-
gartner, 1 Meal.
Davis' Dining Room, 1 Meal 25c.
Davis' Dining Room, 1 Meal 30c.
Getz & H. Maag, Good For one
glass Beer.
L. Bruck, Good For one glass Beer.
Spills Dancing Academy, Good For
one lesson.

The announcement has just been made that "The Cross of the Magi," by Frank C. Higgins, is on sale by Roger Brothers, 429 Sixth Ave., N. Y. City. In this book Mr. Higgins has explained in detail his original and curious deductions respecting the significance of ancient symbols and their general relation to the sign of the star. Upon this subject the author has delivered a number of lectures before the New York Numismatic Club.

We are informed by R. W. McLachlan that the obverse design of the newly struck Canadian five and ten-dollar pieces is the same as on the silver and bronze coins of 1912, but the reverse is altogether different. It bears the Arms of the Dominion of Canada, not as at present constituted, which displays the separate arms of each of the nine provinces on the one shield, but simply those of the four provinces that in 1867 first confederated to form the Dominion of Canada. They are: 1st quarter, Ontario; 2nd, Quebec; 3rd, Nova Scotia; 4th, New Brunswick. These arms were granted by the English school of heraldry shortly after confederation, and although the arms of each new Province are usually added on its admission, such additions have never been officially recognized.

We learn that Walter S. Chattin has withdrawn from the firm conducting Chattin's Antique Store, 266 So. 11th St., Philadelphia. The business is to be continued by the other member, F. W. Chattin, under his own name.

The following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Lyman H. Low at New York City on April 26:

1810 Dime, over '09. Ex. F....	\$7.20	1879 Goloid Dollar, Proof	4.00
1807 Quarter Dol., nearly unc.	12.25	1879 Stella, Flow. hair, Proof	80.00
1795 Half Dollar, Two leaves below eagle's wings	9.50	1857 D. Dollar, Gold, Fine	15.00
1805 Do. Perfect date, Nearly unc.	4.00	1866 Do. Fine	12.25
1817 Do. Over '13, Proof	4.10	\$5 C. Bechtler, 134 G. 21 Carats, Very good	17.00
1842 Do. New Orleans, Date and letters small	6.00	1799 Cent, Perfect date, Very fair	16.88
1861 Confederate Half Dollar, Restrike, Very good	7.10	1804 Do. Broken die	9.25
1795 Dollar, 3 leaves below wings, Ex. fine	11.00	1856 Do. Flying eagle, Unc.	12.25
		1793 Do. Wreath, Crosby 9-G. Very good	8.10

We have received from Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Paris the fine catalogue, with 61 plates, of the collections of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities owned by Giovanni Dattari of Cairo and Jean P. Lambros of Athens, to be sold at Paris on June 17 and following days.

THE MINT OF CLARK, GRUBER & CO.

[The following very interesting interview with E. H. Gruber, one of the members of the well-known private minting firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., of Denver, Colo., was printed in The Denver Times in 1904. So far as known, this is the first time it has appeared in a numismatic publication.—Ed.]

"There was no law to prevent it, so we just built the mint and coined gold pieces as individuals," said E. H. Gruber at the Oxford Hotel, in Denver, recently.

Mr. Gruber is one of the partners of the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., who built the old Denver mint, still standing at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, in 1860. He is a hale and well preserved man of 71 years, wiry and as full of vigor as many men a score of years younger. He has been in Denver for the past month, having come here from Cripple Creek because the altitude of that camp was too much for Mrs. Gruber.

"My firm was one of the heaviest purchasers of gold dust in the early days," continued Mr. Gruber, speaking of the main reasons that led up to the building of the mint in Denver. "And when we bought a large quantity of dust we had to ship it to the States to have it coined into money. This was a rather expensive proceeding, as there were only stage coaches and pony expresses eraching this city in those days, and we had to pay 5 per cent. of the value of the dust as an insurance against loss in transit and another 5 per cent. expressage. Our dust was out of our hands anywhere from three weeks to three months, and oftentimes the cash we would have in transit would total nearly \$300,000.

"This was considerable money to have and yet not be able to use for

(Continued on page 227)

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual Convention of this Society was held on the 16th and 17th of March, 1912, at which 28 members assisted, some coming to Yokohama from other parts of Japan and two from China, for this express purpose. During the whole of the proceedings President Ramsden occupied the chair. Business and other reports were presented, discussed, and approved. A proposition was submitted by the Secretary, whose work had greatly increased of late due to the ingress of many new members residing abroad, that some one be appointed to help him in carrying out his onerous duties. It was decided to create a special post of Foreign Secretary to attend to members residing outside of Japan, as well as all business connected with abroad, Mr. Jun Kobayagawa being unanimously elected to occupy this newly created position.



The Exhibition held in connection with the Convention was an unqualified success, notwithstanding that it rained on the second day. Over 400 visitors were admitted to the locality expressly separated for this purpose at the public meeting house of Ishida-ter, Isezakicho or Theatre Street, Yokohama. The numismatic exhibits, all under glass cases, were numerous and varied. From all parts of Japan specimens were sent and the contributions from Chinese members was particularly strong. Foreign members were also represented, among whom were Messrs. John Reilly of New York City, C. Bas of Barcelona, Spain; Ventura Fuste of Havana, Cuba; John Robinson, of Salem, Mass.; Howland Wood, of Brookline, Mass.; and Percy Hogarth, of London, England. Japanese and Chinese coins naturally predominated,

but foreign coinage was also in evidence, the first issues of Greece and Rome attracting the greatest attention of Japanese visitors. A complete collection of Siamese Porcelain Tokens, belonging to President Ramsden, probably the biggest in the world, numbering over 1500 different varieties, was greatly admired, not only on account of its high numismatic value, but also due to the pleasing colors and designs which adorned these interesting counters.



Besides Far Eastern and foreign coins, other archaeological specimens, principally of the Yamato and Stone periods of Japan, were on exhibition. Dr. Munro kindly lent a choice lot of prehistoric implements and weapons recently found in the valley of the Thames, in England, showing only the principal gems from his choice and important collection. From the numerous exhibits in view, specimens were selected for the reproduction in the double Convention number of the Society's official publication.

THE SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At Stockholm, Sweden, on the 10th of April, the Swedish Numismatic Society held its annual meeting at Hotel Metropole. This was the fortieth anniversary of its organization.

Major W. E. Lilienberg, the President of the Society, opened the meeting. Commodore Magnus Lagerberg was solicited to act as Chairman. Mr. C. Holmberg was made Secretary. The regular routine work, annual report, etc., was taken up and Directors for the ensuing year elected.

Commodore Lagerberg delivered an eloquent eulogy on the late Counsellor of Justice, J. O. Wedberg. The death of the Counsellor leaves Commodore Lagerberg the last surviving Charter Member. In mentioning this fact, he gave a most interesting account of the Society's foundation.

After the meeting, supe was partaken of.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular May meeting was held on the 10th, with Vice-President Frey in the chair, President Heaton having gone to Europe. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, De Lagerberg, Frey, Hesslein, Nangle, Proskey, Raymond, and Smith. The revised constitution was presented, and passed. A paper was read on the issues of Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger by E. H. Adams, which was ordered printed in the Year Book of the Club. The exhibits were as follows:

Wayte Raymond—A set of silver dollars of the Carson City Mint. These numbered 20 varieties in all, and included five varieties of 1870, one of 1871, three of 1872, 1873, and up to 1893, inclusive.

David Proskey—A very rare gold sequin of Parma, with the head of Ferdinand of Placentia and Guastala, Infanta of Spain, dated 1790. A twenty-piasters piece of Mahdi, struck at Omdurman, which was composed of copper, and silver plated, and a ten-piasters gold piece of Egypt, dated 1293 A. H.; also a Canadian ship token, with drooping flag, the ship incused.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 100th monthly meeting of the above-named Society was celebrated by a dinner at the Palmer House, at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, May 3rd, 44 members and their friends attending. The following 25 members attended the meeting in the Society's rooms afterward: Messrs. Granberg, Sensow, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Fred Michael, Nelson, Carey, Brenner, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Johnston, Baker, Williams, Hokanson, Smith, Loer, Rau, Wilson, Fowler, Davis, Ripstra, Lewis and Mayer.

A letter was read from Congressman Ashbrook, with greetings, and complimenting the Society upon having reached its 100th meeting. A suitably inscribed medal was distributed to those present. Messrs. T. G. Applegren, Wm. H. Schmidt, and Edward F. Silha were elected to membership.

Messrs. Granberg, Hosmer, Sensow and Brenner responded with remarks when called upon by the President. The following visitors were present: Mesdames Davis, Green, Lewis, Fred Michael, Ripstra and Simpson; Miss Harrison and Mr. Hosmer.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Philatelic West for April and the Numismatist for May; auction catalogues from Applegren, Elder, Green, Hirsch, Kube, Low, H. S. Rosenberg and Schulman; catalogues with fixed prices from Majer and Schulman; U. S. Mint Report for 1911 from Geo. E. Roberts; and a book on Private Gold Coinage, Part III, from E. H. Adams.

Adjourned to meet June 7th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—At the May 7 meeting Vice President Rowley presided. Members present: Messrs. Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Soper, Harold and Emerich.

Under verbal propositions for membership, Mr. Merritt proposed Mr. G. G. Emrich, Fairport, N. Y., and Mr. Yawger proposed Mr. C. A. Harold, of 156 Tremont Street, both of whom being present, the presiding officer announced their election to membership in the Rochester Numismatic Ass'n.

Mr. Hooper read a paper, part of which is given below: "Why should the science of Numismatics be a sealed book? Has not the collecting of the tangible, truthful old time records of coins and medals instructive, useful, elevating influences and lessons? Have we not educational agencies from the study of the sculpture of the ancient Greeks, Etruria, Rome, Egypt, Asia, Byzantium, Pisa, Florence? There are certain coins which contain in the circle of an inch in diameter most of the finest qualities of sculpture, the subtle record of the harmonies of line and form. The coinage of Greece during the four centuries prior to the complete subjection of the Greek nation is a school of art. Taken collectively, the coins of Greece give a better demonstration of the beginning, the rise and death and decay of art, and a better explanation of the causes of that growth and decline than can be found in all the records and remains; besides, the numismatic chronicle is one of the important aids of history, political, commercial or economic. What originality in type, what mastery in the execution of these types. Greek coinage demonstrated that the race to which it owed its existence was more conversant with the qualities of beauty and had a finer spiritual constitution than any other race of which we have any record. When other nations were buried in barbarism or sensuality, this nation was showing the most intense vitality, the finest mental susceptibilities and the purest moral qualities that mankind has ever shown, and such as no age, before or since, of which we know, has been able to show. But here we pause,—our apology ceases, the digest too many for a condensed article such as this."

A vote of thanks was offered to Mr. Hooper by the members present. Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 21, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 7th, at Carnegie Institute, with Mr. Hunter, Vice-President, in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Hunter, Wilharm, Kraft, and Gies.

After the regular order of business the following coins were exhibited.

By Mr. Kraft—United States cents, 1794, Hays 41 and 48; 1812, 1814, plain and crossed 4.

By Dr. Wilharm—United States silver dollars, 1796 small date and large date; 1795, and 1802.

By Mr. Gies—1803 United States cent, large date, pointed 1. Rev. large letters, large 1/100, 5 berries on right and left branch of the wreath. Also, 1803, same obverse, but reverse has small letters, small 1/100, 5 berries on right and 6 on left branch of wreath.

Adjourned at 9.15 to meet Tuesday evening, June 4th.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

THE NEW MINT CATALOGUE.

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that we welcome the 634-page catalogue which has just been issued by the Government, showing the coins that are contained in the cabinets of the Government's collection at Philadelphia.

This catalogue represents the first of its kind worth mentioning that has been issued in connection with the general collection since its formation in 1838. It shows with clearness the many varieties of coins in our National collection, and also for the first time informs the numismatists accurately of the extent of various series. In particular, it shows just what pieces of private coinage are there, a matter concerning which there has been much misinformation and speculation. It also shows the extent of the other series of United States pieces that are of course always of interest to the collector of Americana. And, as it should be, the Government collection is stronger and more complete in the latter department than in any other.

The plates as a whole are not quite what we would like to see. They show that hardly a proper amount of time was expended in their preparation. There being such a number of remarkable and interesting pieces in the cabinets, it is naturally wished that they were reproduced according to the best standards of modern illustration. But this feature can be rectified in time, for we hope that this publication is only the first of what will be a regular yearly issue, which will contain the recent additions to the cabinet, adequately illustrated, and also, if possible, up-to-date information in regard to matters connected with current coinage, in which the collectors of this country take the greatest interest.

By adding each year to the number of plates, in time it would be quite easy to show an illustration of almost every rare and representative coin in the possession of the Government. Quite a number of these no collector can hope to have, but nevertheless he will be pleased to own a good illustration of them. A praiseworthy start has been made in this year's catalogue by giving illustrations of the unique Longacre double eagle of 1849, the unique \$50 gold piece of 1877, the double-thick St. Gaudens \$20, of ten-dollar size; the pattern double eagle of 1906, the work of Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber; the unique ten-dollar piece of Conway & Co. of Colorado. Not one of these pieces, so far as known, has ever before been illustrated by photograph.

Dr. T. L. Compartment, the Curator of the Mint, who has compiled this volume, is to be congratulated upon the comprehensive manner in which he has listed the many pieces of wide variety over which he has charge. Of course, here and there is an error of one sort or another, which naturally come with any publication. These, however, are unimportant, and do not affect in the least the value of the work. Indeed, considering the expeditious manner in which this volume has been produced, it is remarkable that more errors were not made.

We understand the new catalogue can be obtained from the Bureau of Public Documents, at Washington, D. C. Price, One Dollar.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 15, 1912.

1580 Fred W. Trumper, Guelph, Ont.
1581 Chas. H. Deetz, 206 A St., Washington, D. C.
1582 George Pflumer, Hameln, a. d. Weser, Germany.
1583 Wm. O. Comstock, 54 Dudley St., Brookline, Mass.
1584 Palmer C. Hartell, Whitestone Landing, N. Y.
1585 Alfred C. Stielow, 359 15th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
1586 Morris Katzin, 79 Baldwin St., Newark, N. J.
1587 Chas. C. Cheek, Sanford, North Carolina.
1588 Bernard Nangle, 164 Avenue B., Bayonne, N. J.
1589 E. B. Parke, 185 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.
1590 O. A. Rouleau, 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the July issue.

APPLICANTS.

Oscar Engstrom,	
Smithport, Pa.	
T. Livingston R. Morgan, Ph. D.,	
Columbia University, New York	
Thos. A. Houghton Burke,	
Christ Church Rectory, Rockville, Md.	
F. C. C. Boyd,	
439 Manhattan Ave., N. Y. City	
S. T. Millard,	
805 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.	
F. W. Chattin,	
266 So. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

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J. A. Walker

Waldo C. Moore

* Local endorsement.

Change of Address.

A. Reimers, Oak St., to Hotel Cornell, 715 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

Waldo C. Moore

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 20, 1912.

General Secretary.

A. N. A. CONVENTION FOR 1912.

August 26, 27, and 28 are the dates set for the 1912 A. N. A. Convention, to be held this year at Rochester, N. Y. This time was set to accommodate many of our Western members, who also belong to the Philatelic Association, which this year meets at Springfield the week preceding.

THE OLD DESERET COINAGE.

[The Tribune has received many inquiries with respect to the old Deseret coinage in the early days of Utah. It being impossible to make individual replies to all of these, the following interesting article and illustrations are reprinted from the issue of The Tribune of July 17, 1898:]

The ancient coinage of Utah, the period when the glittering particles of yellow gold from California were minted in a little adobe building in Salt Lake, has been half forgotten. The written and printed records of that time, by a strange oversight, throw no light on the subject.

Those Utahns whose memory dates back to 1849 remember the establishment of the mint, but the exact dates are confused. It was some time toward the close of 1849 that the mint was inaugurated as a measure of public convenience. Brigham Young was the instigator of the coinage system, and exercised a personal supervision over the work.

Prior to the establishment of the mint, all gold dust had to be weighed when payments for merchandise or other articles were made. In many cases the merchant with whom the purchaser was dealing had no gold scales, and much trouble resulted. The metal was too precious to permit of guesswork in ascertaining the weight required to cover a given sum, and the customer would be put to the trouble of looking up scales to aid him in the payment.

Old-timers disagree as to who made the dies with which the gold was stamped into \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 coins. The honor lies between John Kay and James M. Barlow. Kay was a mechanic and Barlow a jeweler and dentist. Judge Hammond of San Juan, who came to Utah in 1848, says that dies were made by both men.

He says Kay made the first, which were unsatisfactory and imperfect, and that Barlow made the later ones.

Thomas Bullock was chief and active director of the mint during its entire operation. The gold which was used came chiefly from California,

much of it being brought here by members of the Mormon battalion on their return from the Mexican war.

They carried the precious dust and nuggets in buckskin pouches to the mint, where it was weighed and coined absolutely without alloy. The mint building was at that time a considerably more pretentious structure than it is today. It was two stories high and contained half a dozen rooms.

The crucibles in which the gold was melted were in the cellar. The primitive machine with which the metal was stamped into coin stood in a back room on the first floor. All the work was done by hand, and every piece of the machinery was made by Salt Lake artisans. Of necessity, no base metal appeared in the finished product. Twenty-five grains of gold was the equivalent of a dollar.

The man who had sixty-seven and one-half grains turned that amount over to Mr. Bullock, who sent it at once to Messrs. Kay and Barlow. It was immediately melted and turned into a coin of the value of \$2.50. So it was with the pieces of larger denominations, and the mint customer, if he so desired, could follow the metal with his eyes from his pouch through the crucible, press and stamp.

No toll was taken out of the gold, the coinage being absolutely free. At first the \$2.50 pieces were more plentiful and popular. Then a large number of \$5 coins were made, and these, with the first named, constituted the bulk of the mint's work. Not many \$10 pieces were minted, and the \$20 coins were still fewer.

The mint ceased operations in 1860, because of the appearance in sufficient quantities of United States gold and silver coins. Although the space of time since the last pouch was emptied into Thomas Bullock's "money mill," as it was called, is comparatively short, few of the coins are known to be in existence today. Because of their purity they wore rapidly, and as a consequence deteriorated in value by erosion.

Many of them were remelted and made into necklaces, chains and other articles of jewelry. Apostle Brigham Young has a watch chain that was made from two of the twenty-dollar pieces. He had the chain made in Genoa, Switzerland, while in that country some years ago. E. H. Pierce has one \$20 coin, and several others are in the possession of Salt Lakers.

When President Brigham Young died in 1877 his executors, in going over his personal property, found a locked strong box. On forcing the lid a number of the coins of the period described were found. They covered all the denominations, and were sold at auction, bringing a premium over their face value. President Young's son, Apostle Brigham Young, at that time secured six of the five-dollar denomination, which he still has. The others were scattered in such a way as to make it impossible to trace them.

It will be seen from the accompanying cuts taken from fac-similes in the Deseret museum, and from a twenty-dollar piece kindly lent by Mr. E. H. Pierce, showing the reverse and obverse sides of the coins, that two sets of dies were used for the five-dollar pieces. The first set, as has been stated, proving unsatisfactory, another set was made. No milling appears on the edges except in the last issue.

The lettering and other technical points on both sides were imperfect, but the coins served their day and purpose well. They passed current at their face value as readily outside of Utah as within its borders.

The California slug circulated also very freely here and was used for other purposes besides money. Brigham Young the apostle, not the president, who was dead at that time, said yesterday that as a boy he had frequently seen men pitching quoits with California slugs.

The old mint building has also had its day. Now it is falling into dilapidation, and like the ancient dies and presses, must soon give way to newer things. It stands on South Temple street, just beyond the first entrance in the wall east of the Deseret News office. Its number would be approximately 23 East South Temple street.

[Since the publication of that article by The Tribune, the mint building and the old wall behind which it stood, and which surrounded the entire block, have been torn down. The Deseret News has removed to its new building on the corner southwest from its old home. The east side of the new Hotel Utah stands on the site of the old mint. Apostle Brigham Young, who is said to have possessed several coins, has followed his father, the president, to the great beyond. Mr. Eli H. Pierce is still in business here and doubtless retains the twenty-dollar piece spoken of.]

months at a time, so one day the idea struck me that the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers, should also become coiners. I spoke to one of my partners, Austin M. Clark, who, with his brother, Milton E. Clark, was interested in all my enterprises in those days, about the matter. He was a lawyer, and after spending several days looking up the authorities, gave it as his opinion that there was no law of the United States which could be construed as against the coining of money by individuals, provided it was made of full weight.

"Not entirely satisfied, I consulted two of the most prominent attorneys in the State of Kansas on the matter, and their opinion was the same as that of my partner, Mr. Clark.

"The Government had neglected to protect itself at that time by any law which could be construed to prevent the coining of money by individuals, provided the pieces coined were made of full weight and full value. We went ahead then and ordered the machinery required in the coining of gold, and in 1860 built the old Mint building, which still stands at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, and having installed our machinery set to work to turn the dust of the miners into coin of our company.

"Our gold pieces differed little from those of Uncle Sam. We had the Goddess of Liberty on the face of them, but in the fillet that bound her hair, instead of the word 'Liberty,' we placed the words 'Pike's Peak,' and on the obverse side, instead of the words 'United States of America,' we stamped 'Clark, Gruber & Co.' In this year we coined only \$10 and \$20 gold pieces. We made them of virgin dust, without any alloy, and they were really worth more than those of the Government, which were alloyed.

"By the fact of our having a mint of our own the company was able to save the 10 per cent. paid by the other gold dust buyers to have the dust shipped to the States and returned in the shape of coin, and could in this way pay more for the dust than the other bankers, and was soon doing an enormous business in this line.

"The next year we coined \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 dollar gold pieces, but having found our pieces of the preceding year a little soft, as they were of pure gold, we did not make the coins of 1861 as pure as those of 1860, still they were purer than the Government coin. In 1862 we did not coin very much money, as the conditions were changed and the Government greenbacks did not fluctuate, as they did in the first years of the war.

"Instead of putting the dust into coins this year we moulded it into small bars, which we stamped with our firm stamp, giving the value of gold in ounces and its cash value. These ingots were accepted all over the world at their stamped value, some of them finding their way to Europe and even to Australia.

"When Horace Greeley came West in the early '60s he visited our mint, and seeing the gold ingots lying on the counters, sent the following message to his paper in New York:

"'Colorado is essentially a gold State. In the banking establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co. I saw immense quantities of gold bars lying on their counters. Come West.'

"In 1863 Uncle Sam bought our machinery and the mint building from us. At the time of the purchase the officers of the Government were surprised that we had been coining money for some time, and, after looking up the laws concerning it, a measure preventing the coining of any money in any way resembling that of the United States was introduced in Congress and was passed.

"Besides gold pieces we issued greenbacks for the convenience of the miners, who did not wish to be weighed down with gold coin. These bills were always redeemed at their face value and did not fluctuate as did the Government greenbacks, but were in reality gold notes, having the same value as the yellow metal itself."

Mr. Gruber was interested in much fine Leadville property from 1878 to 1886, but, having sold out his interests in that camp, he went into the Cripple Creek district and has carried on many deals in that camp. This district proved too high for Mrs. Gruber and she was forced to leave for a lower place. Reports of her condition from Salt Lake indicate that she is rapidly recovering and that she will be entirely cured of any indisposition in a short time. Mr. Gruber is looking forward to the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, which will occur in 1907. He was reared in the same town with his wife and the couple were married in 1857.

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WANTED.—To correspond with any one having scarce United States silver mint marks or pattern pieces for sale. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—To be put on the mailing lists of dealers for all new auction catalogues and fixed price list of coins when sent gratis. I. Leland Steinman, (A. N. A. 1570), 2576 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—To correspond with collectors of U. S. Cents. I have over 5000 duplicates, every date, and hundreds of varieties to trade or sell cheap. Chas. E. McGirk, Philipsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—Cincinnati Numismatic Issues, viz., Early Cincinnati Paper Money 1800 to 1865; Bank Notes, Wild-Cat Paper, Shin Plasters, Counterfeit Bank Note Detectors. Encased Postage Stamps of L. C. Hopkins & Co.; Ellis, McAlpin & Co.; Pearce, Tolle & Holton and John Shillito & Co. Cincinnati War Tokens, Tradesmens Tokens, Medals, and other metallic issues of Cincinnati. Cincinnati Civil War Card Money. Cincinnati Coin Sale Catalogues, or any literature pertaining to the foregoing. Address with particulars and lowest prices, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

WANTED.—Several copies of The Numismatist for April, 1912. H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED.—An old postage stamp collection. Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y.

WANTED.—Names of all collectors of Store Cards and War Tokens. G. L. Tilden, 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—40 rare, interesting photos of Union and Confederate Generals, etc., copies of originals taken during Civil War, set, \$10; also collection of 15 rare Lincoln photos, \$6. Will exchange for Colonial, Greek, or Roman coins, U. S. cents before 1814, or daguerreotypes of celebrities. E. B. Trimpey, Baraboo, Wis.

GOLD PIECES FOR SALE.—1851, \$50 piece; 1855, \$20 piece; 1862 S, \$20 piece; 1876 S, \$20 piece; 1907, \$20, St. Gaudens, Wire Edge; 1842 O, \$10 piece; 1850, \$10 piece; 1855, \$10, slanting 55 in date; 1861, \$10 piece; 1883, \$10 piece; 1908, \$10, small D left of Ten Dollars; 1909, \$10 piece, small S left of Ten; 1861, \$5 piece; 1909, \$5 piece, initials B. L. P., S at left of 5; 1854, \$3 piece; 1880, \$3 piece; 1860, S, \$2.50 piece; 1880, \$1 piece. U. S. Silver Dollars, C C Mint, eleven different dates. Prices and conditions of the above furnished on request. Mark Randall, Amboy, Minn.

FOR SALE.—\$5, Dahlonga, 1854; \$5, Philadelphia, 1840-1856; \$10, Philadelphia, 1843-1850-1852; \$10, New Orleans, 1854; \$20, San Francisco, 1855. All very fine. Photograph on request. Wm. N. Stephens, Box 273, Anaconda, Montana.

FOR SALE.—If you are collecting nice U. S. cents write me. Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y.

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EXCHANGE.—Store Cards and advertising War tokens for any not in my collection; have hundreds of duplicates; send list of what you have to trade. Will exchange complete file of The Numismatist from No. 1, Vol. 1, to Jan., 1912, for Store Cards, War Tokens, or Hard Time Tokens. G. L. Tilden, 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

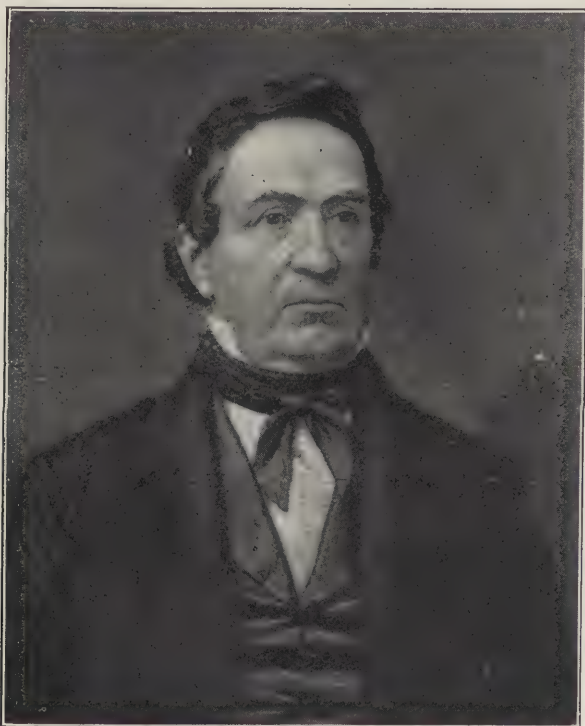
JULY, 1912

No. 7

J. M. L. & W. H. SCOVILL.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The most important of the establishments in the United States that have manufactured merchants' store cards, Hard Times tokens, and medals of various character is undoubtedly that which for many years was conducted at Waterbury, Conn., under the title of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, and which, wonderfully enlarged, is now doing business as the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

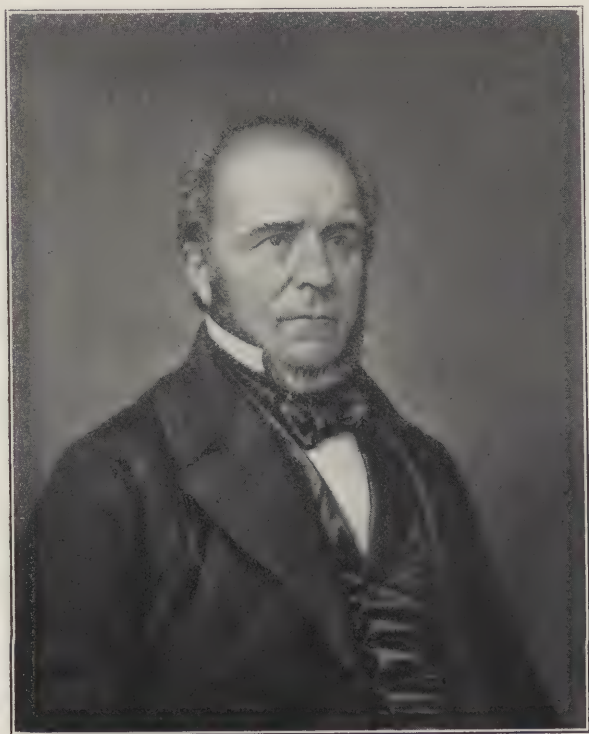


JAMES MITCHELL LAMSON SCOVILL.

The history of this great works is really a detailed account of the beginning and development of the gilt button industry in this country. Waterbury always has been and is to-day the leading city in the manufacture of gilt buttons. Interesting as the making of buttons may be, however, the

peculiar interest of this establishment to our numismatists lies in the fact that it produced scores of varieties of well-known business metallic cards and specimens of necessity money in the form of political medals, which were so closely associated with the period between 1820 and 1845, the latter portion of which has now become proverbially known as "the Hard Times period."

This period, as is well known, was brought about by the great currency problems, theories, and practices of the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, during which Daniel Webster was the leading exponent of a paper currency and Senator Thomas H. Benton stood steadfastly



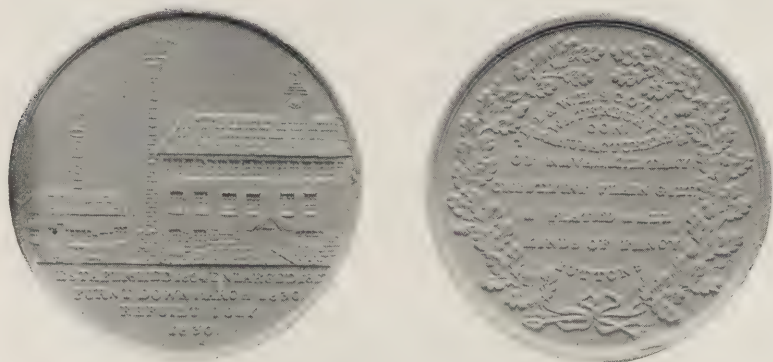
WILLIAM HENRY SCOVILL.

for a metallic circulating medium. Species payments were suspended, metallic money bearing the stamp of the United States Government disappeared from the channels of trade, and urgent necessity for a circulating medium of fractional value brought into use the round copper and brass pieces that had been made and issued to answer the purposes of business advertisement and to exploit political sentiments and convictions, many of the pieces bearing allusions to the policies of the two above-mentioned great statesmen.

For many years collectors have made an especial study of this series of pieces, and to-day there is a widespread revival of interest in them, and especially in the circumstances surrounding their origin and the establishments at which they were issued. Exactly what pieces were made at the brass works of the Messrs. Scovill probably never will be accurately known. Unfortunately, no one connected with the establishment seems to have taken

an especial interest in the subject, and there do not seem to be in existence any records to show the extent of the productions of this character. While it is true that in the office of the company at Waterbury there is now kept quite a comprehensive collection of such pieces, still the importance of this is lost through the fact that it contains a number of pieces that the company unquestionably did not make, which of course renders worthless the conclusion one would naturally form that every piece on exhibition had been a product of the works.

However, a study of these pieces will enable one to form a fairly accurate idea of a majority of the cards that were struck there. For instance, in the collection are the G. W. Felt Indian trader tokens, of large and small



THE WORKS IN 1830.

size, showing as a principal device a running deer. These tokens are shown in nickel and copper. Usually these pieces are known only in brass, and this fact would seem to indicate that they had been made by Messrs. Scovill.

Of the store cards that were issued there must be included that of Benjamin F. Fotterall, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Kensett, the card of the Baltimore oyster packing house; West's Trained Dogs, the New York Crystal Palace token; Success to Republican Principles; Root & Co., Daguerrian Gallery, New York City; Sylvester & Co., Selma, Ala.; Baker & Moody of Chicago; the Durkee Indian trader tokens, showing as principal devices a mounted Indian, buffalo, and a steamboat; the A. C. Yates token of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Richardson umbrella cards of New York City and Philadelphia; the John G. Schmidt card of Philadelphia, showing the device of an



SCOVILLS' FIRST TOKEN.

awl; C. N. Holden of Chicago; E. Jacobs, Daguerreotype Artist, of New Orleans, La.; Dodd & Co., Hatters, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Sharpless Brothers of Philadelphia; Francisco & Wiggin of Nashville, Tenn.; Jennings, Wheeler & Co., Doramus & Dixon, Chesebrough, Stearns & Co., Loder & Co., Malcolm,

Gaul & Co., the James T. Ware dray token, and the Johnson Polish tokens of New York City; Pearsen & Dana of Chicago; J. Dimmick of Detroit; Sleeper & Fenner of Philadelphia; M. A. Root's Pagnerrian Gallery of Philadelphia; Sandford & Duncan of Louisville, Ky.; Kingsley, of Utica, N. Y.; Durfee & Peck, Indian trader token; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., of Charleston, S. C.; D. Nicholson, of St. Louis. Undoubtedly nearly all of the N. C. Folger and other New Orleans tokens were also struck there, and many more of the large store cards of the period.

To these may be added an extensive series of medals, principally political, bearing the portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Colfax, and others. Also quite a number of large commemorative medals, among which are some of the New York Crystal Palace and the World's Fair at Chicago.

Probably Messrs. Scovill manufactured more varieties of Hard Times tokens than any other establishment. A study of the style of workmanship, punches, &c., of the private business cards of the establishment enables one to estimate fairly well the extent of the manufacture of the pieces of this special series. The Phoenix tokens of 1837 were all made there. These are numbered 45, 46, 47, and 48 in Mr. Low's work on the Hard Times tokens. The same eagle used on the foregoing pieces was also used on the private card of Messrs. Scovill, which is numbered 130 in Mr. Low's work, and of



LOW No. 130.

which we present an illustration. Also the "Specie Payments Suspended" pieces were made there, and the Centre Market tokens of New York City. The trade tokens of Anderson, the New York bootmaker; Edward Phalon, the hair dresser; and the clock tokens of Smith, the Bowery clock manufacturer, all were made there. It is thought that the following numbers in Mr. Low's book were made by Messrs. Scovill: Low 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 95, 96, 97, 107, 110, 111, 115, 122, 123, 127, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 153, and 154.



57 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. CITY.

The first manufacture of brass in Waterbury was in 1802, in the form of buttons, by a firm styled Abel Porter & Co. This establishment was located in a small shop on the east side of South Main Street, near what is now

Meadow Street. This firm was composed of Silas Grilley, who had previously been engaged in the manufacture of pewter buttons at "Bunker Hill," in Waterbury; Abel Porter, Levi Porter, and Daniel Clark. The brass used by this concern was cast into ingots, carried to Bradleyville, in the town of Litchfield, where it was rolled into strips at a small rolling mill situated there, and then returned to Waterbury. The strips were then rolled thinner to the uniform thickness required for buttons by being passed between two rolls, two inches in diameter, driven by horsepower.

In 1806 Levi Porter withdrew from the firm, and with his brother, Edward, entered into business with Eli Terry, the pioneer manufacturer of clocks by machinery at Plymouth, Conn. In 1808 David Hayden, who had made brass buttons at Attleboro, Mass., removed to Waterbury to enter the firm. A small mill was built on the present site of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, operated by water power. In 1809 Silas Grilley withdrew, and in 1811 the firm of Abel Porter & Co. dissolved.

A new firm was then formed by Frederick Leavenworth, David Hayden, and James M. L. Scovill, who bought the mill and business of Abel Porter & Co. The title of this firm was Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill. In 1827



101 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y. CITY.

Messrs. Leavenworth and Hayden retired from the firm, and W. H. Scovill, a younger brother of J. M. L., purchased a half interest in the business, the title becoming J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill.

In 1830 they met a severe loss in the burning of the main building of their works, which was soon rebuilt, and the business continued. It was this event that is commemorated by the medal of which an illustration is provided through the kindness of the American Numismatic Society, whose collection embraces a splendid impression of this excessively rare piece, which was struck in white metal.

As reference to the medal's inscription will show, the fire took place in March, 1830, and the mill was restored by July, 1830. To be exact, the fire took place on March 31, the main building being destroyed, with all the machinery, together with a large amount of property, and only a small trunk with a few tools were saved.

The two brothers continued the business until 1836, when they took into partnership John Buckingham, their brother-in-law, for the manufacture of brass butt hinges. The latter business was carried on at the place now occupied by the Oakville Pin Company, about three miles northwest of the centre of the town, which was conducted under the title of Scovills & Buckingham. It was probably about this time, or earlier, that the Scovill brothers issued the brass business card bearing their name, an illustration of which is herewith shown.

In 1840 the son of John Buckingham, Scovill M., and the son-in-law of Mr. Buckingham, Abram Ives, were taken into the button business of J. M.

L. & W. H. Scovill, which for the next ten years was conducted as Scovill & Co.

The firm of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill continued the manufacture of rolled brass and brass wire under their original title. They also manufactured German silver on a large scale. In 1842 they commenced the manufacture of daguerreotype plates. Daguerreotype pictures had been introduced into America about 1840, and a great demand was soon created for the plates, which were composed of copper, plated with silver, with a mirror-like surface. The Messrs. Scovill were among the first to manufacture these plates, and until the plate pictures were superseded by the ambrotype and the photograph, they were the largest manufacturers of the plates in this country.



WORKS OF THE SCOVILL MFG. CO. IN 1858.

This business was later extended to the manufacture of cameras, &c., which soon developed into an extensive business. The company operated a large manufactory for the making of photograph cases and other goods at New Haven, and one in New York City for the making of cameras and other photographic apparatus. The principal warehouse in New York City was at 419 and 421 Broome Street, and, as reference to the two business cards illustrated will show, they also at various times were located at 57 Maiden Lane and 101 William Street, New York City. They also had branches in Boston and Chicago.

In 1850 a joint stock company was formed under the name of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, the title under which the company today operates. Into this company were merged all the interests of the Scovills—J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, Scovills & Buckingham, and Scovill & Co. Some of the employees were taken into the new organization. The Scovills retained a majority of the stock.

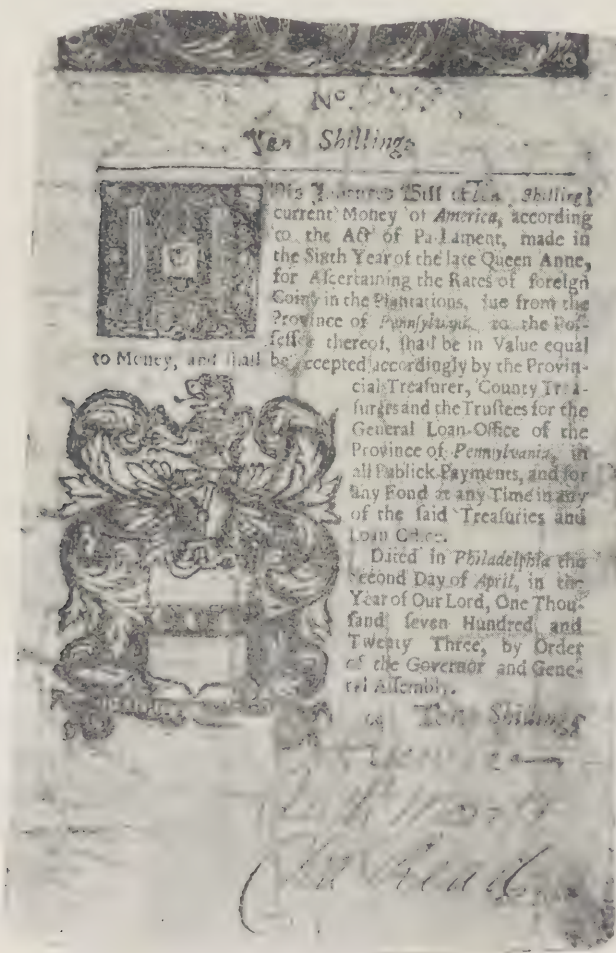
James Mitchell Lamson Scovill was descended from John Scovill, one of the original proprietors of Waterbury, who originally had come from Farmington, Conn., where he was a landholder in 1672. J. M. L. Scovill was born in Waterbury on Sept. 4, 1789. William Henry, his brother, was born in the same city on July 27, 1796. The brothers were among the most prominent manufacturers of Connecticut. They endowed the Scovill Professorship of Chemistry in Trinity College at Hartford. W. H. Scovill died on March 27, 1854, and his brother, J. M. L., on May 16, 1857.

Today the concern which bears their name, for a one-third interest in which Dr. Leavenworth received about \$6,000 in 1827, is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and has 4000 employees. Chauncey P. Goss is the President of the Company.

A RARE COLONIAL NOTE.

This Pennsylvania note for ten shillings is probably the rarest of all colonial notes. Two copies are known to exist, one being in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, and the other in a private collection. It was issued pursuant to an "Act for emitting and making current £15,000 in Bills of Credit" passed March 22, 1723, and two supplemental acts, and bear the date of April 2, 1723.

The results obtained from this issue of notes was regarded as so beneficial that another act passed Dec. 12th, 1723, authorized a further issue of £30,000. The size of this note is 5½ by 3 inches. It bears the coat of arms



of the Penn family, with the words, Mercy and Justice underneath. The notes of this issue were signed by Francis Rawle, Benjamin Vining, Anthony Morris and Charles Read, or by three of them.

The note from which our illustration is made is owned by a veteran collector who has held it many years. He prizes it very highly and has received many offers for it, but none sufficiently tempting to induce him to part with it.

G. H. B.

PLANS FOR THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

The June 4th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association (which was attended by a majority of the members) was given over almost entirely to an enthusiastic discussion of Convention matters, and of how to best entertain visitors so that the Rochester Convention might stand out in their memories as one of the most enjoyable they had ever attended.

The President was empowered to appoint committees to arrange all the details, said committees to make report at the next meeting on what they had accomplished, so the members of the A. N. A. might be given some idea of what they may expect during the convention days.

A banquet and an automobile ride to points of interest in and around Rochester are included in plans for the entertainment of guests.

The Hotel Rochester has been selected as headquarters for the visiting members of the A. N. A., and the hotel officials give assurance that every-



thing possible will be done for the comfort of all. The Association has been given the use of the city Convention Hall for the three days, furnishing an excellent place for exhibits, and ample protection will be provided for the specimens shown, so intending exhibitors may feel perfectly safe in showing their most treasured possessions.

If all members expecting to be present will kindly notify the committee by August 15th, if possible, (addressing H. H. Yawger, Secretary, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.), of their intention, it will be of great assistance in perfecting plans.

It is especially requested that those intending to make exhibits notify us of the amount of space they will require, at the earliest date possible, so provision may be made for the accommodation of all.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Messrs. G. J. Bauer, F. E. Merritt, and H. H. Yawger.

Following is an outline of plans of the Committee in charge:

August 26—Registration of members; Distribution of badges and tickets; Meeting of President French with the Board of Governors at the Hotel Rochester; Installing exhibits at Convention Hall by the members, to remain on exhibition during the Convention; Smoker at the Hotel Rochester in the evening.

August 27—Session of convention at Convention Hall; Photographing the members; Automobile ride to points of interest in and around Rochester; Convention session in the evening.

August 28—Convention session; Banquet at Hotel Rochester in the evening.



HOTEL ROCHESTER, A. N. A. HEADQUARTERS.

The Hotel Rochester, which has been chosen as the official headquarters, is located two blocks west of the center of the city, "The Four Corners," has a frontage of 84 feet on Main Street West and 184 feet on Plymouth Avenue. The exterior is of granite base, two stories, with a seven-story superstructure of red brick and terra-cotta. The construction throughout is absolutely fire-proof.

Connected with the Hotel are handsomely equipped automobile busses running to and from all trains for the accommodation of the guests. The

elevators are located in the center of the building and are of the plunger hydraulic type, enclosed in metal frames and fire-proof wired glass. The hotel has a ventilating system which is second to none in the world, changing the air in the building every three minutes.

The Hotel Rochester is conducted on the European plan. Rooms single and en suite. Every room has private bath connected; private telephone and every possible modern convenience. All suites have large private halls, being particularly advantageous for families. The cuisine is unsurpassed, and is a model of Epicurean achievement.

Room with running water, \$1.50.

Room with shower bath, \$2.00 and up.

Front rooms, with private bath connected, \$2.50 and up.

Suite of rooms, \$5.00 per day and upwards.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER.

Following is a complete list of the Committees appointed by the Rochester Numismatic Association for the A. N. A. Convention, August 26, 27, and 28:

Entertainment Committee—H. H. Yawger, F. E. Merritt, G. J. Bauer, M. S. Gillette.

Floor and Reception Committee—L. G. Amberg, L. J. Woolsey, A. H. Plumb, I. B. Bernstein, Dr. S. Handler.

Credentials and Badges—H. H. Rowley, Ernest Seper.

Publicity—F. B. King, W. J. Ballard, E. L. Stanley.

Printing—F. E. Merritt, C. A. Arnold, H. H. Yawger, G. J. Bauer.

Decorations—W. H. Amberg, H. H. Yawger.

Every effort is being made by President French and the Rochester

Numismatic Association to make the A. N. A. Convention a memorable one in the history of the organization, and they desire the co-operation of every member of the National body.

They are already beginning a campaign of publicity, and contemplate the publication through the local newspapers of a great variety of numismatic articles, which will be of general interest to the public, and by which medium it is hoped to attract much attention to coin collecting.

It is expected that interesting papers will be read each day of the Convention, and the Publicity Committee will see that these reach the general press of the city. Any member who will volunteer to read a paper on a numismatic subject will confer a favor by communicating with President French. The subject is left optional, the only consideration being that the nature of the paper be of general interest, and written in such a way that it will be easily understood.

An extraordinary effort is being made by the Rochester Association to make the exhibition of coins a record-breaking one. There will be plenty of room for all exhibits, President French assures, so bring your collections.

There is fine light in the Convention Hall for such an exhibition, and all the show cases needed will be on hand. Prospective exhibitors are asked to send their photographs, with a list of, or an article on, the principal coins they intend to exhibit, with photographs of same, if possible. It is intended to publish these articles in the local press each day of the Convention.

It is very important that the Association be made acquainted with exhibitions that are contemplated, so that proper space and facilities may be provided. Secretary Yawger wishes to state in this connection that if any exhibitor wishes to send his coins on, he can send them in Mr. Yawger's care. They will be placed in a safe deposit vault for safe keeping until called for. Notify Mr. Yawger of the probable amount of space you will require.

The coins will be displayed in the Convention Hall, and absolute protection is guaranteed. The Chairman of the Floor and Exhibits Committee, Louis G. Amberg, 322 Avenue A, Rochester, should be notified of the number and the kind of coins to be displayed.

If those who expect to attend will communicate with Secretary H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, he will see that proper hotel accommodations are reserved for them. As we give the rates of the principal hotel, the character of the room desired should be specified.

THE NATIONAL CHARTER.

Editor Numismatist:

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that on May 9th President Taft signed the Federal Charter Bill, giving the American Numismatic Association a National existence and importance. The bill was signed with a beautiful gold pen, which was presented to the Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, who was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill.

This is now the law by which the Association will be governed, and every member should use his very best endeavors to secure at least one worthy additional member. Let us work for it, so that we can pay a fixed salary to the General Secretary and enlarge the NUMISMATIST to 96 pages each issue, and have many more cuts, as the subject matter is growing in interest and value far beyond the compass of even a 40 page monthly magazine.

I sincerely and most earnestly urge each member to use his or her personal influence to secure more members. The funds so received will enable us to better the Magazine in many ways.

Yours for success,

H. O. GRANBERG.

Chairman Board of Governors.

THE GOLD COINAGE OF BRAZIL.

BY HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

The gold coinage of Brazil, including the output of its mints of the National and Colonial gold coinage of Portugal, while it was still a colony of that country, makes an interesting study. The milreis, (1000 reis,) which may be considered the gold unit in both countries, has been constantly lowered in its intrinsic value since 1687, when from a value of \$1.64, it has fallen to about \$0.55 at the present time. If a long time ground lease on property in Brazil had been made by a Portuguese in 1687, assuring the annual payment to the lessor of 1200 milreis, (worth in our money, at that time, \$1,970,) and there had been no clause in the lease stipulating that the payments should be made in milreis of the then present standard of fineness and weight, the lessor would have received from 1688 to 1727 only 1000 milreis per annum, because by a decree of the government of Portugal in 1688, gold coins were to be received at 20% over their face value.

These 1000 milreis would have had an intrinsic value of \$1,640, and the coins would have been of the following denominations: The moeda, (4000 reis); half moeda; quarter moeda, (1000 reis, worth \$1.64); cruzado, (400 reis); dobroa, (20,000 reis), first issued in 1724; half dobroa.

From 1727 until 1822, he or his heirs would have received the stipulated number of milreis, but the coins would still have been worth only \$1640, as the weight of the coins had been reduced. The coins would have been: The dobra, or 8 escudo piece, (12,800 reis), issued 1727-1733; half dobra, 1727-1822; quarter dobra, 1727-1786; escudo, (1600 reis), 1727-1786; half escudo, 1727-1786; cruzadinho, (400 reis), 1727-1786.

The half dobra, worth \$8.73, was in common circulation all over the civilized world, and was usually called the peca (piece). It was also known from the time of Joseph the First of Portugal as the half Joe. If, however, the lessor had become a colonist in Brazil or some other Portuguese colony, he would have been paid his milreis in the Colonial gold coinage, which in 1695 was worth almost 10 cent less than the National coinage. In 1749 it was slightly reduced in weight, so that it was exactly 10 per cent. less in value than the National coinage. Therefore, he would have received gold worth 31,476, instead of the agreed upon \$1970. The Portuguese law provided that an oitava of gold should make 1,600 reis, National coinage, and 1760 reis, Colonial coinage. After 1749, an oitava made 1777.77 reis, Colonial. An oitava was equal in weight to 3.58 grams, or 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and was worth \$2.19.

The Colonial gold coinage was struck in 1000, 2000 and 4000 reis pieces. In 1822 Brazil became independent, but for ten years retained the Portuguese system, issuing 6,400 reis pieces at the ratio of 1,600 reis to the oitava, and 4000 reis pieces at the ratio of 1777.77 reis to the oitava. In 1833 a new ratio of 2,500 reis to the oitava was established, and pieces of 10,000 reis were issued. This made the milreis worth \$0.86 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the unfortunate lessor would have received 1,200 milreis each year, until 1849, that intrinsically were worth only \$1038.00. Then the present ratio of 4000 reis to the oitava was adopted. Pieces of 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000 milreis were struck, the milreis being worth about \$0.55, and the lessor would now be getting gold worth \$660 annually instead of the \$1,970 that the first lessor expected.

For some reason the Brazilian gold coins, since 1832, have not had the value placed on them, with the exception of the 10,000 reis piece now being struck by the Republic. The gold coins of the Empire of Brazil are scarce, and those of Peter the First especially so. During his reign two types were issued. The first, similar in general design to those of his father, John VI. of Portugal, and of 6400 reis value, are very scarce, only 65 being struck, of which 12 only were known to exist by Meili, the great authority on Portuguese and Brazilian coinage. This piece was struck in 1822. The second type shows the bust of Peter in uniform, and was issued in 4,000 and 6,400 reis pieces.

Of the gold coins of Peter II. there are four distinct types. In 1832, under the old system of 1,600 and 1777.77 reis to the oitava, 6,400 and 4,000 reis pieces were coined, showing a child's head of the Emperor. In

1833, under the second system of 2,500 reis to the oitava, 10,000 reis pieces were struck, having still the child's head. In 1841, under the same system, 10,000 reis pieces having the bust of Peter as a boy, with an admiral's uniform on, appeared. These were struck in 1841-1847. Under the third system of 4000 reis to the oitava, the third type was coined in 1850-1851. The pieces were of 10,000 and 20,000 reis, and show the Emperor as a young man, with his coronation robes on. A scanty growth of beard is on his neck and chin. In 1854 and until 1889 the coinage shows him with a full beard. The pieces are of 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000 reis.

Under the Republic the 10,000 and 20,000 reis pieces have a head of Liberty on the obverse. The reverses of these coins are not alike, although both show the Southern Cross as part of the design. This present coinage is very beautiful and the Brazilians should be proud of it.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Probably the gentlemen investigating the origin of the dollar signs are familiar with James Ross Snowden's "A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection of the United States Mint," published in 1860, but on the chance that they may have overlooked a foot-note on page 92, I quote it:

In expressing sums of money, in writing or print, the people of this country have adopted a mark called the "dollar sign" (\$). The origin of this mark is enveloped in considerable obscurity. We have little doubt, however, that it was intended to mean "pieces of eight". The Spanish dollar, from which our unit was more immediately derived, consists of eight reals (the real being the unit of Spanish moneys); and the common name of the Spanish dollar (at home) is "piece of eight", or still more commonly, "EIGHTS"; the mark being merely a figure 8 crossed by the plural sign. This sign (\$) is also used in Portugal for expressing milreis; and, from this fact, some may doubt the correctness of the foregoing explanation; but as the milreis is nearly equivalent to the old Spanish dollar and as the Portuguese have always been very intimately connected, through their commerce, with the Western world, and especially with the West India Islands, it is easy to see how a sign, which has long been so familiar to the trading community throughout the Western hemisphere, could have been adopted by that country.

At the same time, I would like to ask if you have heard of other types or varieties of the 1858 cent than given here:—

1. Regular issue, copper-nickel. Ob. Large eagle volant, large lettering. Rev. Cereal wreath, "One Cent" enclosed.
2. Regular issue, same as 1, with small lettering.
3. Same as 1 in obverse. Rev., Oak wreath, "One cent," Harp shield.
4. Same as 1, in obverse. Rev. Oak wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
5. Same as 1 in obverse. Rev., Laurel wreath.
6. Copper-nickel. Ob. Small eagle, volant. Rev. Cereal wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
7. Copper-nickel. Ob. Small eagle. Rev. Oak wreath, "One Cent," harp shield.
8. Copper-nickel. Ob. Small eagle. Rev. Oak wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
9. Copper-nickel. Ob. Small eagle. Rev. Laurel wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
10. Copper-nickel. Ob. Indian head of Longacre type without L. Ob. Cereal wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
11. Copper-nickel. Ob. Indian head. Rev. Oak wreath, "One Cent," harp shield.
12. Copper-nickel. Ob. Indian head. Rev. Oak wreath, "One Cent," no shield.

13. Copper-nickel. Ob. Indian head. Rev. Laurel wreath, "One Cent," no shield.
 14. No. 1 in copper.
 15. No. 2 in copper.
 16. No. 13 in copper.

I have heard that the patterns, from No. 3 to No. 13, were struck in copper, as the last three, but have never seen any. Snowden says the so-called "olive wreath" was meant for laurel. Is this correct? The broad, or harp shield, was designed first, but provoked so much sarcasm because of its resemblance to a harp that the federal shield was substituted.

WILLIAM S. HUNT.

South Orange, N. J., June 10, 1912.

[In regard to the number of varieties of the cents of 1858, of both regular and pattern issue, we understand that there are no less than thirty-five dies of the regular flying eagle cent of 1858. Our informant is David Proskey, who has made a close study of the United States cents and its varieties. Mr. Proskey states that at least thirty-five different die varieties have come to his attention. First, he draws attention to the fact that there are two distinct reverse dies showing the tobacco wreath design. One of these shows the tip of the leaf below the letter C in CENT extending not quite to a level with the letter. The other shows this leaf extending to and beyond a level with the letter. There are other distinct die differences which are apparent when the varieties are compared. The two chief obverse designs of the flying eagle cent show large and small letters around the border. Mr. Proskey says these two obverses are combined with two above mentioned reverses, making four varieties. Then there are the many die varieties, which of course require careful study and comparison to distinguish.

Of the pattern cents of 1858, we are acquainted with thirty-four varieties. These embrace what have come under personal observation, those taken from catalogues of various sales, and also those taken from the comprehensive list of cents shown in Mr. Shinkle's fine work on the pattern cents of the United States. We do not doubt that there are others. If such come to the attention of our readers we will greatly appreciate the information.

In regard to Mr. Hunt's reference to the entire series from 3 to 13 in his list, being known in copper, we do not think this is the case. Very few varieties, in fact, of the 1858 design, exist in copper, so far as known. These we give in our table of such cents, which is printed below.

His reference to the fact that what is variously termed the broad, ornamented, or garnished shield, was called a harp shield is interesting, and is the first time it has been brought to our attention. Nowadays nearly all cataloguers and numismatists refer to the wreath that was first used on an 1858 pattern cent, and later adopted as the regular device in 1859, as the "laurel" reverse.—Ed.]

TABLE OF VARIETIES OF 1858 PATTERN CENTS.

No. 1.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Rev. tobacco wreath.	Pure copper.
No. 2.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Rev. tobacco wreath.	Pure nickel.
No. 3.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Ins. small letters.	Rev. oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
No. 4.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Ins. small letters.	Rev. laurel wreath. Copper-nickel.
No. 5.	PATTERN.	Same as foregoing.	Copper.	Thin planchet.
No. 6.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Large letters.	Rev. oak wreath and broad (harp, or ornamented) shield. Copper-nickel.
No. 7.	PATTERN.	Same as foregoing.	Broad planchet.	Copper-nickel.
No. 8.	PATTERN.	Same as foregoing.	Broad planchet.	Pure nickel.
No. 9.	PATTERN.	Ob. large flying eagle.	Rev. blank.	Silver. Thin planchet.

- No. 10. PATTERN. Ob. large flying eagle. Small letters. No date. Rev. large flying eagle in plain field. Neither inscription nor date. Pure nickel.
- No. 11. PATTERN. Ob. large flying eagle, with date and inscription. Rev. Indian head, with date 1858. Copper-nickel.
- No. 12. PATTERN. Ob. large flying eagle. Small letters. Rev. oak wreath and broad (harp or ornamented) shield. Copper-nickel.
- No. 13. PATTERN. Ob. small flying eagle. Small letters. Rev. oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 14. PATTERN. Ob. same as foregoing. Rev. laurel wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 15. PATTERN. Ob. same as foregoing. Rev. oak wreath and broad (harp or ornamented) shield. Copper-nickel.
- No. 16. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Copper.
- No. 17. PATTERN. Ob. same as foregoing. Rev. tobacco wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 18. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Pure nickel.
- No. 19. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Copper.
- No. 20. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Bronze.
- No. 21. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. oak wreath and narrow shield, as adopted in 1860. Pure copper.
- No. 22. PATTERN. Ob. Indian head, inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and date, 1858. Rev. oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 23. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. laurel wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 24. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Copper.
- No. 25. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Pure nickel.
- No. 26. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Bronze.
- No. 27. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. oak wreath and broad (harp or ornamented) shield. Copper-nickel.
- No. 28. PATTERN. Same as foregoing. Copper-nickel. Thin planchet.
- No. 29. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. tobacco wreath. Copper-nickel.
- No. 30. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. oak wreath and narrow shield, as adopted in 1860. Pure nickel.
- No. 31. PATTERN. Indian head, same as foregoing, with same inscription, but no date. Rev. oak wreath. Broad rim. Copper-nickel.
- No. 32. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing, no date. Rev. laurel wreath. Broad, thick planchet. Copper-nickel.
- No. 33. PATTERN. Same design as foregoing. Thick planchet. Copper.
- No. 34. PATTERN. Same ob. as foregoing. Rev. oak wreath and broad (harp or ornamented) shield. Wide planchet. Copper-nickel.

THE OSAGE CHIEFS AND COUNCIL GET MEDALS.

Edward Knox Elder, formerly of Pawhuska, Okla., a brother of Thomas L. Elder, presented to the Osage Indian tribe, through the government superintendent, Hugh Pitzer, a lot of medals, bearing the bust of the leading Chief, Wah-She-Hah. The chiefs and council got silver medals, while 300 got ones in brass, bronze and aluminum. The matter took a semi-official turn and the Indian Superintendent distributed the medals in person. The Indians were greatly pleased. The medals were larger than a silver dollar, and each was pierced for suspending, the silver ones bearing a silver ring. Edw. K. Elder has a curious and rare relic of the presentation in the shape of a letter of thanks dictated by the chiefs, which reads as follows: "We the undersigned members of the Osage tribe of Indians have been delivered the medals presented to us by you and desire to express our appreciation of your interest in our behalf." Following the letter are the signatures of the various chiefs, several of whom are half-breeds. Five of these who could not write English made ink-prints of their thumbs on the letter. The names are: Henry Red Eagle, Bacon Rind (Wah-She-Hah), Harry Kohpay, Arthur Bonnicastle, Ne-Kah-Wah-Shin-Tunka, He-Shah-Ahle, W. S. Matthews, Eddie Penn, C. S. Michelle, J. B. Twombly, Eves Tall Chief, Mo-Sa-Mum-Pah, William J. Pryor, Geo. Michelle, Ne-Walla.

The dies for this medal were cut by C. H. Hanson, of Chicago.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column	\$.75	\$ 2 00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1 Page	10 00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68 00	125 00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80 00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE Year Book, published by the A. N. A. in 1910, contained much interesting matter pertaining to the Association. It gave a history of the organization from its beginning, and also showed the portraits of the various Presidents and officers. The New York City convention proceedings of 1910 are contained in it, and a splendid portrait of Dr. Heath, with an accompanying poem by Augustus Heaton, written in remembrance of the founder of the Association. There were also several interesting articles, and, lastly, a membership list of the organization in 1910. This showed all of the honorary and active members at that time. Only once before had a list of members been published—in 1908 by Mr. Zerbe—and one is not likely to be printed soon again. The 1910 Year Book numbers about fifty pages, is attractively printed, and every member should have a copy. Burton H. Saxton has quite a number of copies of the book still on hand. Upon the receipt of twenty-five cents Mr. Saxton will forward a copy, post free. Address Burton H. Saxton, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

THE heartiest congratulations of the Numismatist are herewith extended to the Chicago Numismatic Society upon the celebration of its one hundredth meeting. An account of this meeting is given in another column of this month's magazine, which has been taken from the bright little Bulletin of the Society. May it celebrate many such centuries, and may its active, progressive spirit be emulated by societies all over this country.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

At the sale of the collection of Theodor Prowe of Moscow, held by Bruder Egger at Vienna on May 2 and following days, some of the principal prices realized were as follows, the equivalents of Austrian crowns being quoted:

186	Thurium Tetradrachm	..\$490	496	Amphipolis, Phoenician	
218	Brutii Gold drachm	.... 265		tetradrachm	.....1550
219	— Didrachm	..... 300	527	Philippi Gold stater	.... 225
281	Rhegium Tetradrachm	.. 320	541	Macedonia, Alexander I.	
296	Terina Didrachm	..... 210		Octodrachm	.....1725
339	Catana Tetradrachm	.... 525	575	— Philip II. Tetra-	
340	— Same	..... 310		drachm	.....1130
348	Eryx Didrachm	..... 405	576	— — Attic dekadrachm.	825
390	Naxos Tetradrachm	.... 675	764	— Demetrius I. Gold	
396	Segesta Tetradrachm	.... 505		stater	..... 530
403	Syracuse Didrachm	..... 630	853	Pandasia Didrachm	..... 600
423	— Dekadrachm	..... 470	854	— Gold stater of Pyrrhus	600
424	— Another by Kimon	.. 510	944	Athens Gold stater	.... 480
466	Macedonia Tetradrachm	.. 200	1278	Carthage, Phoenician dec-	
485	— Phoenician Tetr.	.... 260		adrachm	..... 355
494	Amphaxitis Tetradrachm.	620			

Howland Wood draws attention to the fact that the Boxer medal mentioned on Page 203 of the June "Numismatist" is not the only medal struck in commemoration of the great 1900 Chinese rebellion. He states that the American Numismatic Society owns one of different variety, and directs us to Page 356 of the October, 1911, Numismatist, where is mentioned and illustrated a German medal struck in commemoration of the same campaign.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., of London, announce that they will in future publish "Numismata Graeca; or Greek Coins classified for immediate identification," by L. Anson. The first two parts of the work were issued by the author himself, but he has found the task too onerous for him to continue. It is hoped to complete the whole series of twelve parts by next December.

F. Michael & Bro. of Chicago, announce that they will auction the coin collection of the late Fred L. Fake of that city in September. The collection is composed of both United States and foreign coins. Among the United States pieces are two \$10 Clark, Gruber & Co., view of the peak; many early eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles; Fugio cent in silver, Continental dollar in silver, rare patterns, etc. Among the foreign pieces there is a Japanese Obang weighing about 4 oz.

At the sale of miscellaneous coins held at Munich on March 27 and 28, by Dr. Eugen Merzbacher, Nachf., some of the principal prices realized were as follows, the approximate equivalents of German marks being given:

37	Hold Roman Empire Ten		837	Palatinati, George Johann	
	ducats, n. d.	.....\$130		Double Thaler 1582	.... 115
191	France, Unique gold medal		1018	Silesia, George Where,	
	presented by the refiners			Gold medal 1622	..... 225
	of Bordeaux to Louis		1020	Wurtemberg Double ducat	
	XVI.	..... 270		1609	..... 185
192	— Gold medal of Bonaparte		1026	— Pattern Double ducat	
	by Andrieu	..... 125		1737	..... 240
225	Poland, Sigismund III.		1080	Hatzfeld Gold medal 1702	115
	Ten ducats	..... 200	1128	Ortenburg Gold medal	
327	Maing Thick double Thaler			1564	..... 135
	1586	..... 100	1162	Basle, Broad double Thaler	
383	Brixen Thaler 1615	.... 145		1621	..... 375
385	— Ducat 1717	..... 120	1247	Nuremburg Silver portrait	
407	Regensburg Gold gulden			medal 1572	..... 240
	1523	..... 165	1321	Trivulzio Square bronze	
729	Brunswick, Gold medal,			portrait medal, 1449	.... 145
	1718, upon the naval battle		1322	— Similar medal	.... 145
	at Cape Passaro	..... 125			

At the sale of Swiss coins held on April 29 and 30, by the same firm, the following prices were realized:

162 Appenzell Ducat 1737 ..\$125	520 — Double duucat 1656.. 115
181 Basle Gold gulden 1516. 145	529 — Thaler, n. d. 115
182 — 1621 115	532 — Thaler 1589 250
313 Berne Six ducats 1796.. 110	650 Graubunden Seven ducat
335 — Pattern ten francs in	piece, n. d. 120
gold, n. d. 145	689 — Ducat 1767 200
420 Frieburg Thaler, n. d.... 175	701 — Gold gulden 1618 . . . 225
429 — Thaler 1608 100	844 Neuenburg Pistole 1713. 145
485 St. Gallen Double ducat	866 — Pattern ducat 1800.. 305
1621 175	931 Schwyz Ducat 1768 . . . 305
487 — Square Thaler 1620.. 125	938 Solothurn Thaler 1501.. 135
491 — Half Thaler 1563.... 110	1066 Sitten Thaler, n. d. 100
518 Geneva Quadruple ecu	1083 — Thaler 1528 385
1641 250	1095 — Half thaler 1548 . . . 125
519 — Ducat 1648 225	

The first bank in Michigan is said to have been established in the public confidence by the temporary importation of a neat pile of gold which was displayed in the show window of a massive one-story building erected at the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, Detroit, in 1806. The building had walls like a fortress and the promoters of the bank fairly loaded it down with bolts, bars and locks of massive iron. A pair of gentlemen came from the East bringing \$19,000 in specie, which was piled in the window and a charter was issued for the operation of the bank for a period of 101 years and limiting its capital to \$1,000,000. People of enterprise in Detroit were let in on the ground floor at \$25 a share. When their ability to invest was practically exhausted, \$10,000 more in shares were issued and sold to eastern investors at \$2 each. Then the promoters from the East issued \$150,000 in neatly engraved bank bills and went back home, carrying them in bundles, together with the specie that had been used as window bait. The bills passed and went into circulation all over New England, but so far as human knowledge goes only \$500 of it was ever redeemed, and that under dire threats.

The new edition of the Green Numismatist's Reference and Check Book is now being distributed, and we wish to express thanks for a complimentary copy of same. The new edition will be very acceptable to the hundreds of numismatists who have become accustomed to this useful little work, for it obviates the necessity of one carrying the bulky supplementary sheets containing each year's coinage. Now these records are shown in their proper place, and embrace each year's total coinage of each denomination up to and including 1911. The Check Book, as usual, shows, with some changes, the lists of Pioneer Gold, Encased Postage Stamps, and Fractional Currency. The last edition of the book was in 1902.

The following item is being printed in the foreign newspapers: "There is in existence somewhere in the world, perhaps at the bottom of some dusty casket, (i. e., jewel box), perhaps neglected in some collection of coins, a silver coin issued by Napoleon I., a five lire piece which is worth to-day 96,500,000 lire. Its present value is due to an ingenious notion of the great Emperor. Having observed that people did not wish to take certain ugly 5 franc pieces, several million of which had been struck off, Napoleon hit upon an Americanism. He had a tiny check inclosed in one of the unpopular coins, said check specifying the sum of five millions payable by the Bank of France. It is easy to imagine how the coins once refused were eagerly sought for as soon as the report got abroad that one of them contained such a fortune. But years passed without anybody's discovering the exceedingly precious piece. If interest is added the sum reaches an immense figure. Who will win out to be the fortunate possessor of the five franc piece? Is it still in existence?"

A very interesting set of Greek coins and of Contoniates, Tesseræ, etc., will be sold in autumn by Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfort-on-the-Main. The same house will sell at auction an important collection of gold coins, coins and medals of Austria, portrait medals of musicians, etc.

The collection of coins, medals, tokens, paper money, etc., as well as the numismatic library of the late Charles Morris, have been turned over to Ben G. Green of Chicago by the executors of the estate for sale at public auction. The first installment of this property will be offered at Mr. Green's seventieth sale, to be held early in July. Other sales will follow at intervals until the entire property is sold.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Ben G. Green on June 1:

1852 Half Cent, Small berries, Proof	\$31.00	1652 Mass. sixpence, Very good	3.10
1793 Cent, Chain, AMERI. Crosby 4-C	5.70	1652 Mass. shilling, Pine tree, Very good	4.90
1793 Cent, Wreath, Small LIB-ERTY, Crosby 7-F	15.00	Hard Times Token, Low 3, Fine	3.90
1793 Cent, Wreath, Cr. 10-I	10.10	Do. Low 4, Fine	1.80
1799 Cent, About good	10.70	Do. Low 5, Fine	3.90
1804 Cent, Almost good, Perfect die	5.60	Do. Low 13, Seward, Fine	3.75
1858 Dollar, Proof	30.25	Do. Low 73, Brigham, V. good	3.20
1853 California Gold Dollar, "DERI"	3.85	Do. Low 140, Ezra B. Sweet, Fine	3.60
1853 Do. 13 stars, MM. "N"	2.35	Do. Low 141, Ezra B. Sweet, Fine	2.10
1875 Do. Indian head Octagonal	2.50	Do. Low 143, Bergen Iron Works, Very fine	3.60
Bar Cent, Very fine	5.30	Do. Low 154, Abraham Riker, Fine	3.60

Following are some of the important prices (in German marks) from the sale of Roman consular coins, held by Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, on May 20:

Latium Dupondius, head of Roma to right, Rev. Wheel. Consul Weber's specimen	M. 2650.—
Lepidus triumvir, Aureus	2900.—
Antestia, Aureus with head of Augustus	655.—
Antonia, Aureus with head of Marc Anton and Octavius	455.—
Antonia, Aureus with head of Marc Anton and Octavius	635.—
Antonia, Aureus with head of Marc Anton and Octavius. Rev. two hands clasped	1100.—
Antonia, Denarius with head of Marc Anton	385.—
Julia, Aureus, Head of Octavius. Rev. Aeneas bearing Anchises	450.—
Julia, Aureus, Head of Octavius. Rev. cornucopiae	400.—
Junia, Aureus, Head of Brutus. Rev. trophy	1350.—
Junia, Aureus, Head of Liberty. Rev. trophy	440.—
Junia, Denarius. Head of Brutus. Rev. cap of Liberty between two daggers, with inscription EID. MAR., the date of Caesar's death	600.—
Manlia, Aureus, Head of Roma. Rev. L. Sulla in Quadriga	550.—
Maria, Denarius, Head of Augustus. Rev. heads of Caius and Lucius Caesar and Julia	585.—
Mussidia, Aureus, Head of Ceres. Rev. name in wreath	680.—
Numonia, Aureus, Bust of Victoria. Rev. three warriors	940.—
Petronia, Aureus, Bust of Feronia. Rev. wreath	460.—
Petronio, Aureus, similar	525.—
Sanguinia, Aureus, Head of Caesar. Rev. Salian priest	395.—

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noted that B. Max Mehl has abandoned his contemplated removal to New York City, and will resume his numismatic business at Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Mehl's first sale will be that of the collection of Robert E. French, which is said to contain many interesting pieces.

The total amount of the sale of Greek and Roman coins held at Munich on May 6 to 10 by Dr. Jacob Hirsch was about \$44,000. The following are some of the principal prices, the figures being the equivalent of German Marks: No. 8, \$595; 54, \$255; 132, \$290; 138, \$460; 145, \$455; 147, \$660; 148, \$755; 150, \$605; 151, \$2380; 176, \$475; 184, \$350; 192, \$285; 219, \$445; 231, \$975; 237, \$275; 289, \$450; 460, \$285; 510, \$605; 515, \$1080; 524, \$575; 1412, \$825; 1890, \$570.

THE EARLE SALE.

The great sale of the collection of George H. Earle of Philadelphia brought the greatest total ever realized by any sale of coins ever held in this country. Many records were broken, and there was a large attendance.

Following are given some of the many high prices:

No.		No.	
7.	Gold stater Philip II. \$45.00	1937.	Pine Tree shill. C. 1a-C. 21.00
9.	Distater Alex. the Gt. 82.50	1942.	Do., C. 3-F 65.00
10.	Do., but different type 65.00	2132.	Silver Currency Dollar.
16.	Stater Philip III 50.00		1776 2200.00
17.	Stater Lysimachus 60.00	2134.	Brass Currency Dol. 54.00
26.	Stater Diodotus 200.00	2136.	Fugio cent 15.00
27.	Stater Ptolemy I. 150.00	2157.	Immunis Columbia cent.
29.	Octodrachm Ptolemy II. 145.00		1786 145.00
31.	Do., Ptolemy III 120.00	2173.	Washington naked bust
32.	Do., Ptolemy IV 110.00		Cent 140.00
56.	Didrachm Heraclea 52.50	2179.	Silver Centre Cent 330.00
92.	Tetradrachm Catana 90.00	2180.	Copper Disme 75.00
112.	Decadrachm of Syracuse 660.00	2194.	Gobrecht dollar, name
262.	Shekel Simon Maccabaeus 32.50		in field. Silver 155.00
263.	Do., but different year 30.00	2197.	1838 Gobrecht dollar.
271.	Tetradrachm Ptolemy I. 36.00		Plain edge 400.00
471.	Aureus C. Cassius 65.00	2202.	Gobrecht dollar, plain
472.	Aureus C. Cassius 60.00		edge 290.00
475.	Aureus Marcus Antonius 135.00	2251.	Fifty Dollars. 1877. Large
483.	Aureus Caesar 59.00		head. Copper 140.00
514.	Aureus Claudius 55.00	2264.	Gold proof set, 1863. 340.00
530.	Aureus Otho 105.00	2292.	Eagle, 1798 over 1797. 150.00
543.	Aureus Titus 59.00	2293.	Eagle, 1798 over 1797. 400.00
555.	Aureus Nerva 52.50	2323.	St. Gauden's eagle, pe-
563.	Aureus Plotina 170.00		riods, wire edge 46.00
597.	Aureus Faustina 100.00	2324.	Do., but broad edge 25.00
620.	Aureus Crispina 103.00	2334.	Half eagle, 1795 125.00
623.	Aureus Pertinax 160.00	2335.	Do., 1796 over 1795 50.00
646.	Aureus Caracalla 115.00	2336.	Do., 1797 300.00
647.	Aureus Caracalla and	2337.	Do., 1797 370.00
	Geta 110.00	2338.	Do., sixteen stars 400.00
649.	Aureus Plautilla 190.00	2339.	1798. Small eagle 3000.00
657.	Aureus Macrinus 174.00	2386.	1819 Half eagle 530.00
696.	First Bronze Gordianus	2396.	Do., 1827 220.00
	Pius 72.50	2397.	Do., 1829 400.00
707.	Aureus Trajanua Decius. 95.00	2464.	Three Dollars. 1873 110.00
727.	Gallienus 92.50	2467.	Do., 1876 180.00
729.	Aureus Salonina 115.00	2468.	Do., 1877 76.00
739.	Aureus Tacitus 91.00	2495.	Quarter eagle 90.00
961.	10 Louis D'Or Louis	2496.	Do., with stars 215.00
	XIII 320.00	2497.	Do., 1797 140.00
1016.	70 Ducats Sigismund III.	2506.	Do., 1806 over 1805 135.00
	of Poland 505.00	2514.	Do., 1826 157.00
1720.	Japanese Obang 48.00	2667.	1794 silver dollar 620.00
1777.	Gold coronation medal	2668.	Do. 140.00
	Franz Joseph I. of	3357.	Cent. 1793 wreath 220.00
	Austria 37.00	3359.	Do. 160.00
1779.	Gold marriage medal	3369.	Do., Liberty cap 270.00
	Rudolph & Stephani. 35.00	3609.	Half Cent 400.00
1783.	Gold medal of George	3610.	Do. 165.00
	II., 1742 200.00	3668.	Do., 1842 90.00
1859.	Order of the Cincinnati. 177.50	3767.	\$50 August Humbert. 227.50
1860.	Order of the Garter 500.00	3768.	Do. 197.50
1916.	N E shilling 42.00	3775.	1852. U. S. Assay Office
1917.	Willow Tree shilling 46.00		of Gold 185.00
1929.	Oak Tree shill. C. 9-H. 36.00	3782.	Kellogg & Co. \$50 1100.00
		3783.	Do., copper 160.00
		3784.	Wass, Molitor & Co.
			\$50. 875.00

Dr. T. L. Comparette gave a very pleasant dinner party at the Continental Roof Garden on Friday evening, June 28, after the Earle sale to a number of numismatists. Those present were Messrs. Bement and Longstreth of Philadelphia; Clapp of Washington, Newcomb of Detroit, and Woodin, Smith, Kohler, Elder, and Adams of New York.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



The Chicago Numismatic Society celebrated its one hundredth meeting on May 3 by a banquet at the Palmer House, at which forty-three ladies and gentlemen were present. Harry F. Williams, former President of the Society, presided at the dinner.

The following members were present with their wives: Messrs. Blumenshien, Davis, (Aurora, Ill.) Douglas, (Melrose Park, Ill.) Green, Lewis, Edward Michael, Fred Michael, Ripstra, and Simpson; Mr. Krausz with his niece; Misses Harrison and Wolsieffer, and Messrs. Brenner, (De Kalb, Ill.) Carey, Fowler, Granberg, (Oshkosh, Wis.) Hand, Hengle and friend, Hokanson, Holmes, Hosmer, Johnston, Kelly, Leon, Sensow, (La Porte, Ind.) Verkler, H. F. Williams, H. S. Williams, (Cleveland, Ohio,) Wilson, L. Wolsieffer, P. M. Wolsieffer, and Dr. Merrill. A message from Dr. J. M. Henderson was read, in which he expressed regret that he could not be present owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Henderson. A motion was carried instructing the Secretary to send a telegram expressing the sympathy of those present, and hoping for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Henderson. Greetings were also received from Congressman Ashbrook. A medalet was presented to each one in attendance, of which an illustration is shown above.

The Society was organized over eight years ago in a private dining room at the Union League Club by six enthusiastic collectors, all of whom are still members. This was in December, 1903. The next two meetings were held in the offices of members, when arrangements were made to hold meetings at the Chicago Historical Society, which continued until the twelfth meeting, which, as well as the thirteenth, was held in the office of one of the members. Beginning with the fourteenth meeting, the Society met in its own clubroom, at which time it had just fifteen members. The first room, 1123 Masonic Temple, was used until the forty-second meeting, which was held in the present quarters of the Society, and at which time there were seventy-four members, though eighty-seven had been elected. It is thus seen that the Society grew more rapidly after securing its own home. There are now over 150 members. The Society successfully entertained the convention of the American Numismatic Association in 1911. Several medals have been produced by the Society, chief among which was the Nashville Medal, in commemoration of the visit of the United States man-of-war Nashville to Chicago. The offer of cash prizes for the best three designs for the aviation medal recently issued by the Society brought out sixteen competitors from students of the Art Institute.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



The Erie Canal medal, specimens of which in gold and silver were presented to various persons by the City of New York upon the completion of the great canal, at which time the celebration was held in New York City, is one of the best-known of the early American medals, on account of the event which it commemorates and the fact that a large number were also struck in white metal, which were disposed of at a cost which placed them within the reach of almost anybody who desired a specimen. From a book which dealt especially with the canal we have extracted some interesting information in regard to this piece that has never been presented in a numismatic publication, so far as known. The medal was engraved by Charles C. Wright, the well-known American engraver, of the firm of A. B. & C. Durand, Wright & Co., who were located at the corner of Broadway and Canal Street. The lettering was done by Richard Trested, also a well-known early engraver, whose name can be found upon the rare Castle Garden token (and who issued a number of store cards,) then located at 68 William Street. The dies were made by William Williams, who was a worker in iron and steel at the corner of Liberty and Green Streets. The medals themselves were made by Maltby Pelletreau of the firm of Pelletreau, Bennett, & Cooke, 170 Broadway, at their gold and silver manufactory, which was located at 12 Rose Street. They were struck on a screw press.

The original device, as printed on a satin badge, which was engraved on copper by Asher B. Durand, represented the visit of Pan to Neptune. Pan was seated in a canoe, loaded with the products of the fields, forest and the great lakes. The canoe was piloted by an Indian of the forests. Neptune was seated in his naval car, and attended by a Triton, winding his conch. Neptune returned the visit to Sandy Hook by accompanying his brother Pan to his native woods, on the shores of Lake Erie. This design differs materially from the one borne by the medal, but is interesting in view of its resemblance.

Mark Randall of Amboy, Minn., asks for information in regard to a California token, dated 1849, which shows on one side a kneeling miner holding a pan, and a Liberty head, with thirteen stars, on the other. This piece, which is very common, seems to have been struck as some sort of a commemorative medalet, but no one apparently can give any information in regard to the details of its origin.

A California newspaper of 1855 states that Wass, Molitor & Co. commenced striking \$50 and \$20 pieces on May 16, 1855, at the rate of \$38,000 a day. The statement was also made that spurious "slugs," or \$50 pieces were then in circulation in the States. The interior of the slugs had been sawed out, and a base metal substituted, reducing the coin nearly one-half. The deception was so complete that many of the oldest bankers in San Francisco had been deceived by them. The slugs were then repudiated by nearly all the bankers.

Charles C. Cheek of Sanford, N. C., has an 1817 cent, with eleven stars. He states that all the references he has seen to this date are to the thirteen and fifteen star varieties. He would be glad to hear from anyone having information bearing on this variety.



No. 6. HIGLEY CENT. Mule. This shows the same obverse as No. 5, joined to the same reverse as No. 2, with large stars in the sunburst. Both of these dies are by Bolen. Curiously, he does not mention this combination in his list. While he says that he sold the dies of No. 5 to Dr. Edwards of New York, still he states that he destroyed the dies of the pieces described as No. 7 in his list, which has been described in the *Numismatist* as No. 2, the Confederatio Cent. Nevertheless, these dies have been used in conjunction, and there are several specimens known. Copper.



There are not many more interesting nor more rare series of pieces than the metallic checks issued by various Indian traders, which for a time passed or at least were valued just the same as money. As a well-known collector has stated, the explanation of the rarity of such pieces now is due to the fact that they were nearly all redeemed, as it was not reasonable to suppose that the Government would permit the Indians to be defrauded by issues of this kind, especially as nearly all the traders who issued them were located at the Government forts. The piece illustrated above bears the name of a Western locality that has played a wonderfully important part in the history of the Far West, and perhaps is better known than any other similar point in that section of the country. Fort Laramie was the site of one of the earliest of the trading forts established in that part of the West, and was conducted by the fur companies for many years before it was purchased by the Government and maintained as a military establishment. It was the first permanent post erected in Wyoming, and was built by William Sublette and Robert Campbell in 1834. Both of these names are well-known in the annals of Western fur trading. It was first named Fort William, after Mr. Sublette, and was situated on Laramie Fork, a tributary of the Platte River. These traders dealt in furs principally with the Indians of that section—the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and the Sioux. The fort then was a palisade eighteen feet high, with a few abode houses inside. In 1835 it was sold to the American Fur Company, which included among others Milton Sublette, and Jim Bridger, also well-known pioneers in the fur trade. In 1836 the fort was rebuilt at an outlay of \$10,000, and then an attempt was made by the company to call it Fort John. A confusion of names resulted, and the

clerks at the fort eventually referred to it as Fort Laramie, after the stream near which it stood, and that is the name by which it has been known ever since. Laramie, by the way, was a French trapper, who had been killed on the banks of this stream by Arapahoes. In 1849, when it became necessary for the Government to establish a chain of military posts, or forts, along the overland trail for the protection of the Western pioneers, Fort Laramie was purchased for \$4,000, and was garrisoned by Major W. F. Sanderson and a force of 62 men. For a long time Fort Laramie was the actual capital of a large territory, and was one of the principal stations on the great overland trail, over which passed the California and Oregon emigrants of the early forties, and also the tremendous rush of the goldseekers in 1849 and 1850 for California. There was a trading establishment in the immediate vicinity of Fort Laramie after its purchase by the Government, which was conducted by Ward and Guerrier. No record, however, can be found of the name of J. S. McCormick, but he probably did business in somewhat later years—in the early sixties or later. The above token also is known in German silver. It bears the name of "Childs, Chicago" under the bust on the obverse, which shows that it was made by the well-known engraver of that name.

The following very interesting information in regard to the unique Hard Times Token, issued by J. Cochran, Bell Founder, of Batavia, N. Y., popularly known as Low 161, has been communicated by E. Hallenback of Schenectady, N. Y.:

"When Mr. Low was preparing his supplement of Hard Times Tokens I obtained for him the additional information in regard to 161—J. Cochran, see supplement. I now find an additional item of interest in the Antiquarian and General Review, edited by Rev. Wm. Arthur, father of ex-President Arthur, published at Schenectady, and later at Lansingburgh, the number containing this being Vol. III., No. 1, March, 1847, which I quote verbatim:

"James Cochran, a bell founder, and very ingenious mechanic, died lately at the age of 83, in Batavia, N. Y. He invented cut nails, and claimed to have made the first cent coined in the United States. He was born in Philadelphia, where he worked in brass and fine metals. Franklin, it is said, often visited his shop."

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



THE ELLIOTT CRESSON MEDAL.

Alfred Noble of New York was one of nine scientists who received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute on May 15.

Others who received the medals were Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, Samuel Wesley Stratton of Washington, Elihu Thomson of Swampscott, Mass., Edward Williams Morley of West Hartford, Conn., Albert A. Michelson of Chicago, Johann Frederick Adolph von Baeyer of Munich, Sir William Crookes of London and Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe of London.

Alfred Noble is chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company and a former president of the American Society of Civil

Engineers. He was born in Michigan in 1844 and served for three years in the Army of the Potomac. He received the civil engineering degree from the University of Michigan in 1870 and for the next twelve years was in charge of improvements in the St. Mary's Falls canal and St. Mary's River. From 1883 to 1886 he was general assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad and for some years afterward was in charge of the construction of railroad bridges in various parts of the country.

He was a member of the Nicaragua Canal Board in 1895, of the United States Board of Engineers on Deep Waterways from 1899 to 1900, of the Isthmian Canal Commission from 1899 to 1903, and of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama Canal in 1905. His home is at 501 West 120th street.

Alexander Graham Bell is the inventor of the telephone; Samuel Wesley Stratton is a physicist, a former professor in the University of Chicago and since 1901 director of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Elihu Thomson is the inventor of many electric processes and devices and is associated with the General Electric Company and the Thomson-Houston Company.

Edward Williams Morley is a chemist who numbers among his accomplishments improved apparatus for gas analysis.

Albert Abraham Michelson is head of the department of physics in the University of Chicago and received the Nobel prize (\$40,000) for physics in 1907.

Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolph von Baeyer is professor of chemistry at the University of Munich.

Sir William Crookes is one of the best known English chemists and is foreign secretary of the Royal Society.

Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe is emeritus professor of chemistry in Victoria University.

On May 28th, the U. S. Senate passed a resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Captain Arthur R. Rostron, the officers and crew of the Cunard Line S. S. *Carpathia* and awarded a gold Medal valued at \$1000 to the Captain.

On the 29th of May a pleasant interruption of the routine of duty came to the officers and the crew of the steamship *CARPATHIA*, of the Cunard Line, when on the arrival of the steamship from the Mediterranean, she was boarded by a Committee of the S. S. *Titanic's* survivors. Gold medals were bestowed upon Captain Arthur R. Rostron; his Chief Officer, First Officer, Chief Engineer, Surgeon, Purser, and Chief Steward. All the junior officers received silver medals, and to each of the other men, women, and boys of the crew that were on board when the *Carpathia* saved the *Titanic's* survivors, and who took part in any way in the memorable rescue, was given a Bronze Medal.

A bronze medal was recently awarded to Miss Marjorie Hunt, of Clifton Place, by the Sons of the American Revolution for a prize essay on "The Effects and Results of the Assistance of France to the Colonies in the Revolution.

"The Societe d'Encouragement" has awarded to M. Cardin a silver medal for his original process in photo-sculpture. (We refer to the Scientific American, June 1st.)

A Medal commemorating the completion of the new Campanile at Venice, designed by G. Moretti, and executed by A. Cappuccio, will be mentioned, with full details, in a later issue.

J. de L.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 15, 1912.

1591 Oscar Engstrom, Smithport, Pa.
1592 J. Livingston R. Morgan, Ph. D., Columbia University, New York City.
1593 Thos. A. Houghton Burke, Christ Church Rectory, Rockville, Md.
1594 F. C. C. Boyd, 439 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
1595 S. T. Millard, 805 Kans. Ave., Topeka, Kans.
1596 F. W. Chattin, 266 So. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the August issue.

APPLICANTS

Thomas H. Davis, 2120 Eddy St., Davenport, Iowa	PROPOSED BY Edgar H. Adams
M. D. Bearer, Patton, Pa.	E. M. White
J. S. Millar, 39 Park Ave., Guelph, Can.	B. Morgenthau
Hector E. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	Waldo C. Moore
Chas. S. Martindale, 56 Windsor St., Worcester, Mass.	Geo. Sleman
William Poillon, 201 West 79th St., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
	H. O. Granberg
	Waldo C. Moore
	Edgar H. Adams
	Waldo C. Moore
	Edgar H. Adams
	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

Moritz Wormser, West 80th St., to 97 Franklin St., New York City.
Will A. Monroe, Battle Creek, Mich., to 1546 Woodward Ave., Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. J. Jansen, Moline, Ill., to Southern Moline Plow Co., New Orleans, La.
B. Morgenthau, Wilksburg, Pa., to 127 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. M. Sellers, P. O. Box 523, to 2525 W. Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Waldo C. Moore

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 20, 1912.

General Secretary.

THE QUESTION OF NUMBERING MEMBERS.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I note that expressions are asked on the renumbering of the members of the A. N. A. I would be opposed to any members receiving a number earlier than those held by other members where not entitled to them; in fact, I do not believe in renumbering the members at all. The number each month shows the total of persons who have been elected. As members drop out by death or resignation or other reasons, those numbers should be left blank in our records. I am sure that I do not want anyone given a number in advance of mine who joined the Society after I did, and this seems to be the sentiment of the members to whom I have mentioned the matter.

BEN G. GREEN.

Chicago, June 10, 1912.

[In advancing the numbers of members by seniority we mean that the whole membership advance one number as a member drops out. For instance, if No. 5 drops out, then the holder of No. 6 receives No. 5, and a similar advance is made by all the others. Like Mr. Green, we do not think any member should receive a low number unless he is entitled to it by reason of length of membership. This system is followed by other organizations, and gives general satisfaction.—Ed.]

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Regular meeting held April 22, 1912. Report of the Council—The Council takes pleasure in reporting that it has received the following generous proposition: Mr. Avery has offered to be one of four contributors, of twenty-five hundred dollars each, to a fund of ten thousand dollars, the income of which shall be used for the increase of the Society's collections. This offer was entirely unsolicited, which makes it all the more welcome. A member of the Council has expressed a willingness to become a second contributor, and your Council feels confident that among the members of the Society will be found two more who will be glad to join in completing this, much needed, fund. Since the last meeting the Society has lost, by death, one Life Member, Mr. Edward S. Renwick, who joined the Society February 28th, 1882.

Report of the Director—The number of visitors during the month of March was seven hundred and eighty-seven. The library has received five books, eighteen periodicals, thirty-one catalogues and three pamphlets. The accessions to the cabinets since the March meeting amount to one hundred and thirty-nine coins, twenty medals and three decorations. Also forty-nine plaster casts of small bas reliefs by Pierre Jean David D'Angers. The donors are Miss Agnes Baldwin, Messrs. Hugo O. Greenhood, Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, W. Boerum Wetmore and Thomas L. Elder.

The Chairman, Mr. Parish, announced the subject of the meeting. Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins of Alexander the Great. Remarks were made by Messrs. Edward T. Newell, S. Hudson Chapman and others.

Exhibitions—From the Society's collection: One di-stater, three staters, gold; one hundred and twelve tetradrachms and drachms, six bronze coins. One tetradrachm shows an obverse decidedly removed from the conventional Heracles type, and has perhaps some claim to be called a "portrait." This type of obverse is frequently found, as in this particular case, with a reverse that can be connected by the chain of similar and identical dies with coins of quite different style. These coins, according to Mr. Newell's thesis, belong to the earlier issues of Alexander's reign, and were struck at Pella. Style alone, therefore, in this abundant series, seem an insufficient basis for classification.

Mr. Edward T. Newell: One di-stater, four staters, and a one-third stater, gold; forty silver coins, including an un-edited drachm, and several rare sub-divisions of the drachm, silver; six fine bronze coins. The silver coins were selected to explain Mr. Newell's new assignment of groups of coins to the mint of Pella in Macedonia, and to Phoenician, Sicilian, and Egyptian mints, all with varying magistrates' symbols, as opposed to Muller's assignment to mints all over the Greek world.

Mr. S. H. Chapman: Six staters, gold; twenty tetradrachms, silver; arranged according to a principle based upon the development of style, which Mr. Chapman suggested would give the key to the chronicle sequence.

Mr. Albert R. Frey: One di-stater, and one stater, gold, of fine workmanship.

Miss Agnes Baldwin: Twenty-two tetradrachms, silver, from the Demetrius hoard.

Announcements—The Board of Governors has appointed the following standing committees for the current year: Ancient Coins—Edward Robinson, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Edward T. Newell. Library—Charles G. Dodd, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Daniel Parish, Jr. Papers and Exhibitions—Archer M. Huntington, A. Platt Andrew, Winfred Robert Martin. Building and Grounds—Newell Martin, Charles G. Dodd, Charles P. Huntington. Masonic Medals and Tokens—William Poillon, Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, Benno Loewy. Publication of Journal—Bauman L. Belden, Howland Wood, T. Louis Comparette. Decorations, Insignia—J. Sanford Saltus, J. Coolidge Hills, Stephen H. P. Pell. Membership—William B. Osgood Field, Edward D. Adams, William Poillon. Publication of Medals—Edward D. Adams, Henry W. Cannon, Archer M. Huntington. Foreign Coins—Charles Pryer, Frank C. Higgins, Charles H. Imhoff. Oriental Coins—Edward T. Newell, Charles Gregory, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies. United States Coins—John I. Waterbury, William H. Woodin, Henry de Forest Weekes. Foreign Medals—Daniel Parish, Jr., Victor D. Brenner, Herbert Niklewicz. Paper Money—Henry Russell Drowne,

John M. Dodd, Jr., Hiram E. Deats. United States Medals—Frank A. Vanderlip, George F. Kunz, Augustus C. Heaton.

Meetings—The next regular meeting of the Society will be held on or about the sixteenth of November, 1912. The time of the meeting and subject for discussion and exhibition will be announced later. The building of the Society will be open for the convenience of members and their friends on the following Monday evenings: October 7th, November 4th and December 2nd. During the summer the building will be open to the public as usual from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. On Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 16, 1912. Meeting called to order, President French presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Gillette, Bernstein, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Hawkins, Soper.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Under verbal proposition for membership, President French proposed: Mr. E. H. Hawkins, Canandaigua, N. Y. Mr. Rowley proposed: Mr. Ernest Soper, 84 Reynolds Street, who were duly elected, and both gentlemen being present, President French announced that they were now members of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

The Committee on letter-heads reported that they expected to have them at the meeting but were disappointed; that the letter-heads would be ready in a few days and would be shown at the next meeting. Treasurer's report read and accepted.

Committee appointed to see the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to raising funds, etc. to carry on the work of having the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held here this year reported that they had seen Mr. Woodward, who stated that in his opinion, there would be no difficulty in raising sufficient funds, and requested that the Rochester Association write him a letter enumerating the benefits such a convention would bring to this city. It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Mr. Woodward; President French appointed Messrs. Woolsey, Gillette, Merritt, Ballard, and W. H. Amberg.

Motion made and carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. E. H. Adams, Editor and Publisher of the Numismatist, for his gift to the Association of a copy of his work on "Private Gold Coinage III, Various Californian Private Mints, 1849-55," and that this be placed on file with the papers of the Association for reference. Secretary was also requested to thank Mr. Adams for the copies of the March, 1912, Numismatist, which were distributed among the members with the hope that they will all eventually become members of the American Numismatic Association, and to express our appreciation of Mr. Adams' kindness in publishing notices of our meetings, etc.

Motion was made and carried that an invitation be sent in the name of this Association to Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, to hold the 1912 Convention of the American Numismatic Association in this city about the middle of August, either the week before or the week after the convention of the American Philatelic Association, which will be held in Springfield, Mass. in August, 1912, so that members of that Association who are affiliated with the American Numismatic Association may stop off at Rochester and attend our Convention.

Mr. Merritt exhibited a complete set of fractional currency of the regular issues, including postage currency without A. B. N. Co. on back, all in crisp condition. Among the rarities was a 50 cent Justice, on heavy fibre paper, with autograph signature of Colby & Spinner; a 50 cent Spinner, on heavy fibre paper, with autograph signature of Colby & Spinner; 25 cent Fessenden on heavy fibre paper; 15 cent Grant & Sherman, with autograph signature of Allison & Spinner; 10 cent autograph signature of Jeffrey & Spinner.

A Saxon Thaler of Frederick and George, dated 1530, was shown by L. G. Amberg.

Dr. French exhibited a gold coin of Magnentius of Rome, 350-353 A. D.; a large Mass. shilling with full border, in beautiful condition; also an 1801 cent, uncirculated condition, with the 1/100 cut over 1/000, very rare in this condition.

Meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, May 7, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 21, 1912. Meeting called to order, President French presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Soper, Emerich.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. In regard to the matter of convention, the President read a letter of invitation sent to Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, to hold convention in this city, also Mr. Granberg's reply, accepting the invitation, naming dates of August 26-27-28. The Committee reported that they had secured permission from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and that Convention Hall would be at our disposal for the above dates.

Motion made and carried that a committee be appointed to draft a membership application blank. President appointed Messrs. Rowley, Bauer and Yawger.

Motion carried that a Librarian be appointed to keep all books, priced catalogues and pamphlets, subject to loan to any member on request; books, catalogues or papers not to be kept by any one person longer than one week at a time. All books, catalogues and pamphlets received during the term of office of the librarian appointed, to be turned over to his successor upon the expiration of his term. Mr. Yawger was appointed Librarian by the President.

Motion made and carried that a library fund be established to purchase books, etc., and that an assessment of 25 cents be made on each member. Motion also carried that out of the library fund the Association should purchase Adams' photographic plates of Low Hard Times Tokens, price \$5.25.

Report of Treasurer read and approved. Bill for printing amounting to \$4.85 was ordered paid. Amount received on account of library fund, \$2.75, turned over to Treasurer.

Mr. Bauer exhibited an interesting collection of over 100 silver pieces of the finest period in Greek art—500 to 300 B. C.—each piece being in beautiful condition. The tetradrachm of the three Kings of Tyre—177 to 185 B. C.—attracted special attention as the eagle on the reverse resembles the eagle on our new gold coins. Mr. Bauer spoke in detail of the rarities, also related some of his experiences in getting this collection of Greek coins together, all of which was greatly enjoyed by his hearers.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 4, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—This Society has just published an index to the rare Mogul coins noticed in the supplements of Vols. I-XVI. of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. During the absence of Mr. R. B. Whitehead, the Secretary, out of India for eighteen months furlough, Mr. W. E. M. Campbell has kindly consented to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 101st monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 7th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 19 members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Peters, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Smith, Loer, Rau, Wilson and Ripstra.

The Curator reported the addition of several U. S. coins to the cabinet. Magnifying glasses were given to each member present by Mr. W. F. Dunham. Mr. J. H. Ripstra presented the Society with a corporate seal; and Mr. Leon a photo of the 100th meeting dinner party; all of whom were given votes of thanks.

Under Exhibitions Mr. Ripstra showed a large bronze medal of Lincoln; Mr. Brand a Kruger 6 pence and a 1 franc piece of Louis Phillip struck in gold, brilliant proof condition, a Holland ducat in gold, proof, and an 8 scudo of Argentine; Mr. Michael a 100 kran of Persia, copper pattern U. S. eagles of 1863, a 3 rouble piece and some restrikes of rare Colonials in silver. Considerable numismatic discussion was indulged in by members present.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Philatelic West, Numismatische Correspondenz and Spink's Circular for May and the Numismatist for June; auction catalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder,

Green, Hess, Michael Bros. and Schulman; and a catalogue with fixed prices from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

Adjourned to meet July 5th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular May meeting was held on Friday evening, the 14th, with Vice-President Frey in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Adams, Blake, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Scott, and Smith. F. C. C. Boyd of New York City was elected to membership. As all old committees were abolished by the adoption of the new Constitution, new ones were appointed, as follows:

Membership Committee—J. W. Scott, (Chairman,) Rudolph Kohler, and Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Publication Committee—Edward T. Newell, Howland Wood, and Albert R. Frey.

Medallic Art Committee—Augustus G. Heaton, Victor D. Brenner, Julius de Lagerberg, S. H. Chapman, and Gustave Senft.

J. W. Scott, on behalf of the New York Philatelic Society, spoke in regard to the great international stamp exhibition which is to take place in this city next year, and invited the members of the Club to participate in it. Mr. Scott drew attention to the magnitude of the exhibition, which was expected to bring together at least \$5,000,000 worth of stamps. The United States Government will make an important display, and will establish a Post Office in the building during the exhibition. It will also place a plant for the production of stamps in the exhibition building, and will print stamps during the entire exhibition. The club thanked Mr. Scott for the invitation, and will take steps to co-operate with the Philatelic Society. There being many collectors of stamps who are also interested in coins, it is felt that a display of coins at the same time would be viewed with interest by those in attendance at the exhibition, and steps will be taken to bring together for that purpose a comprehensive numismatic exhibit.

Among the exhibits at the meeting were:

J. W. Scott—A fine 1798 cent, with compact date, showing a reverse similar to the cent of 1796, with single leaves terminating at the tops of branches. This is said to be a very rare variety. Also the obverses of a gold twenty-franc piece of Belgium and of a twenty-franc piece of Switzerland, struck in silver, and inscribed on the edge, "Champney, Boston." This is supposed to be Boston, England.

David Proskey—A new and unknown one-fourth Bou of Japan in silver. Mr. Proskey states that this is of a different type and variety from any he had ever seen. Also two very unusual Indian rupees, one entirely encircled at the border with cameoesque counterstamps, the other showing a radiant sun as a main device. Also a sixteenth century silver shekel, different from the usual design, which, Mr. Proskey explains, are ordinarily made from drawings. Also twenty splendid specimens of Roman denarii.

Elliott Smith—Sixty-one varieties of transportation checks, which have been used in various sections of the United States, a number of which are very rare.

F. C. C. Boyd—An 1858 proof silver dollar.

A NEW YORK DOUBLOON MINT.

The following very interesting paper was read by Henry Russell Drowne, the well-known numismatist, before the American Numismatic Society of New York, and was printed in the proceedings of that organization for 1893. The subject being such an original one, and this the first time the information had come to the attention of numismatists that a private establishment had made Spanish doubloons in New York City, the entire paper is herewith reproduced. Mr. Drowne states that he was indebted for the following facts to William F. Ladd, who was the last survivor of the enterprise.

The coins were made on hand machines, about the year 1821, by an Englishman named Peach, assisted by a boy; these two persons were the only parties acquainted with this singular episode in numismatic history.

The doubloons were of the standard quality and weight, of 17 pwts. 8 grains, and of the type of "Carolus IIII," the die being made identical to that of the original pieces. At that time there was a spasmodic scarcity of these pieces in the market, occasioned probably by some war in the Spanish Settlements, and they commanded a premium of from two dollars to two dollars and a half apiece. The business continued for about ten months, at the end of which time, the demand being supplied, they were no longer sufficiently profitable.

Spain for many years had furnished the standard of currency for the greater part of the civilized world. For two centuries after the discovery of America by Columbus, there had been a steady pouring of gold and silver into the coffers of the Spanish Treasury, due to their discoveries, conquests, and the acquisition of new territory in all parts of the world, giving them great facilities for mining, and commercial industries.

The foolhardiness of Philip II, and the rapacity, greed and lack of principle of Spanish legislators and governors, both at home and abroad, from 1588 to the beginning of the present century, have tended to exhaust an accumulation of wealth that might have made Spain, to-day, the richest kingdom in the world. From 1492 to 1731 they alone imported into Europe, "6000 millions of pieces of eight" (nearly \$12,000,000,000.00) in registered gold and silver, to say nothing of what was unregistered, and the treasure fleets that were lost. (This enormous importation of gold and silver materially changed the ratio of value of these two metals. During the reign of Edward III. of England, (1327-1377) the proportion had been 1 to 10, and in 1469, at the Conference of Bruges, it was established at 1 to 12. Before the discovery of America and until after 1521, when following the Conquest of Mexico, large shipments began to arrive in Spain, the ratio stood there at 1 to 10, in 1537, this was changed to 1 to 10½; subsequently it was gradually increased by four other changes until in 1779, it stood in 1 to 16, in 1790, this was reduced to 15½ and the proportion has (until 1873) remained between these last figures.) The money value of the doubloon was originally \$16.00; subsequently, owing to a reduction in fineness, from \$15.50 to \$15.60, and the pieces were subdivided into half doubloons, quarter or pistole, eighth or escudo, and, in Spain only, sixteenth or veintin. The Spanish doubloon and silver dollar, were the same fineness, and of the uniform weight of one ounce, and were often called ounces, which gave them an actual trade value the world over. They were current in this country from "Colonial Days" down to as late a period, as 1840, and for many years, the term, "Spanish Milled Dollars," appeared not only on our early Colonial, and all the Continental paper money of the United States, but also on all banking transactions, representing an acceptable and unalterable standard of value. (Writer possesses a cashier's check of the Bank of the United States, dated, 21, April, 1810, the amount reading, "Five thousand Spanish dollars.")

Through the vast influx of gold and silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru, the coinage of Spain became the most abundant of Europe, and even now, their coins a century old, in a good state of preservation, can be accumulated at but a slight advance over their par value, showing that they are still plentiful. Their minor coins were also quite a factor; the real and half real, were valued and used respectively as 9d. and 4½d. in New England, and shilling and 6d. in New York.

The terms "bit" and "pistareen" were also familiar in certain parts of the country. At the time of the establishment of the little industry referred to in the beginning of this paper, there was a regular demand for the Spanish gold and silver coins and for a long time they were the only European coin accepted in India, China and other oriental nations where commerce was then fast spreading. Spanish doubloons would sell at from fifteen cents to a dollar more than the Portuguese, although of equal value, and the dollars at a premium over those of Mexico. They were universally accepted in all mercantile transactions, much the same as in those made on a gold basis to-day.

The dies for these doubloons were made in New York, and although several of them were broken, yet all were of the same pattern.

From two to three hundred pieces were struck per day. Gold of about double the weight required was put into the melting pot and afterwards cast into an ingot, this was then rolled out in bars about two feet long according to a steel gauge set to the correct thickness of a doubloon—1-16 inch. The planchets were then stamped out in blank, being pierced through

a plate, all being made a little over weight, and were then filed, trimmed around and finally weighed. This work was done at the corner of Burling Slip and Pearl Sts., New York City and the coins were struck in the basement of a house in James St. The striking of the pieces was done by an old fashioned drop press, with a weight of about two hundred pounds, the coins were afterwards run between two parallel bars,—grooved on the inside edge—and “nurlled” (milled?) by turning a handle. All that were not of the standard weight, 17 pwts. 8 grs., or were imperfect in any way were thrown back into the melting pot.

After being completed the coins were placed in a small barrel with sawdust and revolved by a crank running through the centre of the barrel, this bruised them a little, took off the fresh look and gave them the appearance of having been circulated. After being taken out of the barrel they were placed separately on a large sheet of iron which was put over a charcoal furnace. The result of this roasting was to tarnish the bright gold piece, all around the edge and give to it the stained effect caused by bilgewater on board ship; as all Spanish coins at that time were generally transported for better security in the holds of sailing vessels.

Thus the new doubloons were successfully made of perfect weight, fineness and design and had every appearance of having been circulated and also crossed the sea.

They were sold in Wall Street near William, at the place occupied more recently by Messrs. Colgate & Co., bringing the regular market price of similar pieces and they were so deceptive that no questions were ever asked as to where they came from. It was a hand-to-mouth business, purchasing the gold as required, allowing about an ounce per piece and selling them as fast as completed. Thus the same little investment of capital was turned over and over, the average amount being about two hundred pieces per day at \$17.00 each. It was an open business and although for a time kept quiet was not considered a secret; it was simply a bright idea to make money out of an emergency of the times. Finally it leaked out and the authorities hearing of this, sent high constable Jacob Hays and another party to investigate. Hays blustered a great deal about the question of the legality of the business and made himself very important and somewhat obnoxious.

They examined the pieces, saw the process of manufacture and sent several of them to the Philadelphia Mint. They were there assayed, weighed and pronounced in every way up to the standard and, therefore, no action could be taken by the government. This transpired before the establishment of any international monetary laws, such as we now have—so as the pieces were no fraud and not money of the United States, they did not come under the existing laws regarding counterfeits.

Soon after this event, doubloons ceased to command a premium—owing probably to the arrival of increased shipments from Spain, and the business being no longer profitable, was discontinued.

All parties connected and acquainted with this little venture died years ago excepting the “boy” referred to—the late Mr. Ladd, with whom I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted during the last years of his life and found a very interesting and entertaining old gentleman, full of amusing anecdotes relative to New York, in the olden time. He died recently at his home, in West 36th St., New York, in his eighty-third or fourth year.

1912 A. N. A. CONVENTION

—AT—

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AUGUST, 26th, 27th and 28th.

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WANTED.—To be put on the mailing lists of dealers for all new auction catalogues and fixed price list of coins when sent gratis. I. Leland Steinman, (A. N. A. 1570), 2576 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—Names of all collectors of Store Cards and War Tokens. G. L. Tilden, 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED.—An old postage stamp collection. Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y.

WANTED.—1909 Gold Proof Set. State price. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—To correspond with any collector who is interested in monthly mail auctions. If your collection is for sale please permit me to send you a description of my methods and charges for same. Willard Gray, Jr., P. O. Box 322, Portsmouth, N. H.

WANTED.—Store cards pertaining to Brooklyn and New York. Forward same on approval, with fixed net prices. Edgar H. Adams, 40 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—To correspond with dealers and collectors having Rochester, N. Y. numismatic specimens, (metallic or paper). If specimens are not for sale would like to have the loan of such for sixty days. Please address me before July 15th. Waldo C. Moore, the General Secretary of the A. N. A., Lewisburg, Ohio.

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—AT—

Rochester, N. Y., August 26th, 27th, 28th

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L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher,
Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

AUGUST, 1912

No. 8

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC

BY W. C. MOORE.



Since definitely announced that the next annual convention of the American Numismatic Association would convene in the city of Rochester, N. Y., the writer has been busily engaged in a hunt for anything numismatic which might have had in the past some bearing on the convention city. It has been somewhat a herculean undertaking, but always accompanied with at least a slight anticipation that some light might be the result therefrom. The task therefore has nevertheless been a cheerful one. In the pursuit the difficulties have been by no means inconsiderable, and much credit and heartiest thanks are due those who so cheerfully responded.

In the seemingly endless search usually the whole beauty of the specimen sought was almost entirely lost because of the very limited accounts at command. Therefore completeness in description for the several specimens mentioned in this paper is not asserted, nor is the claim for literary finish advanced. The writer has earnestly endeavored to present a few facts and suggestions relative to the early numismatic history of Rochester, which at this most opportune time should be of special interest to followers of the A. N. A.

The early history of the city of Rochester gave to numismatics a very limited number of specimens. It is a regrettable fact that only a few of these can be located by the collecting world at present. Some series have been entirely lost to collectors and all possible traces concerning their histories have completely vanished. Such specimens as metallic cards and tokens, individual shin-plasters, etc., of early date, are almost unprocurable.

After continued searching, the several specimens illustrating this paper have been located.



Seal of Rochester Numismatic Association.

Although a manufacturing city from its very beginning, only a very few of the manufacturers and merchants of Rochester did card-token advertising during the first three-quarters of a century of the city's history. According to the best authorities, the Civil War store cards, which had so great a part in the country's making, have no place in the history of this city. The make-up of all such pieces doing service was foreign to the community, and an appreciative people accepted these in good faith just as though the government seal had been stamped upon them.

Banknote checks, pay orders, etc., as well as individual shinplasters, were somewhat in evidence during the sixties. The fractional banknotes far exceeded those of strictly individual issues. These fractional orders were printed issues drawn for five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents upon some bank, and signed by the individual, firm, or authority responsible for their circulation. The city of Rochester and the county of Monroe circulated many of these little bills in 1862-3, and they could be had at the Monroe County Court House in exchange for larger denominations.

It appears that both the professional and business people of Rochester did not take rapidly to the idea of issuing fractional currency, pay orders, due bills, etc., as did the citizens of other localities. Perhaps this condition may have been due to the fact that the need of small currency was not so serious a proposition in the city's progress as it was elsewhere and also because of the activity of both the city and county in this matter. Perhaps the city was panic-proof against a small change scarcity and therefore a large circulation of individual wild-cat issues was not warranted.

Of the many broken banks scattered throughout the country the last century, Rochester added materially to the list. One of the first to organize was known as the Bank of Western New York. In his *Coin Chart Manual*, 1852, Dye makes mention only of this one broken Rochester bank, but fails to state any historical facts. Its only monument is possibly the broken bank bills it left behind, and these are considered invaluable because of their extreme rarity. So rare are they, the writer has failed to locate a single specimen of this bank's issue. For a time many of these old uncurrent bank notes were carefully hoarded in the vain hope that they might some day be redeemable or again pass current; but they went the way of nearly all promises to pay, which are not backed up by something more substantial than promises.

During the nineteenth century such familiar family names as Arnold, Benton, Brewster, Burbank, Clark, Gibbons, Gould, Hanford, Hills, Marshall, Olcott, Palmer, Parsons, Reynolds, Rochester, Seward, Starr, Talman, Ward, Williams, et al., did honor to Rochester's roster. These were some

of the representative characters who unconsciously directed, more or less, Rochester's numismatic past. By courtesy of Mr. E. H. Adams, we are enabled to illustrate the more prominent of Rochester's early metallic advertising cards, that by Starr, also those by the Olcotts.



Obverse: Frederick Starr | Premium | Pianos | No. 45-47-49-51 | Main St. | Rochester | State Fair 1851. A wreath partly incloses the words "Premium Pianos" together with the address of the manufacturer and merchant.

Reverse: Musical Instruments | Music | Rooms | Sheet | Music | & Merchandise. A square piano embellishes the center of the reverse.

The token has a plain edge and is the size of the five-dollar gold piece. Usually in early days such pieces did a double service, that of advertising, and, when small change was scarce, they very frequently passed current for small amounts. Of the above card Dr. Charles S. Starr of Rochester, youngest son of Hon. Frederick Starr, makes the following mention. "For some years father gave away metallic pieces displaying his business on both sides. They were struck of brass and were about the size of a nickel. I do not think these advertising cards were ever used as legal coin tender."

Hon. Frederick Starr was born at Warren, Conn., in 1799. New York City became his home early in life. Later Rochester claimed him as a citizen and until his demise in 1869. The Starr factory, a four-story building, then as now, was located on Main Street where the McFarlin Clothing Co. now holds forth. The factory was partly destroyed by fire in 1849. In the early fifties the manufacture of square pianos displaced that of furniture making. The factory engaged one hundred employees. In 1862 Mr. Starr quit the manufacture of pianos and his foreman, De Witt Gibbons, continued in the business until his demise in 1894. "Rochester's Old Reliable Music House" is carried on at present by the descendants of Mr. Gibbons at 172 East Main, this city.



The Olcott firm manufactured lamps of numerous designs and had advertising tokens struck as above illustrated. Both these cards were in brass, the size of an eagle, and had milled edges. The Olcott & Brother token is also reported struck in copper. The planchet of the card by Olcott Brother was only half the thickness of that by Olcott & Brother.

Obverse of the first given: Olcott Brother | Locomotive | & | R. R. Lamps | Manufacturers | Rochester, N. Y. Two locomotive headlights figure in the center of this obverse.

First reverse: Manufacturers | of | Locomotive | Conductors | Signal | &
Other R. R. | Lamps.



The obverse of the second is graced with a large locomotive head-light. No wording appears.

Second reverse: Olcott & Brother. | Manfrs of | Locomotive | Head
Lights | Rochester. N—Y.

The firm of Olcott & Brother, manufacturers of railroad lamps, was in business previous to the sixties. Their advertisement appears in the *American Railroad Journal* of 1855. In 1861 Milton Olcott was in the business of manufacturing locomotive lamps. The factory was located on Mill Street. This business was finally succeeded by Kelly & Co. in 1863. Mr. Kelly, a member of the original Kelly & Co. firm and one of Rochester's representative citizens to-day, is unable to give any information regarding either the Olcott firm or the tokens bearing the Olcott name and advertisement.

We are indebted to Dr. G. P. French for his kindness in forwarding for illustration specimens of the two known series of the Rochester street-car cards. These metallic checks are twenty-three millimeters in diameter and are in brass overlaid with a thin coating of nickel. The earlier of the two cards was issued by the Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company. This company operated a car service between the city of Rochester and the village of Brighton, some five or six miles east of Rochester. The cars at the time these metallic tickets were in use were drawn by means of animal power. The second card herewith illustrated was by the Rochester Railway Company at a more modern date, when electricity began to replace the old horse car.



Obverse: Good for | one fare. A car represented as having a driver and drawn by a team of horses embellishes the center of the card.

Reverse: Rochester | City | & | Brighton | R. R. Co.



Obverse: Good for | one fare. A motor car graces the center of the check. The word "electric" lettered on the side of the car is suggestive of the modern idea of transportation. The number of car, 206, appears on the dash-board.

Reverse: Rochester | Railway | Co.



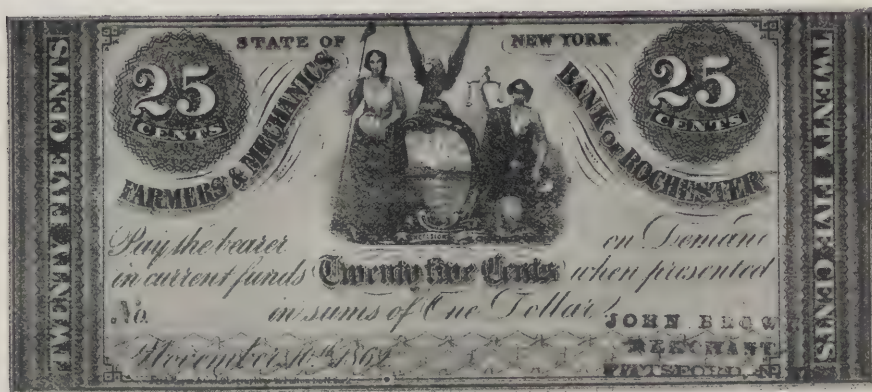
The above illustrated advertising token has nothing in common with the earlier numismatic side of Rochester, but as it represents a very recent card of the city, mention of the same might be of more than passing interest. The Kohler & Campbell pianos are manufactured in New York City. This make of pianos is handled by Eugene J. Chapman of the city of Rochester. The coin-card is in bronze and is one inch in diameter.

Obverse of card: Kohler & Campbell, Pianos, New York, U. S. A. | Not more than Five of | these coins | taken on any | One | Piano.

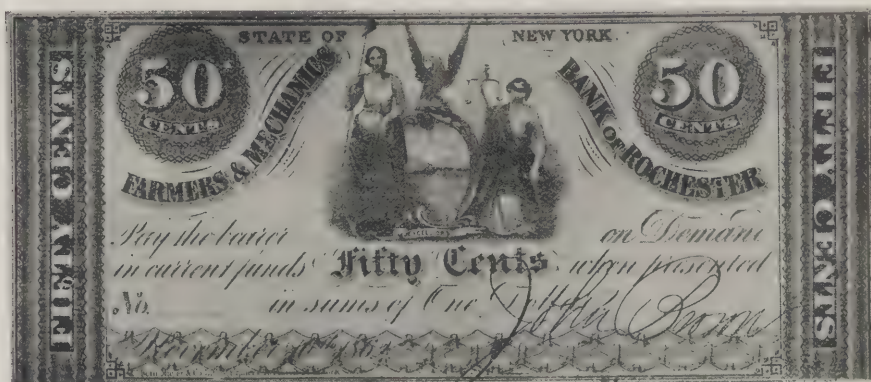
Reverse: Good for \$5.00 to apply on any Kohler & Campbell Piano | at | the store of E. J. Chapman | 63 State St. | Rochester, N. Y. | Void | after Nov. 1st | 1909.



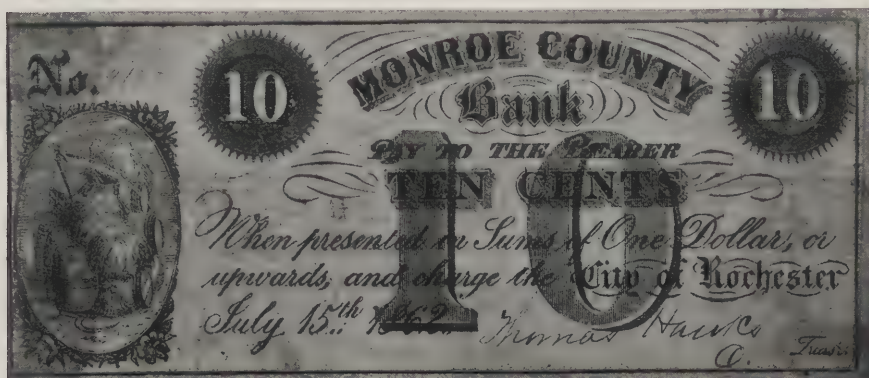
Messrs. Isaac Ashley & Company kept the Clinton Hotel, Exchange Street, Rochester, during the later fifties and sixties. This company circulated small notes, dated October, 1862, issued on Daniel W. Powers, a private banker, located at the corner of State and Buffalo Streets, now State and Main, West. This bank, at the death of Mr. Powers a few years ago, was taken over by the Fidelity Trust Company, of which J. C. Powers, his son, is vice-president. These fractional bills were in white and black and were designed by A. Strong & Co., printers of Rochester, at that date. The above order is numbered 27 in red ink. So far as can be ascertained notice of this issue has never before appeared in print.

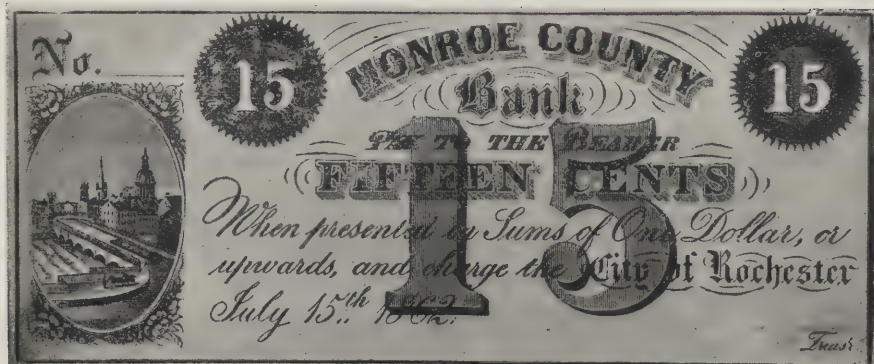


One John Brown, a merchant of Pittsford, N. Y., circulated fractional bills as above illustrated. The notes were issued in November, 1862, on the Farmers & Mechanics Bank. The twenty-five cent order had a reddish-



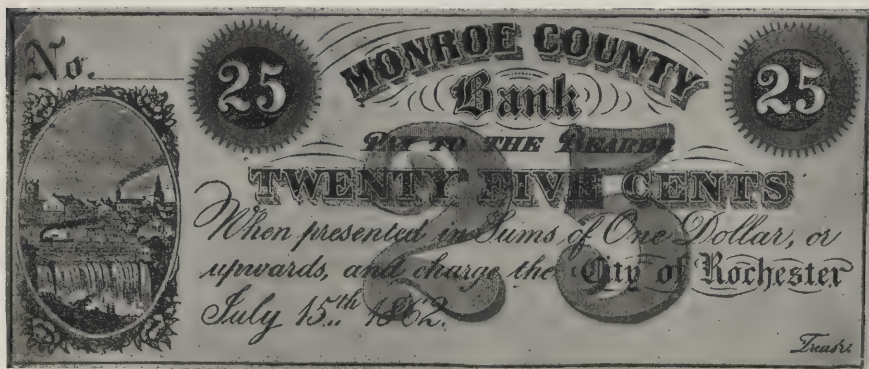
brown border while that of the fifty-cent was green. Ford, Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St., New York, were the lithographers. Pittsford, about twelve miles east from Rochester, was a village of some four hundred during the war.



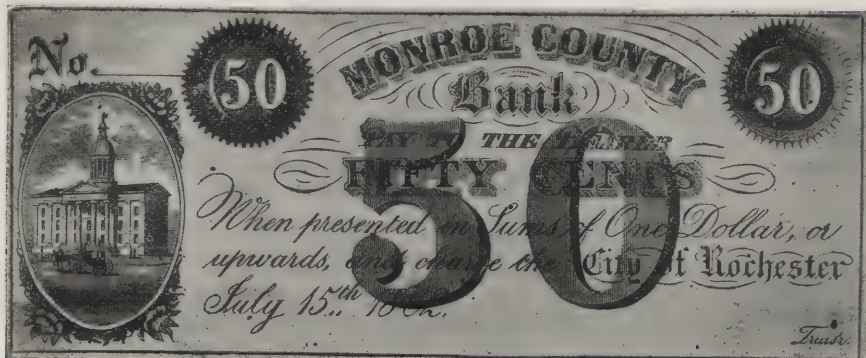


Scott, in his Paper Money Catalogue, fourth edition, fails to list this wild-cat fractional issue.

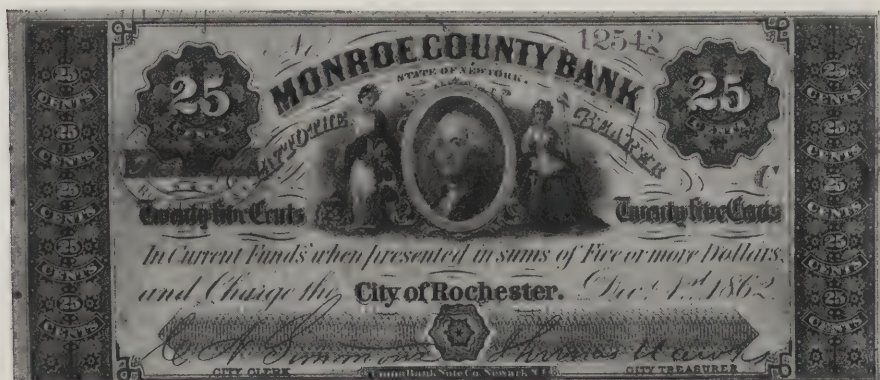
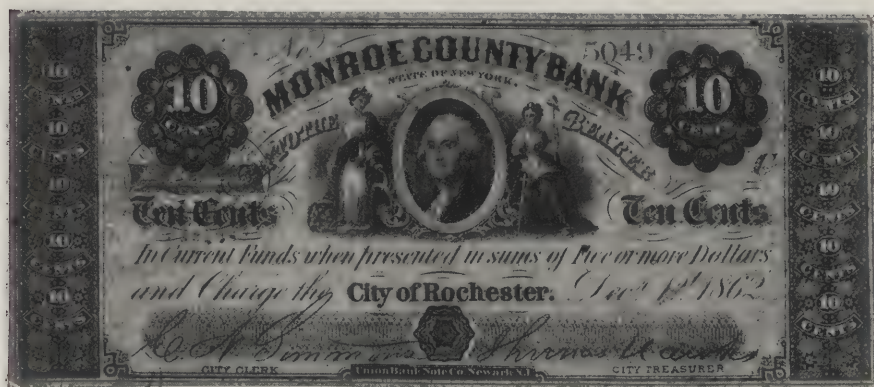
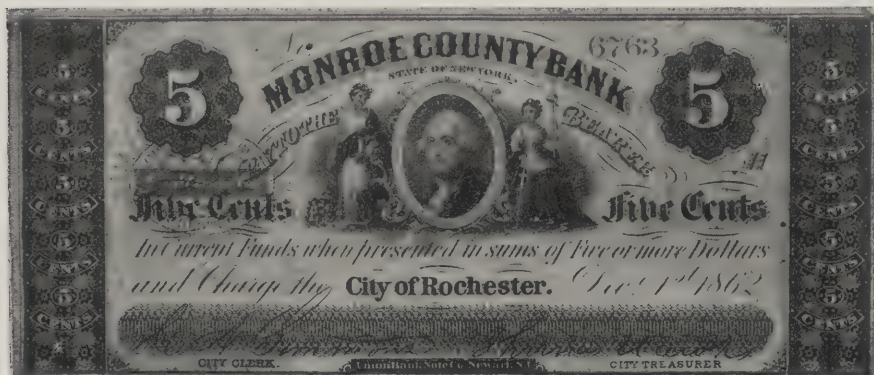
In 1862 the City of Rochester issued two styles of fractional shinplasters on the Monroe County Bank. The war issues as shown above are proofs



except the ten-cent piece. The ten-cent order is in white and black; the fifteen-cent, in white and green; the twenty-five-cent, in white and red; the fifty-cent, in white and buff. This set made up the first issue while the following illustrated five-cent, ten-cent and twenty-five cent notes belong to



that of the second. These are signed by C. N. Simmons, City Clerk, and Thomas Hawks, City Treasurer. The entire issue of these fractional orders were in white and green. The Union Bank Note Co., Newark, N. J., were the engravers.



In Standard Paper Money Catalogue, fourth edition, the author indicates that of the July, 1862, issue, there were only three patterns, the ten, fifteen and twenty-five-cent notes, and that the December, 1862, issue was

represented by the five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces. From the above illustrations we learn that the fifty-cent design also must be included along with the first, or July, issue. Fifty-cent specimens of the December design seem a difficult matter to locate.

The Banking Department of the State of New York was created in the year 1851. Prior to that date such records as were kept with regard to such institutions were cared for by the State Comptroller. The data furnished by them is so very incomplete that it would necessitate a vast amount of research to obtain anything very definite or reliable. The Department writes that some of the records of the early banks of Rochester are not in existence and therefore much is to be conjectured as to their issue of bank bills.

Space will not admit of any very lengthy descriptions or any illustrations of the several bills in hand. So therefore the following is merely a condensed partial outline of the early banks of Rochester. It comprises the note issues in existence prior to the creation of the National Bank system, and which have ceased to be current since that time. The list is complete so far as our sources of information can make it. The existence of the majority of these old uncurrent bank bills listed herewith is principally a matter of record only, and a compilation of the same, as before suggested, must therefore necessarily be incomplete.

- Bank of Rochester, (the first); organized 1824; capital, \$250,000; location, Exchange Street; first President, Strong; first Cashier, Schermerhorn; ceased operations, 1846. Bank bill issues, (incomplete,) \$10.
- Bank of Rochester, (the second); organized 1875; capital, \$100,000; location, State Street; first President, Chapin; changed to German-American Bank in 1882.
- Bank of Monroe; organized 1829; capital, \$300,000; location, Main and State Streets; first President, Schermerhorn; first Cashier, Talman; ceased operations, 1849. Bank bill issues, \$2.
- Rochester Savings Bank; organized, 1831; location, Main and Fitzhugh Streets; first President, Dr. Leir Ward, Jr.; first Cashier, Frink; in operation at present; no issue.
- Rochester City Bank; organized 1836; capital, \$400,000; location, State Street; first President, Jacob Gould; first Cashier, Haight; ceased operations 1864; Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20; \$50, \$100.
- Bank of Western New York; organized 1838; capital, \$300,000; location, Exchange Street; first President, Guernsey; first Cashier, Clark; ceased operations, 1840.
- Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; organized 1839; capital, \$100,000; location, State Street; first President, Smith; first Cashier, Huntington; ceased operations about 1865 (?). Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20.
- Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank; organized 1864-5; capital, \$100,000; first President, J. Gould; first Cashier, Seward; ceased operating about 1878.
- Rochester Exchange Bank; organized 1839; capital, \$100,000; first President, G. W. Pratt; first Cashier, J. H. Pratt; ceased operations about 1841. Bank bill issues, \$2, \$5.
- Commercial Bank, (the first); organized 1839; capital, \$400,000; location, Exchange Street; first President, Ely; first Cashier, Thomas Rochester; ceased operations, 1866. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

- Commercial Bank, (the second); organized 1875; capital, \$100,000; location, West Main Street; first President, Atkinson.
- Rochester Canal Bank; organized 1840 (?); ceased operations, 1840 (?). Bank bill issues, \$1.
- Rochester Bank; organized 1845; capital, \$100,000; location, Exchange Street; first President, Clash; first Cashier, Handy; ceased operations, 1853. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20.
- Eagle Bank; organized 1850; capital, \$100,000; location, Main and Water Streets; first President, Burbank; first Cashier, Bissell; united with Manufacturers' Bank to form Traders' Bank in 1859. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
- Union Bank; organized 1853; capital, \$400,000; first President, Erickson; ceased operations in 1872. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
- Flour City Bank; organized 1856; capital, \$300,000; location, Exchange Place; first President, Williams; first Cashier, Haight. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
- Manufacturers' Bank; organized 1856; capital, \$200,000; location, East Main Street; first President, Burbank; first Cashier, Doty; united with Eagle Bank to form Traders' Bank in 1859. Bank bill issues, \$2.
- Perrin Bank; organized 1857; capital, \$200,000; location, State and Market Streets; first President, Durias Perrin; ceased operations about 1862. Bank bill issues, \$1, \$2, \$5.
- Monroe County Bank; organized 1857; capital, \$100,000; location, State Street; first President, Freeman Clark; first Cashier, L. W. Clark; ceased operations in 1871.
- Traders' Bank; organized 1859; capital, \$250,000; location, Main Street and Exchange Place; first President, Mumford; first Cashier, Russell; now Traders' National Bank. Bank bill issues, \$1.
- First National Bank; organized 1864; capital, \$100,000; first President, Ezra M. Parsons; first Cashier, Charles E. Upton; ceased operations in 1872.

HOLLAND-BELGIUM MEDALLIC SOCIETY MEDAL.



Through the kindness of our genial associate editor, Mr. De Lagerberg, we are privileged to show a reproduction of a small medal recently issued by the above-named society, a masterpiece of artistic beauty, by the eminent artist, G. Devreese. So far as known there are only two members of the society in this country, namely, Archer M. Huntington and Mr. De Lagerberg. The society consists of two sections, the Belgian, numbering 211 members, and the Netherland, 78 members. The King of Belgium is the only honorary member of the first, and His Royal Highness, Prince of Netherland, Duke of Mecklenburg, of the second. The medal is composed of silver, and is of the same size as the illustration.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



A portrait relief of His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, has just been completed from life. It is intended as the medal commemorating his elevation to the Cardinalate. The medal was made after the method of Pisani, one of the world's greatest medalists. That is to say, it was not made in the usual mechanical way. A medal modeled to actual size has a large look, which is usually lost when a reduction to the medal size is made from a life size work.

The Cardinal Farley Medal is excellent in design, rich in modeling, and has been pronounced by leading critics as one of the most notable of relief portraits. Those who know the Cardinal intimately pronounce the likeness perfect. The graceful yet dignified pose of the figure, with the Cardinal's robe and cap, and the gentle smile that veils the force of character behind it, are very striking. On the obverse of the medal with the portrait of the Cardinal is the inscription, "John Cardinal Farley," with "November," and the year in Roman numerals, (the date of his elevation to the Cardinalate.) On the reverse side is the Cardinal's coat-of-arms, with the inscription, "Priest, Bishop, and Archbishop of New York," in Latin, and the dates in Roman numerals, and the Cardinal's own signature inscribed in the clay model of the sculptor completing the medal. The medal was conceived and designed by John F. Sherlock, and the sculptor work or modeling executed by L. Gardin, one of the best known of the younger sculptors, who is one of the most successful pupils of James E. Fraser, the noted sculptor.

We are indebted to John F. Sherlock of New York for the excellent photograph, enabling us to reproduce the medal.

In Boston on the 27th of June, at the dinner following their annual convention, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, presented George Westinghouse with the Edison Gold Medal. This medal was founded some years ago upon the initiative of an organization known as the Edison Medal Association, among whom were J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and Charles A. Coffin.

Its purpose is not only to commemorate the fame and likeness of the distinguished man for whom it is named, but to serve as a decoration of honor for those "presidents of the United States and its dependencies, and of the Dominion of Canada," who are recognized by the Institute as having won it by "meritorious achievement in connection with the development of the alternating current system for light and power."

As an amusing joke on Edison, electricians will recall that he pronounced this system "impractical and deadly" when the alternating current was introduced to the world in 1889.

Professor Elihu Thomson, the most distinguished of the scientific electricians of our time, was the first recipient of the medal. At that time

President Stillwell of the Institute expressed himself that the medal was destined to become historic. James Earle Fraser, the sculptor, designed the Medal, of which a replica appears in *The Century Magazine*, April, 1910. See the *North American Review*, November, 1889.

In commemoration of his 25th Anniversary as Member of the Belgian Royal Numismatic Society, and as a token of esteem for the valuable services rendered to the said Society, and to the development of the renaissance on the medallic art, as well as in recognition of his predominating interest in the founding of *La Societe Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Medaille d'Art*, the friends and admirers of Alphonse de Witte, Secretary of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society, and Honorary Member of the *Societe Hollandaise Belge des Aueis de la Medaille d'Art*, have had a medal struck of him.

The Medal was designed by the well known medaillieur, G. Devreese, and presented to the Jubilaire on the 7th instant.

We hope to be able to bring before our medallic friends, in the near future, a reproduction of this artistic medal, (which was limited to subscribers).

At the meeting held by the International Olympic Games at Stockholm on July 5th the committee of arrangements conferred the Olympic Games large gold medal upon Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf. The next Olympic Games will be held at Berlin, Germany, in 1916.



Dr. John Grier Hibben was elected as the fourteenth president of Princeton University, succeeding Woodrow Wilson, who resigned the presidency in the autumn of 1910, while a candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Dr. Hibben, who is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1882, had served for twenty-one years as a member of the university faculty, beginning as an instructor in logic and psychology, and five years later becoming Stuart Professor of Logic. He is the author of several treatises on logic and is a popular lecturer on philosophical and scientific thought. His sympathy with and intimate knowledge of Princeton undergraduate life seem to have been among the most effective arguments for his election to the presidency. It is believed that the new president will have the loyal and hearty support of the alumni in his efforts to extend the range of Princeton's influence while maintaining the university's ancient traditions. Dr. Hibben is an ordained Presbyterian clergyman.—*Review of Reviews*.

One thousand copies of the medal were struck. These were distributed, at the inauguration, to the graduates and undergraduates. The head of President Hibben is from a model by Jules Roine. The dies for making the medal, the striking and finishing of the medal complete was all done at the plant of the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., to whom we are indebted for the opportunity to illustrate it.

J. de L.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The United States it is said will call an international convention of the world's expert paper money makers to meet at Washington and consider means to decrease counterfeiting and to perfect mechanical devices.

The Year Book of 1910 contains about 100 pages, instead of 50, as stated in the July "Numismatist."

Our honorary member, the eminent Archaeologist and Numismatician, Professor Oscar Mantelius, of Stockholm, Sweden, has been granted, by the King of Sweden, permission to remain until the end of March, 1913, as Government Antiquarian, on the expiration of which period he will celebrate his golden jubilee in the services of the Government.

After eighty-two years of service, crumpling the parchment of official House documents, the great seal of the House of Representatives, made in the administration of Martin Van Buren, in 1830, is to be discarded for a new one which was officially authorized by resolution of the House recently. The House seal is being laid away because it has now become so worn as to make impressions taken from it almost illegible. It is not Oslerizing, but plain, everyday old age that killed this ancient seal which has been continuously in use since 1830, and challenges other seals, great and small, in any part of the world to show a greater record of activity. The resolution authorizing the new seal reads:

"That the Clerk of the House is instructed to provide a new seal for the House of Representatives which shall preserve the same design and inscription as the present seal, but shall now have forty-eight stars emblematic of the forty-eight States of the Union, instead of the twenty-four stars now upon the present seal, which represents the twenty-four States constituting the Union at the time of the adoption of the present seal."

The design on the old seal is a view of the old Capitol, without the dome and wings, as it appeared in 1830, surrounded by the twenty-four stars. The new design will have a star inserted between each of these twenty-four, making forty-eight in all. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia was Speaker of the House when this old seal was made. Since then there have been twenty-four Speakers and three wars—the Mexican, the civil, and the Spanish—through which this seal has been used. In all that time there have been but five Democratic Presidents—Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland. This seal is used in stamping every subpoena, as well as every other official document of the House issued by authority of that body, and its impression is so faint that the outlines of the old Capitol and even the bordering stars cannot be discerned.

An interesting sidelight on the history of British Columbia was brought to attention at Sotheby's famous salesrooms, when a \$20 piece in silver was sold for \$725. Up to 1858 British Columbia was leased to the Hudson Bay Company. Then gold was discovered and it became a Crown Colony. Later a coinage was minted, and only numismatists know the rarity of some of the pieces minted in 1862. At Sotheby's, in the cabinet of the late Lieut.-Col. Simont, was the only example known of the 1862 \$20 piece in silver. It must not be thought that it was excessively large. In size, it was rather larger than a fifty-cent piece. Being unique, it was eagerly coveted, and Mr. John Spink, the famous collector, eventually had to pay nearly forty times its original value to secure it. A \$20 piece in gold minted at the same time, brought about \$600 some years ago, and it was then stated that outside the national collection, there was no other similar piece. The silver coin which beat its fellow in gold, has on the obverse "Government of British Columbia." In the centre is a crown, beneath a legend and a floral ornament. On the reverse is "20 dollars, 1862," in three lines, within an oak wreath. In small capital letters below is the artist's name, "Kuner, F."

Attention is directed to the sale of coins to be held by A. Riechmann & Co. in Halle, Germany, in October. It is understood that this well-known numismatic house will move to larger quarters in September, the exact address to be furnished later.

At the session of the German Bundesrath on June 29 it was decided to issue memorial coins on the anniversary of the allied armies in Leipzig.

A currency washing machine is now in operation at the Treasury Department. It is expected to save the government at least a half million dollars annually. The money washing machine was devised after months of experiment. Millions of notes which would have been destroyed will be washed, starched and ironed and returned to circulation. It is estimated that at least 60 per cent of the bills presented to the Treasury for redemption can be so revived.

The ground of the City of Mayence, Germany, seems to be inexhaustible in its supply of antiquities. On the site where the new hospital is about to be erected, there have recently been dug out in the course of the excavations, among other articles, 130 Roman coins, (among which 4 golden and 14 silver) from time of Nero-Vespasian.

The work of excavation of the Roman city of Uriconium, which lies buried on a site of some 170 acres, six miles south of Shrewsbury, England, under the shadow of Wrekin, a noted hill in Shropshire, is about to begin. It will be very important and will extend over several summers at a cost of about \$2,500 per annum.

Little is known of the origin and early history of the place. The name is evidently akin to Wrekin and its site was probably determined by the existence of a ford on the Severn. The excavation, it is hoped, will determine the exact date of the first Roman occupation. Evidence already available clearly puts it within the first century A. D. It also confirms the tradition that the city was stormed and burned and its inhabitants massacred.

Coins found on the site clearly bring the history of the occupation down to the end of the fourth century only. The town was surrounded by a wall and ditch. The only Roman masonry now above ground is the massive wall which formed part of the south wall of the basilica adjoining the public baths, the ruins of which were excavated from 1859 to 1861 and are still exposed to view.

The badges of the delegates to the great National Conventions of both the Democratic and the Republican National Conventions were designed by one of our members, Jonathan M. Swanson of the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., at which establishment they were produced. At the top of each badge was a representation of the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Below the word DELEGATE. The chief design on the Democratic badge was an eagle with folded wings standing upon a United States shield. Around the border read DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION BALTIMORE 1912. The Republican badge showed as the principal design a portrait of Lincoln, facing to the right. Above is an eagle, with outstretched wings, grasping in its talons a branch of laurel. Around the border is inscribed REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION CHICAGO 1912.

"People laugh at collectors, who perhaps do lay themselves open to raillery, but that is also the case with all of us when in love with anything at all," says Anctole France, in *Le Jardin d'Epicure*. "We ought rather to envy collectors, for they brighten their days with a long and peaceable joy. Perhaps what they do a little resembles the task of the children who spade up heaps of sand at the edge of the sea, labouring in vain, for all they have built will be soon overthrown, and that, no doubt, is true of collections. But we need not blame the collectors for it; the fault lies in the vicissitudes of existence and the brevity of life. The sea carries off the heaps of sand, and auctioneers disperse the collections; and yet there are no better pleasures than the building of heaps of sand at ten years old, and of collections at sixty. Nothing of all we erect will remain, in the end; and a love for collecting is no more vain and useless than other passions are."

Following the example of America, the French Government will bring into circulation at the beginning of next year new nickel one, two, and five-cent pieces, and this week specimen pieces were struck by the Mint and distributed among members of the Finance Committee.

Each piece has a very thick rim to resist wear, and is pierced in the centre with a large hole; but, in spite of these disfigurements, the designs are winning general approval. They comprise tasteful combinations of the Phrygian Cap of Liberty, with lictors and fasces, the initials "R. F.," the date, and a laurel wreath on one side, and on the other the National motto, "Liberte, Egalite Fraternite," the Gallic cock, and the value.

This reform is hailed with great satisfaction.

President Brenner visited the East on A. N. A. business during the middle of July. He reports the Association affairs in a flourishing condition and a decided revival of interest in collecting in various sections of the country. He predicts, from what he has learned, that there will be a splendid attendance at the Rochester Convention.

Secretary MacVeagh has decided to replace the Goddess of Liberty on the face of the nickel with a buffalo. The reverse side of the new coin will contain the head of an Indian. J. W. Fraser, of New York, is making the design in collaboration with officials of the Treasury Department. All its details will be decided upon at a conference between Secretary MacVeagh and Mr. Fraser.

DAZED ENGLAND WITH AN "AD."

Other Feats of Its Author Who Is Still Living in Poughkeepsie.



Some of the nabobs of the present-day advertising world who think they are "the only pebbles on the beach" ought to take a trip down to Poughkeepsie and listen to the advertising narratives an old man there may relate to them. And the old man can substantiate his narratives with facts and proofs, and is not a mere yarn spinner like many of his degenerate successors. His name is De Linton Wing, and years ago he won for himself the title of "progenitor of liberal advertising" by his extensive advertising of a famous brand of flour of which he was the proprietor—the Julian mills flour.

It is said that at one time he was worth \$50,000,000, but lost his fortune partly by speculation in buying newspapers.

One of Mr. Wing's greatest advertising feats was the insertion in the London "Times," much to the surprise of the slow-going Britons, of a full-page advertisement of his famous brand of flour. It was claimed as a joke that Mr. Wing, who alone had the secret and the patent for the manufacture of the Julian mills flour, introduced in the ingredients a moistening of alco-

hol and hops that gave a pungency upon which many a family was mildly exhilarated every morning at breakfast, and he had as a part of his business accounts a letter from Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, in which the latter expresses the thanks of Queen Victoria and her Ministry for bags of his flour, because, as the Minister said, of its elevating effects at each meal.

In the advertisement in the London "Times" Mr. Wing has such striking lines as these: "Julian Mills see the Queen;" "Palmerston gets his Julian cakes early and saves England's honor by reason of the daring spirit they infuse in him." In the middle of the page was a wood cut—a most terrible innovation for the London "Times"—of Mr. Wing seated between the Queen and Lord Palmerston, who are both begging him to come to England and live at Windsor. To this Mr. Wing responds: "I am an American sovereign, greater than the British crown."

One of Mr. Wing's greatest enterprises was during the great celebration of 1858, over the Atlantic cable. Albany turned out in great procession, at the head of which was the great wagon of D. L. Wing, made entirely of flour barrels. Sixteen flour barrels served as wheels and thousands of barrel staves formed an awning over the body of the wagon, on which fifty young ladies in bakers' dress were conducting a mimic bakery of the Julian cakes. Thousands of Albanians were gratuitously served with bread that day from the Julian mills flour, and at the home of nearly every poor family in the ward in which Mr. Wing lived were left that night a barrel of flour and a photograph of Wing and Queen Victoria.

Mr. Wing issued three distinct varieties of tokens during the Civil War which we illustrate above. No doubt these embrace a number of die varieties. None of them, however, is now scarce, and any one who desires a set of them should be able to acquire same at a small outlay.

OBJECTION TO CANADIAN TEN DOLLAR GOLDPIECE.



It is reported that Canadian cashiers are complaining of the new Canadian ten-dollar goldpiece on the ground that it is almost identical with the copper cent. Spink's Circular for July contains a fine reproduction of the piece, which we illustrate above. It is said that the first gold five and ten dollar pieces were presented to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa by the Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The New York Numismatic Club has just issued a neat pamphlet of twelve pages containing the by-laws of the organization, as adopted on May 10, 1912, and a list of the present officers. Also is given the full list of membership, honorary and active, and the seven charter members. A brief introduction outlines the history of the club, in which it is stated that "the club is now organized and equipped for assuming an important position in numismatics. It cordially invites numismatists wherever located to join its ranks and share in its benefits of membership."



AUCTION SALE COLLECTION OF COINS
OF GEORGE H. EARLE JR.

1817 U. S. CENT WITH BREAK ON TOP OF HEAD.

BY CHAS. E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D.



There are four distinct obverse dies of the 1817 United States cent with the break on the top of the head, termed frequently "Dolphin, Snail, Mouse, or Rat Head." In sales catalogues these cents are described as "break on top of head." In other words, there is a cent offered for sale which is one of four distinct obverse dies, and you have one chance in four of getting the variety you want. To those who would like to secure a specimen of each variety and know that he is correct the following description can be relied upon.

There are two varieties in which the coronet point is above the point of the sixth star. In each of these the curl is equally over the "1" and "7" of date. In No. 1 the date measures 9 m. m. at the base, and is spaced unequally thus "1 81 7," and the break as in Figure No. 1.

In No. 2 the date measures 8 m. m. and is spaced thus, "1 817," and the break as in Figure No. 2.

In the third variety the coronet point is just below the point of the sixth star; the curl is more over the "7" than the "1" of the figures of date. The date measures 8 m. m., and is equally spaced thus, "1817," the break represented in Figure No. 3.

In the fourth the coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star; the curl is more over the "1" than the "7." The date measures 9 m. m., and is unequally spaced thus "18 17." Crack as in Figure No. 4.

The reverses of Nos. 1 and 2 are the same; the reverses of Nos. 3 and 4 are the same, but differing from Nos. 1 and 2.

The difference when once seen and compared are not soon forgotten. There are four distinct date spacings; three different positions of the coronet to the 6th star; three different forms of the broken die, and three different relations of the curl to the figures of the date.

Why this could occur in a mint of the United States doing business for twenty-four years is more than the writer would attempt to explain, but the four specimens of the different obverse dies exist and the writer has them.

Collectors should demand that the variety be designated in descriptions of sales. This could be done by the date alone.

Comparative rarity Nos. 1, 4, 3, 2. No. 2 is the most common of the four. Are there any other varieties or sub-varieties of this 1817 break on top of head? If so the writer would like to hear of them.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

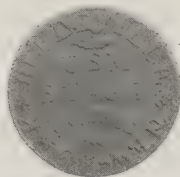
BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

In Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of 1851 reference was made to the increasing scarcity of silver coin, and it was stated that the withdrawal of this coin from circulation had been going on for some time, several descriptions having become so scarce that brokers obtained a considerable premium for them, especially Mexican and Spanish dollars. "It would be well for Congress," stated the magazine, "to direct its attention to providing a currency that will prove a remedy, which might readily be done by substituting a coin of gold inserted in the centre of the half dimes, specimens of which were submitted during the last session, we believe, by the Hon. D. S. Gregory."

This is a pattern with which we are not acquainted. We wonder if there is a specimen extant. Quite a number of varieties of pattern cents were issued at the Mint in 1850, with perforations in the centre, but this is the first reference seen to a half dime with an inserted plug of gold.



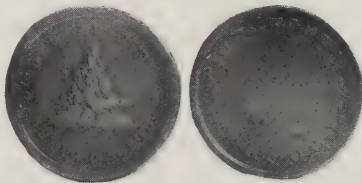
While on the subject of patterns, it may be of interest to our readers to see an illustration of the latest pattern cent to be made at the United States Mint. This piece is the work of Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber, and was struck in nickel and in copper. It is a companion piece to the five-cent pattern of 1896, also the work of Mr. Barber, which was struck in nickel and in aluminum. It is not known that the five-cent piece was struck in copper.



The above token should, in our opinion, be included in the series of Hard Times tokens along with the other token which Mr. Low has given the number of 150 in his valuable work. It is of the greatest rarity, only two or three specimens being known. We are indebted to the American Numismatic Society for the privilege of presenting this to our readers. Of the issuer of this card Mr. Low in his "Hard Times Tokens," says: "John Gibbs was the senior member, if not the founder, of the firm of Gibbs, Gardner & Co., of Belleville, N. J. In this town there was, as early as 1835, a manufactory for making and rolling sheet brass, conducted by a concern known as Stevens, Thomas & Fuller. Mr. Fuller died about 1840, but his partners continued the business, adding to it that of making the dies and striking minor coins, chiefly or entirely in copper, for Brazil, Liberia, and San Domingo, and tokens and store cards for various American firms, but the latter business was given up two or three years later. Gibbs was born in Birmingham, England, in 1809, and came to this country with his father, William. He was early at Belleville, where he procured a building on the premises occupied by Stevens, Thomas & Fuller, and, with John Gardner, began the manufacture of brass buttons, procuring his "sheet stock" from that firm. Their industry and skill brought them business, and they are reputed to have cut numerous dies for store cards and tokens. They had a large forge or smithy in which the blacksmith work was done, and in addition to this business, Gibbs owned and ran a line of stage coaches from Belle-

ville to Newark, and also to New York; for use on these lines he struck a brass token which reads I. GIBBS (the top of the letter I spreads a little and suggests a T, but it is probably meant for an I, i. e., J); it is very rare. He removed from Belleville to New York in 1846, where he had a shop on Forsyth Street; in 1856 his home was in Williamsburg, then a separate municipality, but later united to Brooklyn, and now a part of 'Greater New York.' While living there he manufactured shade fixtures, buckles, lamp burners, &c. He was an ingenious mechanic, and when a resident of Belleville invented a spring for a clock which required winding but once a year. So many of the 'Hard Times Tokens' came from Belleville that some further notes on the establishment there seem desirable, to complete the history of these pieces. Belleville was a quiet little town in Essex County, N. J., on the Passaic River, three miles from Newark. Here, about 1830, was situated the factory in which was carried on the business—extensive for the period—to which reference is made above. The sheet brass which was rolled there was chiefly designed for the manufacture of buttons, then an indispensable part of the attire of a man of fashion, and used to adorn the gay uniforms of the militia. These buttons were often quite elaborate in design, and were struck from dies, many of which showed considerable skill and taste in their workmanship. The demand for skilled labor in their production brought to this country, and finally to this village of Belleville, Mr. Stevens,—the founder of the concern already named, if I am rightly informed; he had been trained in England, probably at Birmingham, in cutting dies and in striking buttons, etc.; and with him came as his partner a Mr. Uffington, who is said to have supplied much of the capital of the business. More or less closely allied with these gentlemen were Gibbs and others. In the course of time the establishment came to be currently known to the residents of the neighborhood as the 'Belleville Mint.' The demand for a metallic currency to take the place of the 'shinplasters' soon led to the striking of store cards, tokens, and the like, and of imitations of cents; to protect their makers from the charge of counterfeiting and the danger of seizure, or, from the facetious whim of the coiners, these pieces were inscribed 'NOT ONE CENT.' During the period of dearth of a legitimate minor coinage such issues had a wide circulation, and were generally accepted without objection. In addition to these pieces, the 'Belleville Mint' executed numerous orders for supplying minor coins for Brazil and other countries, as has been mentioned, including various tokens for circulation in Canada. An article in the Newark Sunday Call, under date of June 2, 1895, gives a romantic account of some branches of this business. There was nothing in the United States laws at that time which prevented such a coinage, and even now it is well known that private firms occasionally enter upon contracts to strike coins for foreign Governments which have no mints of their own, and without objection. Some of the Belleville issues, however, if the account just quoted is to be accepted, were ordered by irresponsible parties for their private ends, with the intention of exporting them, putting them into circulation, and receiving whatever profit might accrue from the enterprise, and this practice is said to have led to complaints which finally resulted in putting a stop to this business. The fashion of store cards, like that for wearing brass buttons on the coat or vest, passed away, and with its departure the Belleville firm ceased to do any further coining."

In one of the newspapers as early as 1831 we find reference to a stage coach line running between Belleville and Newark and Belleville and New York. We quote: "Several stages go daily to and from New York; it is about 8 miles from New York and 2½ from Newark, where stages run daily to meet the steamboats from New York. Belleville contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is an extensive, improving, and manufacturing village."



We herewith show the illustrations of two varieties of a pattern five-dollar gold piece which was intended to be issued in Denver, Colo., during

the Pike's Peak gold excitement, at about the same time that the private mint of Clark, Gruber & Co. commenced operations. Little information regarding the origin of these pieces is now obtainable, and details of the firm contemplating the striking of gold pieces with the stamp of the Denver City Assay Office would be very welcome. We are indebted for these illustrations to Edward B. Morgan of Denver, President of the Colorado Historical Society, and herewith express our thanks for his courtesy. There is still



a third variety of the five-dollar piece, with the same obverse as the two shown here, but with a different reverse. It is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, and shows on the reverse a crude design evidently meant for an eagle, and the inscription "1 KRAAT." All the three pieces are struck in copper, and are excessively rare. It is not known if there are other specimens than those mentioned. There is also a twenty-dollar piece, in copper, bearing this stamp, which is regarded as unique. It is in the collection of Virgil M. Brand. Mention has also been found of a ten-dollar piece in copper, which likewise is supposed to be unique. It is not known where the latter piece is now located. We are informed by Mr. Morgan that Milton E. Clark, the senior member of the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., told him that he had a slight remembrance of an assaying firm contemplating the establishment of a gold coinage business in Denver in 1860, but that their plans did not materialize. Will one of our readers inform us who is the possessor of the ten-dollar piece or if other varieties or specimens bearing this stamp are known?



ORIGINAL.

No. 7. GEORGE CLINTON NEW YORK CENT. This piece is known as Bolen 37, and is such a clever imitation of the original cent that we reproduce with it an illustration of the original piece. There are, of course, die differences which become apparent upon careful examination and comparison. The star at the end of the word CLINTON, for instance, on the original is just a trifle above a straight line with the point of the bust, while on the imitation it is perceptibly lower. This cent bears as a reverse design the arms of the State of New York, which, by the way, has been adopted as a seal by the Rochester Numismatic Association. It is said that of the imitations two were struck in silver, five in brass, and forty in copper.



No. 8. GEORGE CLINTON NEW YORK CENT. This illustration shows an entirely different cent from the Bolen imitation or the original. It also is an imitation, and was struck from dies. The piece is only known in copper, and nothing can be learned regarding its origin. Evidently, judging by the few specimens that seem to be extant, it is quite rare, and the issue was quite limited.

THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.

Editor Numismatist:

In connection with the very fine article on the Scovill Manufacturing Company, by E. H. Adams, in the July Numismatist, the following facts may be of interest to collectors of store cards. In the 93rd sale catalogue of W. E. Woodward, Feb. 1 and 2, 1887, pages 29 and 30, are the following described lots:

Lot 756.—Nearly thirty years ago several gentlemen from New York found in the possession of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., a large number of original dies for store cards, some of which for many years had been extremely rare. Of these cards they caused a number to be struck. These all passed into the hands of Mr. J. N. T. Levick, from whom they were purchased by me, and have been offered for sale at various times since May, 1884.

They are all very fine, many in proof condition as struck. Original impressions are rare, and many are extremely rare.

This will be found the last opportunity to acquire these pieces, as this sale includes all that remain, copper, brass, nickel, tin, etc. No duplicates; fine. 70 pieces.

Lot 757.—Set store cards, comprise about the same variety as the last, without duplicates; fine. 70 pcs.

Lot 758.—Another assortment of about the same kind, equally fine, no duplicates. 70 pcs.

Lot 759.—Another assortment of about the same variety. No duplicates. 70 pcs.

Lot 760.—Another assortment of about the same variety. No duplicates. 70 pcs.

Lot 761.—The same variety, quite as extensive, but contains duplicates. 691 pcs.

Lots 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, and 770 also contain store cards and hard times tokens but do not think they are of the above series.

H. A. GRAY,

1 Regent Square, Roxbury, Mass.

Editor Numismatist:

In your sketch on the Scovills, which is most interesting, you might have added a note of further interest to many readers, and that is that the Scovills for many years made all the nickel five-cent and bronze cent planchets for the U. S. mint, or for the entire minor coinage of the U. S.; and later, on occasional orders, they made enormous quantities of those planchets. I understand that they have somewhat recently delivered considerable quantities of them. I suspect that the time when they supplied all the minor planchets was when the mint was running night and day turning out "Bland Dollars."

The Numismatist is now one of the very best of the monthly numismatic reviews.

Sincerely yours,

T. L. COMPARETTE.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column -----	\$.75	\$ 2 00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
$\frac{3}{4}$ Page -----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page -----	2 50	7.00	13.00	25.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page -----	5.00	14.00	27 00	50 00
1 Page, -----	10 00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover -----	12.50	36.00	68 00	125 00
1 Page, Outside Cover -----	15.00	42.50	80 00	150 00

EDITORIAL.

It is especially requested of each member of the Association to attend the National Convention to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on Aug. 26, 27, and 28. This convention promises to be one of the most important that we have ever held, and a representative attendance is urgently needed. A great deal of interest is being displayed in different parts of the country in the coming general meeting, many fine exhibits have been promised, and altogether it is felt that everyone who attends will derive much benefit not only from personal contact with fellow-collectors from all parts of the country, but he will be given the opportunity of seeing choice coin specimens that to view under any other circumstances would make the time and expense involved prohibitive. It is understood that much emphasis will be placed upon the exhibitions and the reading of special papers upon various numismatic subjects.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of a contribution of \$25 to the publication fund of The Numismatist. We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the gentleman making this contribution, who wishes his name not to be mentioned.

It is still possible to obtain at least ten complete volumes of The Numismatist, and we wish to emphasize the importance of each member owning a file of it. The supply on hand is very limited, however, and will soon be exhausted. It is suggested that advantage be taken of the special offer of the six years, 1894-1899, for \$7. Also there are to be had complete volumes of 1903, 1909, 1910, and 1911, at \$1.50 each. These may soon be scarce and unobtainable. We will supply the ten volumes for ten dollars.

— EACH —
A. N. A.
MEMBER

**Should Order An
 Association Medal
 and Button**

THE medal is hung from a bar or bars representing the number of conventions the member may have attended.

¶The dies for medal and button are the work of J. H. Ripstra.

¶Bars for conventions previous to Chicago, 1911, will be supplied by the Medal Committee at an additional charge of 25 cents for each bar.

¶The price of the medal is \$1.00, which includes the Chicago, 1911, bar.

¶The price of the lapel button is 50 cents.

¶In ordering members should stipulate the conventions they have attended, also give the membership number, which your committee have decided to stamp on the reverse of the medal.

¶Send all orders with check to Geo. C. Arnold, Treasurer, Arnold Building, Providence, R. .

GEO. C. ARNOLD, Chairman,

J. H. RIPSTRA,

HENRY CHAPMAN,

Committee on Association Medal.



ADDITIONAL VARIETIES 1858 PATTERN CENT.

Editor Numismatist:

I would like to add two varieties to your list of 1858 Cents published in the July Numismatist. From your description of Number 12, I take it that it is a regular planchet, and if so, I have it. I also have the same in a wide planchet which is not in the list. Both copper-nickel. The other variety is: Obverse, Indian head without date; Reverse, laurel wreath. Both sides are incuse, copper-nickel. Evidently this piece was struck from the hub before the die was dated.

I am glad that lists of this character appear in the Numismatist, as they are valuable guides to the collector.

JUDSON BRENNER.

De Kalb, Ill.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Meeting called to order, July 16, President French presiding. Members present: French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Soper, and Harold.



DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH
President Rochester Numismatic Association.

Applications for membership received from Mr. Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, who were duly elected as members.

Mr. Harold presented the Association with membership cards, which will be numbered and given to each member in their order of joining the Association. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Harold for his kindness.

It was moved and carried that the charter be amended so that anyone joining the R. N. A. before October 1, 1912, would be considered a charter member, instead of July 1, 1912, as originally adopted.

Mr. Rowley made a resolution that members of the R. N. A. display their collections of coins at the Convention, regardless of their value or rarity, the idea being to have as large a display as possible representing the R. N. A. Members will make exhibits as follows:

Dr. French—U. S. Coppers, Cents and Half-cents.

Mr. Rowley—Indian Head and White U. S. Cents.

Mr. L. G. Amberg—Silver half-dollars.

Mr. Merritt—Gold Dollars and Fractional Currency.

Mr. W. H. Amberg—Canadian Coins.

Mr. Woolsey—Foreign Crowns and others.

Mr. Soper—Two cent pieces.

Mr. Hooper—Canadian Coins.

Mr. Bauer—Chinese, Greek and Roman Coins—ancient and modern.

The following letters were received and read: Mr. B. H. Collins, of Washington, D. C., wrote that on account of illness he would be unable to attend the Convention. Mr. Farran Zerbe, of Tyrone, Pa., wrote that he hoped to attend. Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass., writes that he is trying to arrange matters so he can attend, and that he will make an exhibit of Washington and Colonial coins, more particularly Massachusetts, of which he has a fine lot, both in silver and copper, and he also has a very fine set



H. H. YAWGER

Secretary Rochester Numismatic Association, Chairman of Convention Entertainment Committee and member Printing, and Decorations Committees.

of Philadelphia gold dollars. Mr. Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass., advises that he will be present, and will try and give as good a display of coins as possible. Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, Canada, is planning to be in attendance at the Convention, and has consented to read a paper on some subject of interest to numismatists at the Convention. Mr. S. Krausz, of Chicago, Ill., has also promised to read a paper at the Convention, and names as his probable subject, "Methods of Forging Roman Coins; Hints as to the Detection of Such Falsifications." Mr. C. J. Verouter, of Chicago, Ill., writes that he does not expect to be able to attend the Convention, but that he will be pleased to forward his collection of French coins for exhibition—some 400 specimens—illustrating the numismatic history of France, beginning with the earliest issues of ancient Gaul, in gold, silver, bronze and potin; the Merovingian period in gold and silver, the interesting silver deniers of the Carolingians, the gold ecus of St. Louis, and others showing nearly all the types; also specimens in silver and bullion of the same period down to Louis XIII, showing the first silver crown issued in that country. From

this time on the different rulers would be represented by the silver crown or 5-franc piece, and if needed would add the smaller denominations to complete the set issued, including also a number of copper, bronze and nickel coins; a few fine tokens and essays of the revolution of 1789 would be an improvement, and a set of Napoleonic conquests illustrated by coins would not do any harm, in my estimation." Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New Rochelle, N. Y., writes that he will be unable to attend, on account of pressure of business during the month of August, and the same reason would prevent his preparing a paper to be read at the Convention.



F. E. MERRITT

Rochester Numismatic Association, Chairman Convention
Printing Committee, and member of the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Woolsey exhibited a piece of Swedish plate daler money which attracted a good deal of attention, as few of the members had ever seen anything like it.

President French had a plate catalogue and price list of the Earle sale, and as most of the members were bidders at this sale everyone wanted to see it at once, and the book was in constant use the entire evening.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, August 6, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Meeting of June 20. Percy H. Webb, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. The reports of the Secretaries and Treasurer were read and adopted. The silver medal of the Society was awarded to General Max Bahrfieldt of the Prussian army, for his long and distinguished services to Roman numismatics, particularly in the Republican series. In the unavoidable absence of General Bahrfieldt, the medal was

accepted on his behalf by Mr. Grueber, who read a letter from the recipient, expressing his gratification at the honor bestowed on him.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers for session 1912-1913 was announced and the following declared elected:—President, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., F. S. A.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Arthur J. Evans, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., F. R. S., F. S. A.; and Bernard Roth, Esq., F. S. A., J. P.; Treasurer, Percy H. Webb, Esq.; Secretaries, John Allan, Esq., M. A., M. R. A. S., and Frederick A. Walters, Esq., F. S. A.; Foreign Secretary, George Francis Hill, Esq., M. A.; Librarian, Oliver Codrington, Esq., M. D., F. S. A., M. R. A. S.; Ordinary Members of the Council, Thomas Bliss, Esq., G. C. Brooke, Esq., B. A., Miss Helen Farquhar, H. B. Earle Fax, Esq., Herbert A. Grueber, Esq., F. S. A., Barclay Vincent Head, Esq., D. C. L., D. Litt., Ph. D., L. A. Lawrence, Esq., F. S. A., J. Grafton Milne, Esq., M. A., Lieut.-Col. H. Walters Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A. and Henry Symonds, Esq., F. S. A.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The following members were present at the meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association on Tuesday, July 2nd: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Soper, Hawkins, and Harold.

Applications for membership in the Association were received from the following, who were duly elected: Mr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

The meeting was largely given over to a discussion of Convention matters, the duties of the different committees, and the selection of badges for that occasion. Letters were read from several members of the American Numismatic Association who expect to attend the Convention and make exhibits.

It is again requested that all members intending to make exhibits notify me to that effect, if they have not already done so, in order that proper space may be provided.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 102nd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 5th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 16 members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Smith, Loer, Wilson, Ripstra, Lewis and Dr. Merrill.

A communication was read from Mr. Bauman L. Belden thanking the Society for a medal sent to the American Numismatic Society.

Mr. Henry W. Jones was elected to membership.

Under Exhibitions Mr. Williams showed a gold 10-peso piece of New Granada dated 1858, and Mr. Green a number of Canadian Bout de l'Isle and Repentigny Tokens, a set of the Bank of Montreal "side view" pennies and half pennies, and the Kentucky half penny, Breton's No. 722, in copper proof.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Spink's Circular and Philatelic West for June; and auction catalogue from Elder; and a catalogue with fixed prices from Fuldauer.

Adjourned to meet August 2nd, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular June meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, June 4, 1912. The meeting came to order at 7.30 P. M., with President Shinkle in the chair. All the other officers were present—Vice President Hunter, Treasurer Wilharm, Curator Kraft, and Secretary Gies.

Mr. William Poillon of New York City was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

Coins exhibited: By Mr. Kraft—Four silver pattern half dollars, 1859. By Dr. Wilharm—1836 silver dollar, Gobrecht on base; 1839 silver dollar, and a Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, 1795.

By Mr. Shinkle—Trial piece for cent, 1792, eagle on shield; 1855 flying eagle cent, pure nickel; 1857 cent, flying eagle, proof.

By Mr. Gies—Two varieties 1807 over 6 cents; half dimes, 1794, 1795 and 1796 over 5.

Adjourned at 9.45 to meet July 2nd.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER.

BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS, Ph. D.

(We wish to express our thanks to Stephen B. Weeks, Ph. D., of Washington, D. C., for his kindness in placing at our disposal a biographical sketch of Christopher Bechtler, the well-known private coin maker and assayer of Rutherfordton, N. C. This sketch contains much interesting information which we believe is now presented for the first time in a numismatic publication. Especially interesting is the advertisement in the local paper showing the exact date of the commencement of Mr. Bechtler's operations. Mr. Weeks is a specialist on the history of the South, and has written many valuable works relating to the subject. He is a member of the American Historical Association, of the Bibliographical Society of America; honorary life member of the Southern History Association, and Co-Editor of its Publications.)

North Carolina, like some of the other gold bearing states, especially California in the time of the Argonauts, has the distinction of having had in the early days a private mint for the coinage of its output of gold. This North Carolina mint was located near Rutherfordton, and was in operation 1831-1849 under the control of Christopher and August Bechtler, father and son.

Christopher Bechtler, the father, was a German, and a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, where he was born in 1782. He arrived in New York, by way of Havre, on October 12, 1829, and in Philadelphia on October 26 of the same year took preliminary steps to secure naturalization papers. He seems to have come to North Carolina soon after this date and along with his son August, then 19 years of age, completed the work of naturalization in July, 1832, before the county court of Rutherford County, N. C.

In Germany Bechtler had been an accomplished gold and gunsmith and had attained to considerable knowledge in the working of metals. His coming to North Carolina seems to have been not a matter of chance but of purpose. He established himself about three and a half miles north of Rutherfordton on a farm of 400 acres which he purchased, built a frame house on a beautifully situated knoll and began operations as may be seen in his advertisement in the "North Carolina Spectator" of Rutherfordton on August 27, 1831:

To Gold Miners and Others:

The undersigned having coined a great quantity of N. Carolina gold into pieces of \$2.50 and \$.50 value, of 20 carats fine, and being well prepared to increase the business to any extent, is established 3½ miles on the road leading from Rutherfordton to Jeanstown, invites the attention of miners in S. Carolina and Georgia as well as N. Carolina to the advantage which would result from having the product of their mines coined or made into ingots bearing their just value rather than disposing of it in its fluxed state, without an assay and therefore liable to produce an improper value; gold in a fluxed state of 22 and 23 carats is generally sold for 84 cents per dwt. in the bank, whereas its intrinsic value if coined, is 90 or 94 cents, consequently an actual saving of 6 cents per dwt. will be made by having it coined after paying all the expenses of coining, etc. Should encouragement be given, new dies will be made especially for stamping S. Carolina and also Georgia gold.

He would also make known the plan which he has adopted and will pursue: on receiving a bar of fluxed gold to be coined, the same will be di-

vided, a portion assayed (by a fire ordeal) for the purpose of ascertaining its exact fineness, and he will be accountable for the amount of the value of the whole so ascertained—at the same time returning to the owner $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. of each assay, which he may keep for his own satisfaction or for the purpose of having it assayed elsewhere to find its value, that no deception or fraud may be practiced, and, in case there should be, that he might have the means of detecting the same—for all which he holds himself responsible. The following are his prices: for fluxing 400 dwt or less \$1.00; for assaying (by a fire ordeal) 1000 dwt. or less, \$1.00; for coining $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When the gold is to be coined no charge is made for the assay.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of jewelry, watches, etc. Any particular kind of jewelry will be executed to order in the neatest and most skillful manner.

The Director of the United States Mint has recently given a brief but succinct summary of Bechtler's work as follows:

Mr. C. Bechtler established a mint at Rutherfordton, N. C., and commenced the coinage of gold half and quarter eagles and one dollar pieces in 1831. These coins circulated freely at the South and West, but were not received by the Government.

To obtain a proper understanding of them will require some attention. There are two series, the first bearing no date, but issued earlier than 1834, of the three denominations of five, two and a half and one dollar, professedly 20 carats fine, and 150 grains to the piece of five dollars. These are now scarce. The second series is that which bears the date of 1834. In that year there was an important reduction of standards in the national gold coins, to which Mr. Bechtler conformed, and, by way of distinction, afterwards used the uniform date of that year. The denominations are as before, but there are three grades of fineness and weight: thus, at 20 carats, the five dollar piece is to weigh 140 grains: the same at 21 carats, to weigh 134 grains: and at 22 carats, to weigh 128 grains. The pieces of 20 carats are stamped "North Carolina gold"; those of 21 carats "Carolina gold"; and those of 22, "Georgia gold." It is probable that all the gold was raised in North Carolina, and that these stamps are only to assist in indicating the different qualities, as they are generally understood in that region, Georgia gold being usually the best and North Carolina the poorest.

This coinage has no emblematical device, but simply the name and residence of the manufacturer, the weight and fineness and the designation just stated.

There is not much variation in weight, but the fineness is exceedingly irregular and inferior, causing an average loss of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the nominal value.

Some time subsequent to the year 1842, the mint passed from the hands of C. Bechtler into the possession of A. Bechtler, whose name was substituted upon the coins for that of the former. The only marked effect which this change produced upon the coins was a considerable deficiency in value, as compared with the former emissions. Since the year 1849 this establishment has been abolished.

In a letter to John H. Wheeler, then superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, Bechtler gave the following figures as representing the product of his mint, January, 1831-February, 1840:

	Coined	Fluxed, dwt.
From January, 1831, to December, 1834	\$109,732.50	395,804
From December, 1834, to December, 1835	695,896.00	711,583
From December, 1835, to August, 1836	471,322.50	397,410
From August, 1836, to May, 1838	770,329.50	201,141
From May, 1838, to February, 1840	194,560.00	24,060
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,241,840.50	1,729,998

Of the amount of gold fluxed by Bechtler, Colonel Wheeler writes:

If to the coinage is added the amount of bullion fluxed, or melted by him (1,730,000 dwts, at 80 cents per pennyweight, which is its average assay here, equal to \$1,384,000), it would show that there passed through his hands alone, within this period, \$3,625,840 of gold bullion, the product of the mines of that region, which will show an average of more than \$400,000 annually.

In 1837 the Bechtler coins were the principal medium of exchange in western North Carolina, but they have long since found their way to the Mint and are now rare. The few that have survived show a brassy look, owing to the great preponderance of gold which they contain. The Bechtlers used a number of different dies but appear to have coined pieces only of the denominations given above and their workmanship is crude when compared with that of the Government.

As the mint passed from the hands of Christopher Bechtler to those of his son about 1842 we may assume that he died about that time. August Bechtler also died and was buried in North Carolina; later their bodies were disinterred by relatives and removed from the state.

An English traveller, geologist and mineralogist, G. W. Featherstonhaugh, in his "Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor," (London, 1847), tells of a visit which he paid to Bechtler in 1837 while on his American travels. He speaks of their skill and honesty in the most enthusiastic terms:

After breakfast I walked a few miles to visit a German of the name of Bechler [sic]. I passed a great part of the day with him at his cottage in the woods. He had resided seven years in this country, and had established for himself a character for integrity, as well as skill in his profession. I found him rather mystical and imaginative as many Germans are. It was probably this bias that induced him to settle in the gold region of North Carolina. The greater part of the small streams in this part of the gold region have more or less gold in them. Bechler had obtained some in the usual manner, and having made a die coined his gold into five dollar pieces. At the period of my visit his gold coinage circulated more freely than that of the United States, which was very scarce. It would be in his power to take improper advantage of the confidence placed in him, but I heard of no instance of his having attempted this. When I mentioned the possibility of this, he answered that it was what an honest man would not do, and that if any man were to do it, he would soon be found out, for the gold did not long remain in circulation, since it found its way very soon to the United States mint, where it was necessary for him to keep a good character. Bechler's maxim was that honesty is the best policy; and that maxim appeared to govern his conduct. I never was so pleased with observing transactions of business as those I saw at his house during the time I was there. Several country people came with rough gold to be left for coinage. He weighed it before them and entered it in his book, where there was marginal room for noting the subsequent assay. To others he delivered the coin he had struck. The most perfect confidence prevailed betwixt them, and the transactions were conducted with quite as much simplicity as those at a country grist mill, where the miller deducts the toll for the grist he has manufactured. As gunsmiths, he and his son were preeminent for their ingenuity; they had invented various ingenious modes of firing rifles eight times in a minute. One with a chain for sixty caps, revolving by a catch of the trigger was very neatly constructed and very curious.

Condensed from a sketch entitled "A Private Mint in North Carolina," by Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, grandson of the traveller, published in the Publications of the Southern History Association, March, 1906.

DE LINTON WING.

(The following article from an old Albany newspaper should be of interest to collectors of civil war tokens. We are indebted to David Proskey for the opportunity to reproduce it.—Ed.)

NORTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

BY A. B. ANDREWS, JR.

(The following article was originally written by Mr. Andrews for The Charlotte Observer, and we think it worthy of being reproduced in its entirety.)

All collectors of Confederate money have no doubt felt the inconvenience resulting from the lack of a complete catalogue of that very interesting branch of collecting. The issue of money by the Confederate States government is so splendidly itemized in Massamore's catalogue, that it is a matter of genuine regret that there are not similar catalogues of the Confederate money issued by the several State governments of the Confederacy.

Originally beginning with an attempt to ascertain how many specimens were contained in his collection, the writer several years ago attempted a listing of the several bills, including every different variety, that was contained in his collection. In this simple attempt at a listing of these several specimens an easy method of classification of the bills was found by taking the dates printed upon the bills and then sub-dividing this classification by listing the bills of each denomination, and further extending that sub-division by taking the several varieties, and then listing each individual bill by the serial letter by which it was identified. Some one has said if one will act in a common sense way about matters presented him for decision, he will usually act right, and for that reason it is thought, and it is certainly hoped that this arrangement and classification of the Confederate notes issued by the State of North Carolina may be the correct one. It is also similar to the well prepared list cataloguing the money issued by the Confederate States government.

This list does not purport to be a complete list, but is simply a catalogue list of the collection owned by the writer, and is printed in order that other collectors may have the advantage of what information there may be as to the Confederate money issued by the State of North Carolina.

This list does not purport to catalogue the Treasury notes issued by the State, the date on each one of which almost without exception, is filled in with pen.

With the hopes that the publication of this catalogue of a part of the notes issued by the State of North Carolina (as the Treasury notes are not listed), during the civil war may be of some value to other collectors of North Carolina money, and save them considerable trouble in identifying and classifying their specimens, as well as enable an actual list of these notes to be made, this list is sent for your approval.

List of North Carolina Confederate currency in the collection of A. B. Andrews, Jr., No. 230 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

This is not intended as a complete list, but is merely a preliminary one for the purpose of classifying and cataloguing the different issues and varieties, in the hopes that from this the writer may make a complete list.

October 1, 1861—Two Dollars.

1. (a) Vignette 2 in lower left-hand corner. Figure 2 in upper right-hand corner. Imprint of F. W. Borneman, Charleston, S. C. Serial letters A and C (old English). Printed on back of \$4 Bank of the State of North Carolina.

2. (b) Same as (a). Serial letter C. Printed on back of \$50 Bank of the State of North Carolina.

One Dollar.

3. (a) Safe, dog and key. Female figure to left. Imprint of N. C. Deaf

and Dumb Print. 6 inches by 2 11-16 inches. Has One Dollar in red printed on back. Printed on back of \$3 Bank of State of North Carolina.

4. (b) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$4 Bank of State of North Carolina.

5. (c) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$20 Bank of State of North Carolina.

Fifty Cents.

6. (a) Type. Imprint of J. Spelman, Public Printer.

7. (b) Same as (a) with serial letter A.

Twenty-Five Cents.

8. (a) Type. Imprint of J. Spelman, Public Printer.

9. (b) Same as (a) with serial letter A.

10. (c) Same as (a) with serial letter B.

Twenty Cents.

11. (a) Type. Imprint of J. Spelman, Public Printer.

Ten Cents.

12. (a) Type. Imprint of J. Spelman, Public Printer.

13. (b) Same as (a) on greased paper.

14. (c) Same as (a) with serial letter A.

15. (d) Same as (a) with serial letter B.

Five Cents.

16. (a) Type. Imprint of J. Spelman, Public Printer.

17. (b) Same as (a) with serial letter A under date.

18. (c) Same as (a) with block to left of "Five Cents."

October 2d, 1861—Two Dollars.

19. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Printed on plain paper. Serial letter A.

20. (b) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$5 Bank of State of North Carolina. Serial letter D.

One Dollar.

21. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Printed on back of \$10 Bank of State of North Carolina.

22. (b) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$4 Bank of State of North Carolina.

23. (c) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$4 Bank of State of North Carolina (another design).

24. (d) Same as (b) on greased paper.

October 3d, 1861—One Dollar.

25. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Printed on back of \$100 Bank State of North Carolina.

26. (b) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$20 Bank of State of North Carolina.

27. (c) Same as (a) except smaller, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$. Printed on back of \$10 Bank of State of North Carolina.

October 4th, 1861—Two Dollars.

28. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Serial letters A, B and D. Printed on plain paper.

29. (b) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Serial letter A. Printed on glazed paper.

One Dollar.

30. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Printed on \$10 Bank of State of North Carolina.

October 6th, 1861—Two Dollars.

31. (a) Same as (a) of October 1st, 1861. Serial letters A, B, C, D and E. Plain paper.

October 10th, 1861—One Dollar.

32. (a) Similar to (a) of October 1st, 1861, except smaller, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and ship instead of safe and dog. Serial letters A and B. Fretwork and One Dollar in red on back.

October 11th, 1861—One Dollar.

33. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letter B.

October 12th, 1861—One Dollar.

34. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 13th, 1861—One Dollar.

35. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 14th, 1861—One Dollar.

36. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 15th, 1861—One Dollar.

37. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letter A.

October 16th, 1861—One Dollar.

38. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 17th, 1861—One Dollar.

39. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 18th, 1861—One Dollar.

40. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 19th, 1861—One Dollar.

41. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 20th, 1861—One Dollar.

42. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

October 21st, 1861—One Dollar.

43. (a) Same as (a) of October 10th, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

September 1st, 1862—One Dollar.

44. (a) Figure 1 in circle lower left corner. Figure 1 in upper right. Serial letters A, B, C, D and E (old English).

45. (b) Same as (a) excepting letters larger. Serial letters B and I.

Fifty Cents.

46. (a) Ship under full sail. No serial letter.

47. (b) Same as (a). Large light serial letter to left. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, O and P.

48. (c) Same as (a). Serial letters to left. Serial letters A, C, D, F, G, I, J, K and L.

49. (d) Same as (a). Written serial letters A and C on left side.

50. (e) Same as (d). Serial letters written A and B. Printed on State of North Carolina \$1,000 8 per cent. bond.

51. (f) Same as (a). To left side is No in writing, and on right side is the number. Printed on State of North Carolina \$1,000 8 per cent. bond.

52. (g) Same as (a). Serial letters written on right side. Serial letters A, C and T.

53. (h) Same as (b). Large letter to right. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

54. (i) Same as (h). Black letters (small in size) to right. Serial letters F and M.

— (j) Bond prints not checked. Uncertain whether a variety or not.

Twenty-Five Cents.

55. (a) Large 25cts. Female figure lower left corner. No serial letter.

56. (b) Same as (a). Printed on \$500 State of North Carolina bond.

57. (c) Same as (a). Printed on \$1,000 (red) State of North Carolina bond.

58. (d) Same as (a). Printed on \$1,000 State of North Carolina bond.

59. (e) Same as (a). Printed on \$200 State of North Carolina bond.

60. (f) Same as (a). Serial letter on right A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

61. (g) Same as (a). Serial letter on top at right side. Serial letters A, B, C, G, N and O.

62. (h) Same as (a). Serial letter to left of 25cts. Black clear cut capital letter. Serial letters C, D, I, J, K and M.

63. (i) Same as (a). Serial letter to left of 25cts. Black clear cut italicized small letters a, b, c, d, e, h, i, k, l, n and o.

Ten Cents (I).

64. (a) Hornets nest—vignette 10 upper right corner. Ten Cents across left side. Imprint J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga. Serial letters to right, A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, L, M, N, O, R, S, T and U.

Ten Cents (II).

65. (a) Negro plowing—block figure 10 upper right corner. Imprint

of J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga. No serial letter.

66. (b) Same as (a). Serial letters to left A, B, C, D, E, H, J, N, P, T and U.

January 1st, 1863—Fifty Dollars.

67. (a) Portrait of Vance, surrounded by flags and drums. Fifty across right corner. Figure of Justice to right. Fifty (in red) across face of bill. Serial letters B, D, F, I, J and L.

Twenty Dollars.

68. (a) Vignette of Vance—hornets nest lower right corner—vignette 20 upper right. Twenty across left side of bill. Serial letter H.

Ten Dollars.

69. (a) State Capitol. Portrait of D. W. Courts lower right. Rosette 10 upper right. Ten across left side of bill. X Ten (in red) across face of bill. Serial letter (Roman) upper left hand. Serial letters B and E.

70. (b) Same as (a) except serial letter (fancy). Serial letter A.

Five Dollars.

71. (a) Wharf scene at Wilmington. D. W. Courts' portrait lower right. Vignette 5 upper right. Goddess of Liberty to left side. Serial letters A, B, C, D and E. Imprint of J. T. Paterson, Augusta, Ga.

Three Dollars.

72. (a) Scene with two female figures, adapted from State seal. Serial letter to left. Serial letters B, C, D, E, F, G and H.

73. (b) Same as (a) except serial letter to right. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H.

Two Dollars.

74. (a) State Capitol—vignette 2 upper right and left corners. Serial letter to left. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M (old English).

One Dollar.

75. (a) Figure 1 supported by two female figures, surrounded with emblems of commerce and industry. Serial letters to left. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M (old English).

76. (b) Same as (a) except has letter B (old English) to right. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L and M.

Seventy-Five Cents.

77. (a) Female figure, beehive and emblems of commerce and industry. Vignette 75 in upper right and lower left corners. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

Fifty Cents.

78. (a) Ship under full sail. Serial letter to right, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

79. (b) Same as (a) except letter in upper right corner. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

Twenty-Five Cents.

80. (a) Large 25cts. Female figure lower left. Vignette 25 upper right. Serial letters to left, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N and O.

81. (b) Same as (a) with 25cts (in red) on back. Serial letters A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N and O.

82. (c) Same as (a) with parts of "One" (in green) across back. Serial letters B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N and O.

83. (d) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$3 N. C. bill of January 1st, 1863. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O.

84. (e) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$20 N. C. bill of January 1st, 1863. Serial letters A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T and U.

85. (f) Same as (a). Printed on back of \$50 N.C. bill of January 1st, 1863. Serial letters A, B, C, D, F, I, J, K, L, M, P and U.

86. (g) Same as (a). Printed on back of 25cts. bill of Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Ga., dated January 1st, 1863. Serial letters G, I, J,

K, L, N and O.

87. (h) Same as (a). Printed on back of 25cts. bill of Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Ga., dated January 1st, 1863. Serial letters A, E, G, H, I, J and O.

88. (i) Same as (h) except on different 5-cent bill (back ornamented with mechanic to left of bill). Serial letters D, E and F.

Ten Cents.

89. (a) Hornets nest. Vignette 10 in upper right corner. Serial letters in upper right corner. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U.

Five Cents.

90. (a) State Seal. Vignette 5 in upper right. Serial letters to left. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U.

January 1st, 1864—Fifty Cents.

91. (a) Ship under full sail. 50 cts. (in red) printed on face. Serial letter to left. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O and P.

Twenty-Five Cents.

92. (a) Large 25cts. Female figure to left. Same as January 1st, 1863, except 25cts (in blue) printed on face. Serial letters to right. Serial letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O and P.

Raleigh, N. C., No. 230 Fayetteville street.

THE CARE OF COINS.

Editor Numismatist:

I wish to suggest that an article be printed by the Numismatist on the care of coins, especially proof and pattern surface pieces. I confess I am at a loss to know how to keep them properly without bundling them away so that it is a task to look at them and put them back again. I tried some experiments, which I jot down here.

(a) Chamois Wrapping or Lining—Produces a rainbow tarnish on nickel and bronze, especially Lincoln pennies. Yields to wiping with kerosene-soaked cotton. No effect yet noted on silver or gold.

(b) Gas Tarnish on Bronze Proof Surfaces—Yields to kerosene wiping, but lustre is dimmed. This is effective only on recent tarnish.

(c) Camphor Gum—Advised by jewelers to halt tarnishing of silver, copper, and nickel. Piece of gum is placed in cabinet drawer, not contiguous to coins, but in same atmosphere. Reported by one collector as effective. Have not tried.

(d) Piece of Cotton Placed in Spirits of Camphor and Then Put in Cabinet Drawer—Pattern and proofs appear in two days to have become dim and greasy, coating of camphor gum being deposited on surface. Yields immediately to kerosene wipe, revealing original surface. No ill effects noted, other than the wear of wiping.

(e) Cotton lining worked irregularly. No effect on nickel and silver, but steel tinge noted on bronze coins. Yielded to kerosene wiping.

It would be interesting to learn if there is a real non-tarnishing way of housing a collection, as well as something regarding ultimate effects of gasoline and kerosene baths.

South Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM S. HUNT.

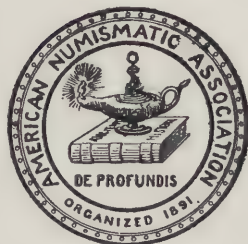
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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

In Compliance with our By-Laws, Article IV, Section 2, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary until the second day of the Annual Convention, (at Rochester, N. Y., on August 26, 27, 28,) when nominations close. Officers to be nominated are President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Four Members of the Board of Governors.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG, Chairman B. of G.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 15, 1912.

- 1597 Thomas H. Davis, 2120 Eddy St., Davenport, Iowa.
- 1598 M. D. Bearer, Patton, Pa.
- 1599 J. S. Miller, 39 Park Ave., Guelph, Canada.
- 1600 Hector E. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.
- 1601 Chas. S. Martindale, 56 Windsor St., Worcester, Mass.
- 1602 William Poillon, 201 West 79th St., New York City.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 12, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to September 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the September issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Geo. G. Emrich, Fairport, N. Y.	J. B. Bernstein Waldo C. Moore
C. A. Hofmann, 219 Second St., Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry E. B. Trimpey
Henry Lewis, State & Gilman Sts., Madison, Wis.	W. G. Curry Russell L. Williams
Henry Tripp, Greenview, Ill.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
E. A. Sleeman, Guelph, Ont., Canada.	Geo. Sleeman Waldo C. Moore
Adam Pietz, 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph E. Walton Henry Chapman
F. J. Younker, 307 Flynn Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
Louis G. Amberg, 322 Ave. A, Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger F. E. Merritt

Change of Address.

- A. Reimers, Hotel Cornell, to Hotel Herald, Jones & Eddy Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
- H. C. Laible, Seward Ave., to 2101 John R. St., Detroit, Mich.
- Frank A. Baldwin, to 234 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- D. L. Angell, 446 High St., Newark, N. J., to 145 W. 96th St., N. Y. City.
- Fred T. Huddart, 356 to 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 12, 1912.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—To be put on the mailing lists of dealers for all new auction catalogues and fixed price list of coins when sent gratis. I. Leland Steinman, (A. N. A. 1570), 2576 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—Names of all collectors of Store Cards and War Tokens. G. L. Tilden, 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED.—An old postage stamp collection. Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y.

WANTED.—1909 Gold Proof Set. State price. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—To correspond with any collector who is interested in monthly mail auctions. If your collection is for sale please permit me to send you a description of my methods and charges for same. Willard Gray, Jr., P. O. Box 322, Portsmouth, N. H.

WANTED.—To correspond with any one having minor pattern coins in any metal. Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

WANTED.—To get in touch with collectors of Roman bronze and denarii for the purpose of exchanging duplicates. Have some rare ones; also fine auction catalogs with numerous plates, Dr. Hirsch, Merzbacher, Egger, etc. S. Krausz, 5940 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—To mail on receipt of address, a copy of my Catalogue of Duplicates, extra coins, etc. For Sale as a whole. Address S. B. Emery, Springvale, Me.

WANTED.—Complete volumes Numismatist, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908; state condition and price. Address Numismatist, 40 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—Civil War tokens of the entire series, sutlers checks; also Illinois store cards prior to 1861. Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

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EXCHANGE.—Store Cards and advertising War tokens for any not in my collection; have hundreds of duplicates; send list of what you have to trade. Will exchange complete file of The Numismatist from No. 1, Vol. 1, to Jan., 1912, for Store Cards, War Tokens, or Hard Time Tokens. G. L. Tilden, 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

SEPTEMBER, 1912

No. 9

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

— OF THE —

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

— HELD AT —

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 26, 27, 28, 1912.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the registration of the members of the A. N. A. was commenced at the Hotel Rochester, and the convention badges were distributed by Mr. Yawger. The following list represents the names of those who registered during the convention:

Registration of Members.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill. | Geo. P. French, M. D., Rochester, N. Y. |
| F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md. | George G. Emrich, Fairport, N. Y. |
| R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada. | Rud. Kohler, New York City, N. Y. |
| Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. | H. H. Rowley, Rochester, N. Y. |
| H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis. | Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio. | W. J. Ballard, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass. | E. L. Stanley, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O. | Joseph Koeb, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa. | Ernest Soper, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y. | C. A. Harold, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass. | A. A. Hawkes, Wakefield, Mass. |
| M. Marcuson, Cleveland, O. | S. Krausz, Chicago, Ill. |
| Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass. | L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb. |
| P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago, Ill. | J. A. Olmstead, Elmira, N. Y. |
| Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill. | A. Lag Robson, Penn Yan, N. Y. |
| S. Guthman, Macon, Ga. | S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill. | Woolf H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich. | Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y. |
| J. Everett Alden, Torrington, Conn. | J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa. |
| Augustus G. Heaton, New York City, N. Y. | T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill. |
| F. E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y. | M. S. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y. |
| Frank Bescher, Kansas City, Mo. | C. F. Clarke, LeRoy, N. Y. |
| A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y. | Marie A. Naerup, Chicago, Ill. |
| Louis G. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y. | H. H. Marble, Fall River, Mass. |
| H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y. | Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Joseph Hooper, Rochester, N. Y. | Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y. |
| L. J. Woolsey, Rochester, N. Y. | Lee M. Clarke, LeRoy, N. Y. |
| Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I. | |

Immediately after the registration of the officers of the Association they repaired to one of the near-by rooms, and held a special meeting. Present were all the members of the Board of Governors, which under the old constitution consisted of ten members, namely—President Brenner, First Vice President Duffield, Second Vice President McLachlan, General Secretary Moore, Chairman Granberg of Board of Governors, and Messrs. Henderson, Ashbrook, Wood, and Chapman. It is believed that this is the first time the full board has assembled.

Many important matters were discussed, and one member expelled from the organization.

Almost the entire afternoon of the 26th was taken up by the installation of exhibits.

In the evening a smoker was held in the Banquet Hall of the Hotel Rochester, at which many members were present.

Brief talks were made upon the less serious side of convention matter. Among the speakers were Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Dr. Henderson, Messrs. Sears, Brenner, Granberg, Green, Adams, Arnold, Loer, McLachlan, Duffield, Wood, Newcomb, Rowley, Guthman, Kohler, Wurtzbach and others. Gen. Secretary Moore gave a very interesting toast entitled, "Toast to Money."

"Here is to money—gleaming gold,
Or silver, fair and bright,
Or greenbacks, crispy new, or old,
To fill us with delight.
May there be more where it hails from,
And may its volume grow—
So long as father makes it come
The girls will make it go!"

(Nesbit.)

Augustus G. Heaton, President of the New York Numismatic Club, then read the following paper:

One of the attractions of coin collecting is the variety of its interests. There is no monotony. Everyone entering the field can find something adapted to his individual tastes, especially if we reasonably include with coins, medals, tokens, patterns and many other issues of individual, national, official, commercial, political, financial or other reference, not authorized for circulation.

A number of years ago, in 1893, after long investigation, I had the personal honor of opening up an entirely new department of American Numismatic interest in publishing a "Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints." This pamphlet, familiarly known as "Mint Marks," was the first work on the subject, and was so thoroughly prepared that it is still the authority and main guide in a line of study that alone gives interest to modern United States coinage. When it was issued, many men began to gather the coins it referred to but, as a result of a good start, my personal collection of "Mint Mark Silver" coins was, up to the time of its sale a few years ago, decidedly the most complete, and lacked but two or three pieces reported as coined, but in our time unknown. It is pleasant to mention that my development of United States mint marks has been so widely known by sales of the book, that, wherever I travel between the Atlantic and Pacific, and find the coin collectors of mature attainments, I am over sure of a welcome quite Masonic in its warmth and cordiality. I refer to this not entirely in the possible vanity of advancing years, but rather to testify, in this gathering of our Brotherhood, to one of our highest gratifications in numismatic pursuits. We have most of us put aside the youthful allusion of financial benefit in general coin collecting, either from unsustained values of many pieces, loss of interest upon money invested and the penalty of double commissions on every coin when bought and sold; but the diversion, instruction, distraction from care and genial fellowships that result are the real and higher profits that pass all estimate.

In all collecting there are three great classes of objects, though their interests are often in part combined. The first may have no instructiveness or beauty or attraction of any kind, but they are valued from being very scarce, rare, limited to two or three objects or practically unique. While I

have shared the satisfaction of owning coins of this class, I can see that their interest is confined to their rarity, to the good luck of perhaps getting them at a bargain, or simply of having something that is worth a good deal of money. It is the longest purse, not the greatest taste, that wins. For this reason, when great rarity is associated with an object of real beauty, such as a picture or a statue, the price of sale is not a true value but an art value plus the rarity value of competing dealers and millionaires under varying conditions. The great second class of coins collected are those which have value from either their consecutive completeness, their fine condition or finish and art of design—an interest centered simply in themselves. The third class of objects we collect, and the more intellectual, is composed of those we value for their instruction in regard to the conditions of their time, the history of their nations and the personages of their periods of production. Taking simply our own coinage, we may, even in the comparatively modern issues of the associate mints, read the gradual development and increasing financial resources of our wonderful country. If we go back a little over a century, how much greater is not only the historic interest but the artistic, while in the preceding decades of Colonial growth numismatic fascination reaches its American climax.

But suppose we leave our country for the Old World. What new heights of interest abound! From coins of Asia, Africa and Southeastern Europe the earlier history of the world is largely made or verified. In our modern impersonal Republics individual glory is ignored and, except in medals, Republics are truly ungrateful. Men are indeed sublime, who like Washington and certain Grecians, preferred to be subordinate to the glory of their nation, but the Alexanders, the Caesars and the Napoleons made history best for the numismatist and formed the grand dramas of the ages. From the warrior winners of thrones we progressed to the dynasties of kings, whose origin and divine right these warriors were, dynasties changing as each new war lord appeared. With more established conditions, kings and queens began to represent not merely dynasties and periods of civilization and national history but personalities controlling the tastes and affections of their people, and now, with the prevailing and really compulsory effort of sovereigns to advance the interests of their subjects in every way, they are becoming more and more personally beloved and worthy of commemoration. Therefore, after long attention to American coins, I have of late, turned, perhaps from my profession as a portrait painter, to the collection of portrait coins of the sovereigns of leading European nations as a most instructive and fascinating pursuit. Annual spring trips to Europe have given me a special opportunity, and, as portrait heads on modern coins go back only a few centuries, the number of such coins required for a series is not as large as might be supposed. In the English series, for example, but twenty sovereigns are represented since the first portrait of Henry VII. So I have enriched my sets by including two or more for each monarch, five in the case of Victoria, where different aspects of face or differences of age occasioned different dies. Making fine condition of likeness my only standard, I have been able to dispense with coins rare from less interesting cause and have so bought with better results. I possess the French, German, Spanish and Holland series in far advanced sequence, but have brought my English set alone, as of greatest interest to our people and feel that it will attract the attention of many interested in history, who have no numismatic curiosity. The coins preceding these have simply the arms of the sovereign or of the nation and were generally lacking in artistic quality. The earlier of these rude portraits seemed rather engraved on their thin planchets than as having any relief and these coins of ragged irregular edge were struck by heavy blows of the mallet, until about the time of Elizabeth, when the coin press came into use and art in bas relief began to advance rapidly. Massive crowns appear on the heads of the earlier sovereigns, but it is interesting to know that, among the queens, Queen Ann's bust is without drapery, crown or any sign of royalty, simply the head of a dignified and intelligent woman. While kings of the past century or two have, under the influence, probably, of Constitutional Government and the increasing power of the people, given up the crowns, wreaths, armor, etc., of ancient pomp and arrogance and taken a more popular aspect. It is the custom of the English mint to have the profile of every sovereign face in a direction opposite to that of the preceding. This occurs on postage stamps also. Portrait coins began with the House of



A. N. A. MEMBERS AT ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Tudor, and continued through the Stuarts and the House of Nassau to the present long established House of Hanover.

There are many other details of interest to the numismatist, the historian, the philosopher and the general observer, but, as this paper is perhaps already too long, I will leave my hearers to examine for themselves and thank them for their courteous attention.

Mr. Heaton's paper was listened to with great interest, and a vote of thanks was tendered him by those present.

During the progress of the smoker Ben G. Green of Chicago proposed a standing toast to W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, the donor of The Numismatist to the Association, which was acceded to with great heartiness.

General Secretary Moore then read a paper entitled "The Making of a Collection":

Nowadays nearly every person pursues the gentle art of collecting in some shape or form. The list of things which people do collect is almost endless and one can choose according to individual taste or fancy. But in this matter, as in so many others and as the old adage has it, "what is one person's meat is another person's poison", a fact which accounts for the numerous and various articles people often bring together. People laugh at collectors, who perhaps on many occasions do lay themselves open to light ridicule and good-humored pleasantry, but that is also the case with all of us when in love with anything at all. Those who have escaped the craze of collecting are apt to smile sarcastically at those who have yielded to its allurements. Those who laugh have surely missed one of the things that makes life worth living. Truly it can be said that when one has allowed the fever of collecting to enter his blood or, in other words, to become a part of his very existence, there is no reproach of conscience, no sense of remorse, no painful memory, but rather he thanks the gods for being allowed to join the charmed circle and to realize some of the fascination that is inseparable from it.

Many consider the making of a collection mere child's play and a matter of but little consequence. In this belief they are gravely mistaken. The public should not be guided by illusions so deceptive. Such ideas are as erroneous as they are fanciful and are not entitled to any consideration whatsoever. As regards numismatics, an argument in the negative is not well taken. Many truly be likened unto a house built upon the sands. It can be rightfully said that only the reverse is true. The making of a collection is practically a life work. It reduces knowledge to actual use. No greater or more delightful task was ever undertaken. A love for collecting is no more vain and useless than other passions are. There are unexpected possibilities in even the humblest things. We ought rather to envy than treat with contempt or laugh at the efforts of collectors.

To successfully assemble a collection of real numismatic and artistic worth, it requires no little forethought and determination. Years of earnest endeavor and of untiring effort, patient application and endurance without murmuring, all are qualifications most essential. The world was not made in a day, neither is it possible to create in so short a time a cabinet that would surpass or even equal some of the present-day coin collections which are the pride and joy of the possessors.

Numismatics have no mean place in the scheme of things. Of all the sciences there are but few which appeal to the popular mind more or which are of greater interest to the general public than numismatics.

The science of coin collecting, generally speaking, implies the gathering together or an assembling of numismatic specimens. Many would have us believe that collecting, wherein the attention of the interested is engaged in a general way, is the only rational way to fill the collector's cabinet. It must be admitted that there is a great deal of truth in the argument. Examples of every type of coin and the various temporary substitutes which have been adopted in times of need or trouble should be found in the general collection. In the coinage of the United States, collectors have an important series varying in design but retaining an almost unvaried series of representations of the same type. It is far better to form a collection of those coins you can get, always following your own inclinations as to what you will hunt for most.

Collecting in a special way includes the study of any particular set of coins. It is considered the highest form of collecting and is for the acquainted only.

A shorter way of collecting or an easier method of arranging the cabinet other than any yet formulated might prove a great panacea. Scientifically expressed, a system of simplification, or, in other words, some sort or manner of simplified collecting, might prove a great advantage to those interested in the making of a coin cabinet.

Simple collecting does not always furnish the greatest pleasure, but on the contrary, genuine enjoyment is a happy retribution for being well versed in current literature on the subject.

Real collecting means more than the mere purchase of either a rare coin, an artistic medal, or a specimen catalogued among the incongruous and almost endless series of the promises-to-pay.

Half the pleasure one has in contemplating the making of a collection lies in the remembrance of the story or history of the amnner in which the particular coins are obtained; and when one has secured a really good thing, for a very moderate figure, the joy of possession is greater in proportion as the price paid is low. Mr. R. W. McLachlan (of whose presence we again have the pleasure) in an address, "Fifty Years a Coin Collector," before the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association at Chicago last year, very emphatically illustrates this fact by reciting so enthusiastically and entertainingly his experiences and by picturing so very vividly and forcibly his fifty years' recollections.

The collector is a very acquisitive fellow, always eager to acquire that which he has not. The pleasure of acquisition is often underrated by many. The Creator has not more universally bestowed a natural appetite for the food which is necessary for the growth of the body than he has a mental longing for the food of the mind; and as He has superadded a sensation of pleasure to the necessary act of eating, so he has made it a law of the mind to experience its highest delight while in the act of receiving the mental nourishment. Against this there is no law. It is, of course, not to be expected that the same degree of pleasure will attend the collector in every acquisition. Take as an illustration the effect resulting directly from the acquisition of an extremely rare coin and the indifference usually shown when a coin is very common. Those of experience have oftentimes noticed that the degree of pleasure attending is very inflectional.

Many, perhaps the curious, have often queried as to the immediate and direct benefits to be had from the assembling of a collection and the study of numismatics. To those who are overflowing with such interrogation points, we offer the following, we hope, satisfactory answer. Some dabble in the science for the sake of collecting or for their own amusement; some on account of the coins collected or may be the anticipated gain when they sell; others subscribe for the various publications, visit museums, acquaint themselves with numismatic friends, or perhaps join some of the different collector's organizations and thereby become more or less of scientific numismatists.

The collector, who wishes to be well informed along numismatic lines or who desires to become a student in the full sense of the word, should studiously read every book and article pertinent to the subject to which access may be had. If one has time to thoughtfully peruse even a few of the many volumes upon the various numismatic subjects which may be had at any public library, he will store his mind with much reliable and useful information. Such wholesome advantages and big opportunities as frequent visits to the public library, the lecture hall, the museum, the club room, the dealer's den and the coin auctions of which the city collector has the privilege, are not afforded the collector who lives in the far-distant country place. The difficulties under which he labors are oftentimes discouraging.

The proper exercise of any power increases it, and the memory is no exception. It is of the highest practical importance in the study of numismatics and the assembling of a cabinet to acquaint ourselves with history and geography. The ability to read is the key that unlocks the treasures of human knowledge. Knowledge is necessary to enlighten and guide in all human effort. Books contain the recorded knowledge of the past, and it is only by reading the printed pages that man can come into possession of this rich inheritance. It is thus seen that there is an important place for the

study of books in the forming of a collection. History as well as one's own personal experience will fully sustain this statement.

It is the universal opinion that a person will best become interested in numismatics by starting a collection, however insignificant it may be at first. When one begins to collect he begins to understand the pleasures of the pursuit; the unheard-of gossip and coin talk, the searching in probable places, the spotting the game, the eager, patient following up, the desire to have and to hold, the delight of ownership, the knowledge gained through the chase. What a climax! An extremely rare coin, especially if it be a personal find, is of inestimable value, like goodly pearls or a hidden treasure, for which a collector, once recognizing its worth, is willing to give all that he has to attain. And yet, if not in a position to possess, there is delight in the mere hunt and search.

The wise collector is invariably the well-read and instructed collector. Wise collecting usually means prudent investing, or in other words, the wise collector is a good investor, ordinarily, and therefore is aware that a collection of real numismatic value should represent all of the types whether of fine or poor workmanship. He knows that more satisfaction is derived by coin collectors in general from such an assortment than could possibly be gained through any other numismatic channel or any coin cabinet of select and special interests.

The market value of a coin is a matter on which the holder generally desires to inform himself, but it is impossible to name a certain or fixed value for a coin without first considering the particular and individual merits of the actual specimen in question. Before purchasing a coin, the collector should consider, besides its desirability for his own collection, its rarity, its condition, its material, its historical value, its pedigree and its variations. All these will help to decide what price should be paid.

The chances in favor of a coin occasionally acquired being a rarity and of high value are exceedingly small, and finders of an old specimen would often be saved anxiety and disappointment should they decide that it was of no special value until authorized to believe the contrary. And on the other hand, those who consider the monetary worth of their collections as of secondary importance and consequence will always be pleased to learn that many of the most interesting specimens are among the least costly.

One cannot always judge the worth of a coin by the catalogue price. It is far better to consult an expert occasionally rather than rely too strongly on what one finds in catalogue print or perchance quite frequently on what figure or figures a specimen has commanded at an auction at some previous and probably remote date. Such examples are not always the best criterion, but on the contrary, are oftentimes very deceiving and misleading.

The collecting of coins is an endless quest. Always some new issue arrests the attention or some hidden specimen, after many years, makes its appearance. Many coins are still in hiding and waiting to be unearthed, at some future date then to be a collector's pride and joy. What is real collecting anyway but the art of recognizing old gems amidst the more common and perhaps neglected coin-specimens?

The number of collectors increases as the years pass, but the number of coins and medals available for the cabinet seems to diminish. Collectors complain that they can no longer buy cheaply and say that rarities are being rapidly absorbed into many times the number of private collections and public museums that used to exist. And how true it is, most of the best things are shut up in museums never to appear again in the hands of the private collector. And yet all the bargains have not been picked up. Conditions are such that bargains will always prevail. There are many known cases in which valuable specimens have been acquired at prices ridiculously small compared with the real value of the coin.

It is a mistaken policy to buy in at snap judgment, and usually one is sorry for such hastiness. Enthusiasm is a splendid endowment, but sedateness in many cases would be a very appropriate characteristic. Many collectors buy a coin at any price almost when they see it, which is a grave mistake. Nothing is cheap at any figure if the collector is ashamed to place same on exhibition in his cabinet.

Although rarity is the chief element in the value of any coin or medal, it would not be good policy to try to form a cabinet of nothing but rarities, those excessively rare and almost unprocurable gems. A millionaire might



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make a trial, but would face failure from the very beginning should he attempt such an undertaking. There are few people wealthy enough to buy the best of everything.

Poor specimens are useless specimens in most cases. Experience is the only safeguard against counterfeits. We believe the restrike to be a serious mistake. Anyway restrikes are objectionable and are not wanted unless perhaps the original is unobtainable. Then and only then, should the restrike gain admission to a coin cabinet. The undesirables and those hopelessly out of condition accumulate fast enough without purchasing at prices one considers dirt cheap. Wait for another and better chance. Fine specimens can be had for a reasonable price if one awaits the opportunity. The interested soon learn how and what to buy for an attractive and educative collection.

It has been said that coins and medals are original documents in metal. The value of coins and medals, therefore, as enduring records of events, has been emphasized many times and in studying them we study history at its beginning. One is therefore to gaze at a cabinet of numismatic specimens as a treasure, not altogether of money, but also of knowledge as well. The collector who purchases all his specimens and who collects solely for the pleasure he derives in possessing beautiful coins, has a valuable cabinet in that its contents represent the highest art attained by artists.

Many series of the world's coinages and paper currencies, both current and uncurrent, are yet procurable for a song. It is good to collect a series of coins that few people at the time are hunting for. The far-seeing collector is perchance quietly acquiring them, for it is almost certain to follow that sooner or later these very specimens so common and little appreciated now will become scarce, and should the future desire them the fiddler will be to pay.

In conclusion let me state that collecting is an art, not a business. People of cultivation and of moderate means, just as well as the wealthy class or those moderately rich, long to surround themselves with the beautiful and to bring up their children in an atmosphere of art.

One learns to collect by collecting. A collection is just what we make it, no more, no less. The making of a collection claims our greatest endeavors and deserves our untiring efforts.

Collections carelessly and haphazardly arranged arrest not the attention. These cabinet treasures, the objects of the medalist's skill, should be attractively arranged. They are not vague and non-interesting things, but the onlookers are sometimes led to think so because of the want of skillful, methodic and systematic arrangement.

The following suggestion, which is of the greatest importance to numismatic folk and which in many cases needs more careful cultivation, merits attention. A comprehensive and practical classification of coins in any collection is the best evidence of interest and pride and indicates largely that the owner is an up-to-date product and an appreciable as well as a progressive student.

One thought more and I will have done. The science of numismatics and the art of collecting are entitled to more consideration than merely a fleeting thought or a hurried glance. To appreciate any collection one must enter into the spirit of the collector and understand what he is trying to accomplish.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 27th.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, President Brenner in the chair.

Dr. Geo. P. French, President of the Rochester Numismatic Association, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and members of the American Numismatic Association: I am immeasurably pleased to welcome you, on behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association, to this beautiful city. I appreciate every effort you have made in coming here, in making this Convention such a grand success, and I want to thank each and every one of you for your efforts.

When I was in Chicago last year at the Convention of the A. N. A., I was informed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. H. O. Granberg, that His Honor, the Mayor and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester had sent kind invitations to the A. N. A. to come here

this year and hold their Convention, and I told President Brenner that I did not think the time was right to hold the Convention in this city as we had no organization to receive you and we wanted to do things properly when you came. But he told me it would not be necessary to do much—simply to get a hotel for you, and provide a place to meet. But this is not the spirit of Rochester, and has not been for a long time, since Mr. Woodward became secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

On my return I spoke to some of my numismatic friends and I suggested to them that we form a local organization here. They were all in perfect accord with the suggestion. I had a notice inserted in the papers and asked every one who collected coins or who was interested in coins to meet me at Hotel Rochester on a certain evening, and on that evening, early in January of this year, we formed the Rochester Numismatic Association. We are yet young, in our infancy, and I believe we are the youngest organization of the kind anywhere in the country or in the world to-day, but like the leader of the Bull Moose party, Theodore Roosevelt, we have our hat in the ring, and we are going to keep it there.

I believe every effort has been made on the part of the members of the local organization to do everything in their power to make things pleasant for you when you came and while here, and if any oversights have taken place I hope they will be excused, because they are not intentional.

I want to make everything pleasant for you while here, gentlemen, and I want you to feel at home, and on behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association I take great pleasure in welcoming you to-day. I expected the Mayor to be here to welcome you also; he is glad to welcome all conventions that come to the city, and he is a man who would take great pleasure in coming here and welcoming you, but he is out of town and will not be here until later in the day. We have a worthy representative here of Rochester, a man of far-reaching ability, far-seeing and brilliant, a man who has done a great deal for the upbuilding of Rochester and making Rochester the progressive city she is to-day. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester.

Mr. Woodward was greeted with warm applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I feel after such an introduction that the doctor has certainly gotten the plaster on the wrong patient. Indeed, it is a great pleasure, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to welcome you to Rochester. I think you need no welcome; you will not feel any need of a welcome; the atmosphere of the city welcomes you, it is part of the spirit of the hospitality of Rochester.

This society has interested me very much; we are all interested in the collection of coins, though some never get very far with it. I have been watching others collect coins, but do not get much time to collect for myself. To me it is very interesting, men collecting and making a study of the coins of the world. They certainly are milestones that indicate the progress society has made; they are beacon lights of history, a subject most of us are absolutely ignorant of, a subject of the greatest human interest.

We are glad to welcome you to Rochester, especially glad that you came as an educational feature. I wish the schools were in session so that our school children might have the benefit of the rare coins exhibited in the other room, and I think a city is fortunate that can bring into its border from time to time some convention that has an educational effect upon the people of the city. We have conventions in Rochester, as there are in every city, that are not of special interest, except to show us how the boys look when they are off on a vacation. They are hilarious, they are having a good time, a harmless kind of amusement, but it is nice to have those come who are interested in education. Therefore, it is the policy of the Chamber of Commerce to especially invite all conventions that have educational and commercial value; to discuss their lines of commerce. If they are meetings connected with our physicians, dentists or druggists, or any line of business that has in it commerce and education we welcome with special pleasure. So we welcome and feel honored that you should select Rochester as your place of meeting, and I believe what the doctor has said to you represents the spirit of the city, that everything has been done that could be to make arrangements for your comfort and pleasure, and we hope you will find Rochester an interesting city; in fact, that some of you will want to come again. We are in the habit of boasting about Rochester.

I am reminded about the man from California. You know they are the greatest people to talk about their state. Yesterday morning that land was worth \$150 per acre and now cannot be bought for \$1,000, and only a few days ago where there was nothing but mud, now you see this beautifully paved road. The old Californian went back East. In trying to put in the time where he was visiting, he found it necessary to attend a funeral. He got in the back of the room, and the clergyman when he finished his sermon said, "I usually pronounce eulogy on the deceased, but not having known the deceased I will not do so to-day, but will leave it to a friend of the deceased." After a short silence, the old Californian got up and said, "If nobody wishes to say anything about the deceased, I would like to make a few remarks about California;" and so we never lose an opportunity to make a few remarks about Rochester, and we hope you will find it interesting, and will want to come back again.

President Brenner responded: "I am called to the task of fittingly responding to your kind and eloquent words of welcome, on behalf of the American Numismatic Association, but as I look out upon the faces of these good collectors here and feel that they expect of me a fitting response, I keenly realize my inability. I would like to ask you to convey to His Honor, the Mayor, our thanks for his courtesy extended to us, and assure him that this body of good men are entitled to the confidence he has reposed in them in entrusting to them the keys of this beautiful and prosperous city.

The President here appointed the following committees:

On Resolutions:—Messrs. Sears, Wurtzbach, and Yawger.

On Allocation:—Messrs. Granberg, Henderson, and Kohler.

On Proxies:—Messrs. Green, Sears, and Duffield.

On Changes in Constitution and By-Laws:—Messrs. Ashbrook, Wood, and Green.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The President then read his annual address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Another year, with its busy round of pleasures and toil, has been added to American Numismatic Association history. Today we are stronger in numbers, in standing, and advancement than ever before. While in an official statement it might be shown in some degree that our number is less than that of last year, as a matter of fact it may be noted that practically as many have been admitted as during any preceding year. The decrease (if any) in net gain would, therefore, be accounted for that a less number were reinstated or more were suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, and as a matter of congratulation it can fairly be said that we stand today on a firmer basis, and with a stronger membership than heretofore.

I therefore extend to you my heartiest greetings at this the Eleventh Convention of the American Numismatic Association, and it is my earnest desire that your stay may be pleasing to you, your deliberations harmonious, and final results obtained be for the continuing good of the Association.

We are meeting in this beautiful, prosperous and enterprising City of Rochester for this the Eleventh Annual Convention of this Association, and while we joyously anticipate the pleasures and benefits that will result from our visit, and before we enter upon the consideration of our own acts for the year just passed, or lay plans for the future, it is altogether fitting and proper to pause a while and pay tribute to the memory of those of our number who have passed to the great beyond since our last Convention. We recall with tender memory the face and form of our late worthy fellow-member, Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., whose death occurred on Sept. 25, 1911. It is doubtful if any man in the Association had a wider acquaintance or more personal friends. His charm of manner, his brilliant wit, his exhaustless fund of anecdotes and reminiscences made him welcome in every company. A manly man was he, overflowing with the joy of life and bringing joy to all who knew him.

A life of great activity and usefulness was brought to an end on Feb. 2, 1912, when, after a long illness, our esteemed and worthy fellow-member, Charles Morris, of Chicago, Ill., breathed his last. His many friends, who

had learned to prize his companionship and to look for and expect his cheery and genial smile, have found it hard, although the end had been long looked for, to believe that he had been summoned to the higher life beyond the bounds of immortal vision.

The announcement that our worthy fellow-member, Charles Steigerwalt, of Lancaster, Penna., had entered into rest came as a sorrowful surprise to many of us, as well as the passing away of our worthy fellow-member, S. B. Alexander, of Boston, Mass.

Their memories we cherish in our hearts,
Their spirits have returned to God who gave them.

Good-bye till morning come again!
The shade of death brings thought of pain,
But could we know how short the night
That falls and hides them from our sight,
Our hearts would sing the glad refrain,
Good-bye till morning comes again!

The most important event in the history of the American Numismatic Association for the year 1912 has unquestionably been the acquirement of the Federal Charter. For a number of years this has been much desired, and has been gained only through the persistent and enthusiastic efforts of certain of our members, and even up to the last moment of its passage by the Senate at times it seemed to be a forlorn hope and that we would not get it.

The bill for the Charter was introduced in the House by our worthy fellow member, Congressman William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio, on July 19th, 1911. Although the bill met with considerable opposition, mostly from those who did not understand its meaning, Mr. Ashbrook, aided by our esteemed and worthy fellow-members, Congressman A. W. Kopp, of Wisconsin, and Congressmen Wedemeyer of Wisconsin and Moore of Pennsylvania, together with other friends in the House, after four hours of deliberation and debate, finally succeeded in getting the bill passed by the House on January 30th of this year. The bill was then carried to the United States Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Finance, who referred it to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Here again the Commissioner apparently misunderstood the purport of the Bill, thinking that it carried with it a request for Government assistance, and perhaps later on an appropriation, and declined to recommend it on the ground that the application for such a Charter should be made under the incorporation laws for the District of Columbia. The same objection applied to a District of Columbia charter as would have applied to that of a State charter, as was suggested by some of the members of the House who opposed its passage.

If a charter had been obtained from the District of Columbia, or from a State, it would have been objectionable for these reasons: First, it would have necessitated the maintenance of the principal office of the Association within the District of Columbia, or, if in a State, the maintenance of an office within the State which granted the charter. Second, we would not have had National recognition under such a charter, as was desired and so outlined in detail in the bill.

Congressman Ashbrook at once became active in his efforts to bring about a reconsideration of the bill by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, inducing the Commissioner to take the matter up again and call for a public hearing. After several postponements the hearing was held. Mr. Ashbrook, accompanied by our esteemed and worthy fellow-member, S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa., appeared before the Commissioner and made such able representations that the Commissioner was convinced of the worthiness of the object to such an extent that he recommended the bill, which was passed by the Senate on April 23rd, and on May 9, was signed by President Taft, making it a law.

In view of the splendid manner and untiring zeal with which Mr. Ashbrook handled this bill from the time of its introduction up to the time of its final signature by the President, necessitating the sacrifice of many of his personal interests as well as much valuable time, which might have been devoted to other purposes, I would recommend that the thanks and appreciation of this Association be tendered to him in a set of appropriate resolu-

tions, and, as a further evidence of our appreciation and gratitude, I would recommend that he be unanimously elected to honorary life membership in the American Numismatic Association.

So many members have taken an interest in the passage of this bill that I am unable to make proper recognition of their services here, but I recommend a general vote of thanks to those Senators and Representatives who so valiantly assisted the work in Congress; to those who visited Washington in the interest of the bill, and all who have taken a conspicuous part in its successful accomplishment.

Now that we have a National Charter, a new condition of affairs confronts us. First, steps will have to be taken to establish a representation in the District of Columbia as provided in the charter. This representation need only be formal, as the charter provides that the Association has the power to maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the Association may require. Other changes in the Constitution will be necessary in order to comply with the Charter. For example, in Section 5 the bill for the Charter provides "that the control of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of five Governors." Whereas, our Constitution now provides that the Board of Governors shall be composed of five members, elected as such, and the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, and the Treasurer, making a Board of ten members.

Again, Section 7 of the Charter provides that the Association shall have power to "take or receive for the purposes of the Association any gift, grant, or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purpose of the Association."

This makes possible and necessary the actual transfer of "The Numismatist," which has been pending for several months, dependent upon the incorporation of the Association.

On the 31st day of March, 1911, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, generously presented to the Board of Governors, in trust for the American Numismatic Association, all the right and title in and to "The Numismatist," which has for many years been the official bulletin of the organization. In the deed of transfer it was specified that this trust would expire upon the moment that the Association should become incorporated, when the Magazine would pass into the possession of the American Numismatic Association and become its absolute property.

The entire text of the deed of transfer is as follows:

It is proper that we now take action by accepting this generous gift of Mr. Wilson, which places at the disposal of this Association the untrammelled control and ownership of "The Numismatist"; and I would recommend that by a set of resolutions we tender to him the heartiest thanks of the Association for his generosity and good-will, and as a further evidence of our appreciation and gratitude I would recommend that he be unanimously elected to honorary life membership in the American Numismatic Association.

Under our present Constitution and By-Laws the officers elected and appointed do not assume the duties of their respective offices until January 1st, or more than four months after the annual Convention. The purpose of annual National conventions is to hear the reports of officers, standing and special committees for the preceding year, to discuss conditions, and to lay plans for the future, while under our present Constitution and By-Laws your officers have served less than eight months of the year, which makes it impossible to furnish an intelligent report at this time, and it will be December 31st before complete reports of the respective offices can be made. In these annual statements conditions might be brought to light which could have been provided for in the annual National convention, whereas under the present order of affairs it can not be taken up until the next following Convention, delaying action for at least eight months.

In order to bring about a desired condition I feel that officers should be elected at the regular annual Conventions, and, if our Conventions continue to be held during the latter part of August, that the business year of the Association shall close with July 31, and the newly elected officers assume their duties immediately at the close of the convention.

I know that this recommendation will meet with more or less opposition on the part of the friends of the old method, but I believe that we would be thoroughly justified in making such a change.

In September, 1910, a committee was appointed to provide for the strik-

ing and distribution of a medal commemorative of the founder of the Association, Dr. George F. Heath, and in August, 1911, a committee was appointed to have struck and provide for the distribution of membership badges. The Heath medals, as well as membership badges, have been issued, but their distribution, or in other words, their sale, has not been what was desired or expected. I believe that such committees after they had put into execution the arrangements for the striking of these medals and badges should have turned the medals over to the General Secretary, who should handle the sale and distribution, especially as he is the only officer who is authorized to receive monies for the Association. I believe that with the General Secretary in complete control of these items more of them would be disposed of, and the Association reimbursed the expense, as well as making a profit, which we always need.

A word as to "The Numismatist." The American Numismatic Association is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of "The Numismatist," especially coming as a gift from Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada. The advantage of the Association absolutely owning and controlling its own magazine is too apparent to merit extended reference.

The value of "The Numismatist" to the Association cannot be underestimated, because it is our representative, and it must be recognized that upon its conduct depends the success of our organization. It is the greatest factor entering into the development of our Association, not only in the securing of new members, but in the retention of all the members. It goes out and represents us in new fields; we are known and judged by its character, and it is of the utmost importance that its columns be clean; that they contain matter interesting and stimulating to the collector, that the use of its columns for the exchange of ideas and for the benefit of its members be encouraged, and at all times the influence of the magazine used to build up the Association and make it one of the strongest of its kind in the world. The Association is to be congratulated upon the successful and commendable manner with which "The Numismatist" has been conducted the past year, by our efficient managing editor, and worthy fellow member, Mr. Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., and it is to be hoped that his efforts may receive even a stronger support and commendation the coming year, if possible, than the past.

And now, worthy fellow members, we proceed to the work of this session. Approaching the office and considering its duties and responsibilities, it was not without misapprehension, almost fear, as to my ability to fill so honorable a position. However, encouraged by your wishes, sustained by expressions of loyalty and offers of assistance on every hand, I entered on the discharge of the duties of this office. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that the high honor conferred upon me at the last election is most highly appreciated, and I am glad for the opportunity to express my warmest appreciation of the assistance and encouragement that has come to me so generally from the officers and members of our Association. I sincerely hope the spirit of kindness and general good feeling will characterize all the proceedings of this Convention and when we have finished our labors, that one and all of us may be permitted to return to our homes, well and happy, with renewed ardor for the Association.

JUDSON BRENNER, President.

The Committee on Allocution then made the following report:

That so much of the President's address as pertains to his recommending honorary life membership to Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio, and Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

That so much of his address as pertains to changes in our Constitution be referred to a "committee to make such changes in our Constitution and By-Laws as may be necessary and expedient to conform to the Federal Charter and to report to this Convention."

The Board of Governors has already accepted the gift on behalf of the American Numismatic Association, and we recommend that their action be concurred in. That all other acts and recommendations of the President be approved.

Signed: H. O. GRANBERG,
J. M. HENDERSON,
RUDOLPH KOHLER.

A motion was made and seconded to accept and place on file the above report of the Committee on Allocution. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions then made a partial report, as follows:

Whereas, a bill granting the American Numismatic Association a Federal charter was passed by Congress and on May 9th, 1912, was signed by the President of the United States, William H. Taft, the effect of which was to give the American Numismatic Association the highest National recognition, placing it immediately upon a plane with the leading similar organizations of the world, thus realizing a long-cherished hope and ambition of the members of the Association; and,

Whereas, it is felt that the credit for the success of this recognition is largely due to the untiring zeal and personal devotion of our Worthy Fellow Member, the Honorable William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio, who many



HON. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK.

times in the face of apparent absolute and certain failure, never lost an opportunity, regardless of sacrifice of time and personal interests, to steadfastly persist in his efforts for its success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize his interest in the advancement of numismatic science in America and his devotion and loyalty to the American Numismatic Association;

Resolved, That we hereby extend the thanks of the Association to him for his untiring zeal, personal sacrifice and devotion at all times to further our interests;

Resolved, That as an additional evidence of our gratitude and appreciation we recommend that he be unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member of the American Numismatic Association;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Association and that an engrossed copy of the same be transmitted to him.

ELMER S. SEARS,
CARL WURTZBACH,
H. H. YAWGER.

On motion, duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ashbrook arose and said:

Mr. President and members of the American Numismatic Association: I assure you that I appreciate deeply the high honor you have just conferred upon me. It was unsought and unasked. I assure you that what I did do was due to the fact that I was interested in the A. N. A. and the members composing the A. N. A., and I believed it was worthy and deserving of Federal recognition; and as I have already informed the most of you as to the difficulties that I experienced in getting the bill finally through the House and Senate, you all know the things we accomplish with the most effort are the ones we appreciate and prize the most, and when the bill became a law there was no member of the Association more pleased than I was.

I prize and cherish the action of this Convention as much as anything that ever occurred in my life. I am a member of the National Editorial Association, and I was made an honorary life member of that Association, in consideration of services that the Association thought warranted that recognition; but now, coupled with the honorary life membership in the Editorial Association and the A. N. A., I believe that I have been honored beyond my due. I can only say I thank you, I appreciate it, and I will endeavor to show my appreciation by giving you the best of my efforts and talents, and a regular attendance at all future conventions.

The Resolutions Committee continued their report by the following:

Whereas, on May 9, 1912, the President of the United States, William H. Taft, signed a bill granting to the American Numismatic Association a Federal charter; and



MR. W. W. C. WILSON.

Whereas, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, has made a deed of trust providing that the transfer of The Numismatist shall be made to the American Numismatic Association when and as soon as the Association shall become incorporated; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association, in National Convention assembled, hereby accepts his generous gift, which places at the disposal of this Association the untrammelled control and ownership of its official magazine;

Resolved, That we hereby extend to him the thanks of this Association for his generosity and good will;

Resolved, That as a further evidence of our appreciation and gratitude, we recommend that he be unanimously elected to Honorary Life Membership in the American Numismatic Association;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Association, and that an engrossed copy of the same be transmitted to him.

ELMER S. SEARS,
CARL WURTZBACH,
H. H. YAWGER.

On motion, duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously adopted.



MR. JOSEPH HOOPER.

The Resolutions Committee then submitted the name of Joseph Hooper of Rochester to be elected to Honorary Life Membership in the A. N. A., which was also unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hooper, in a brief address, thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him.

President called for report of the Committee on Association Badges, in response to which George C. Arnold, Chairman, read the following:

Your Committee on Association Badges, appointed just one year ago at the Chicago 1911 Convention, is pleased to report that it has caused to be issued from accepted designs, a medal, button and bars, the dies of which are the work of J. H. Ripstra. Advertisements illustrating the medal, button and bars have appeared from time to time in The Numismatist and through that medium and the individual efforts of your Committee, the following sales have been made:

45 Medals	\$45.00	
65 Buttons	32.50	
51 Bars	14.75	
Total Receipts	\$92.25	
Paid J. H. Ripstra	\$51.00	
Paid W. C. Moore, Sec.	41.25	\$92.25

Mr. Ripstra has been paid in full for all his demands to date and the amount paid Secretary Moore was the cash balance in the hands of the Committee.

There are unfilled orders on hand for 6 medals, 14 bars, and 1 button, which orders we herewith transmit.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. ARNOLD,
HENRY CHAPMAN.

Inasmuch as the Committee on Heath Medal did not make its report, on motion, duly seconded, the matter was referred to the Board of Governors.

The chair appointed a special Committee on Revision of the Constitution, consisting of Messrs. Ashbrook, Wood, and Green, to report at the Wednesday afternoon session.

The President then introduced Mr. Krausz of Chicago, who read a very interesting and instructive paper entitled "Antique and Modern Counterfeits of Ancient Coins."

The disreputable art of coin forgery is by no means a result of modern inventive genius, as is often believed. On the contrary, it is a product of human ingenuity, placed in the service of human corruption, the history of which reaches back to the mystic period in which the remarkable invention of producing coins by die punches was made.

Much as has been written and debated on the exact period of this invention, it is generally conceded by a majority of numismatic savants that the 8th century B. C. is about the correct date. It is, furthermore, fairly certain that shortly after this period the forging of coins of the autonomous cities and republics of Greece was started, and it did not take very long before it was so extensively practiced that, for example, the city of Athens, as early as the 6th Century B. C., under Solon, was forced to institute strict laws against forgers in order to check the nefarious business.

However, the human inclination for evil is so great and the ingenuity developed in these antique falsifications was so remarkable that even the severest laws were insufficient to stop the criminals altogether.

Many examples of spurious coins of that period have come down to our time, and form, in many cases, the pride of numismatic collections in which they frequently have found a place as genuine specimens on account of their excellent fabric and their unquestioned earmarks of antiquity.

Under such conditions it is often hard to recognize a forgery unless it be made entirely of base metal, in which case it is almost certain that the falsification is of modern origin, since the ancient counterfeiters plated their products invariably with the fine metal, and the work was done so well that detection, even at this day, is difficult.

It behooves the numismatist therefore, to make himself familiar with such forgeries, especially when he combines the collection of coins with the pursuit of the science. This is not an easy matter, but careful study, practical examination and comparison between the various falsifications and authentic specimens will lead to the desired result. Unfortunately not every collector has the opportunities for such studies, especially in the United States, where the interest for the antique can, as yet, not be called very universal.

It is not my intention to speak of counterfeiting in general, but to give only a brief review of forgeries relating to ancient coins. Here we have to deal with two kinds of counterfeits, i. e., with such that are the work of contemporaneous forgers and such imitations as are the product of unscrupulous artists of more modern time. The latter date from the 15th century down, at which period the taste for ancient coins began to be first cultivated, which again brought in its train the temptation for easy gain by manufacturing and selling beautiful and rare specimens to careless or ignorant collectors.

The ancient Greeks, as the reputed inventors of coinage, were also the most skillful counterfeiters, and they have used their art to such effect that, as stated before, it is difficult even today, after two thousand or more years, to distinguish the genuine from the false. It is not known what method or process was employed by them in the manufacture of "fourre," or plated, coins, but the work was done so exceedingly well that we find at this day specimens in finest preservation. Only a short time ago, I, myself, saw such a perfect piece where only the scratching away of a minute spot of verdigris at a worn part of the edge betrayed the counterfeit.

The value of such contemporaneous forgeries is naturally much inferior to a genuine specimen, but their beauty is nevertheless such that they form interesting evidence of the technical and artistic development of that far removed period.

Herodotus mentions somewhere counterfeiting as of frequent occurrence, but does not seem to believe in the wholesale forgeries, ascribed to

Polycrates, who is said to have cheated the Spartans by the payment of large sums in bogus gold coin. However, some of that early Lydian gold, with the lion and bull on the obverse, exists today in splendid imitations, and it is barely possible that these belonged to the spurious hoard with which the sharp Polycrates buncoed the simple Spartans.

The Roman counterfeiters were not by far as skillful as their Greek brethren, and the major part of their forgeries consists of cast specimens. During excavations in France, some years ago, a complete outfit of Roman counterfeiters' tools and clay models were found, which circumstance may indicate that the ancient counterfeiters, like the modern ones, preferred to pursue their operations outside of the country whose currency they imitated. There are, however, numismatists who have fairly well established the fact that the cast coins of the period of the later Roman emperors are not necessarily falsifications, and that this method of manufacturing metal currency was adopted during warfares and sudden changes of government, when a quicker way of production than by hammer and die became desirable.

Be this as it may, such cast coins, whether made by forgers or by the state itself, are of inferior value to the collector, unless they have reference to some historical event or possess some special cause of interest. A considerable number of plated or "fourre" coins, principally denarii of the consular and imperial series which have been preserved to our day, give, however, evidence that this method of counterfeiting was also in vogue in the Roman empire, but whether the craftsmen were Greeks or Romans cannot be ascertained, although the excellence of some of these *falsas* seem to point to the former.

Of modern counterfeiters of ancient coins those of the famous Paduan forgers are the most noted. These men lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, but the business flourished long before their time. Guillaume de Choul, a French writer, and one of the first to pay attention to the long neglected numismatic records of Greece and Rome, admitted in his work the illustrations of two Roman medallions which, since, have been recognized as forgeries. Antoine Le Pois, also, who wrote on the same subject, about the same time, and whose book is a typographical masterpiece of that period, mentions several coins as antique, which, doubtless, are of newer origin.

The most skillful modern forgers were Jean Cavino and Alessandro Bassiano, whose products are generally known as "Paduans" from the fact that Padua, in Northern Italy, was the scene of their activities. It is probable that at the beginning of their career their intention was not criminal, and that they only endeavored to produce fine copies of rare ancient coins as works of art. However, the temptation for large gains by the sale of these artistic copies as genuine specimens of the antique was too great, and the two engravers formed a partnership for that purpose about the year 1540 A. D.

The common counterfeiters which many American dealers are wont to designate as "Paduans" are readily enough detected, but those of Cavino and Bassiano are too well executed to make their detection an easy matter. One of the means of recognizing them consists in the careful examination of the legends, which, as a rule, appear somewhat broader and flatter than those of the originals. These two men were cunning enough to select only rare reverses for their copies, and they even went so far as to invent new ones, choosing the best known historical events and fables of antiquity for that purpose.

Michael Dervieu, a Frenchman, established himself later in Florence, where he imitated with great success antique coins of all sorts, but principally Roman bronzes which brought him the richest rewards.

Carteron, in Holland, manufactured counterfeiters of such beauty that they are frequently taken for Paduans.

Congornier, a later counterfeiter, lived in Lyons. He restricted himself to the invention of coins of the so-called Thirty Tyrants, and found this branch of the business lucrative enough for his purposes. The major part of his forgeries consists of pure inventions, for the genuine coins of these ephemeral rulers are exceedingly rare, and even the historians mention only eighteen names as certain out of the thirty. I have in my collection several of Congornier's forgeries with such rare legends as Aureolus, Censorinus, Herodianus, Regallianus, etc., with portraits or reverses that I could not trace in any reliable numismatic work.

Laroche, another Frenchman, of Grenoble, copied the rarest specimens

of the Pellerin collection, which he sold as originals. A large number of imitations of this kind was also made in Madrid, and many of these found their way into the fine collection of the Infante Don Gabriel.

In the great period of numismatic interest, the climax of which lasted from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, Stuttgart and Venice, too, had their studios in which the denarii and quinarii of the Roman emperors and empresses were manufactured by the thousands. These products are generally recognizable by their thin and flat appearance.

Galli, in Rome, manufactured quinarii of the Eastern Roman Empire, and Becker, who died at Hamburg in 1830, engraved a large number of rare coins of all sorts and sizes. He even forged incused coins of Magna Graecia, and, not satisfied with copying genuine specimens, he invented *ad libitum*. These invented coins, though interesting, are easily recognized by numismatists, but Becker found sufficient purchasers in the ranks of unsophisticated amateurs. In 1826 Sestini published a catalogue of this fertile counterfeiter which was completed in 1827 by M. Clouet. This catalogue is of great value to collectors who have not sufficient confidence in their own judgment, for Mr. Becker certainly was an industrious gentleman.

With the growing interest for Greek coins, a certain Caprera established a workshop for such in Smyrna, Asia Minor. He buried his goods in suitable places in the environs of the city, where they were "accidentally" unearthed by innocent little boys in the presence of tourists, who were delighted to purchase the beautiful "antique" coins which had been taken from the classic soil before their eyes.

I should like to go at length into the subject of how to discriminate between false and genuine coins for the benefit of inexperienced collectors, but theory in this field would be of little practical value without the opportunity of seeing and handling large numbers of genuine antique coins and studying them in comparison with corresponding series of forgeries. The subject, too, is of too wide a scope to be handled in a short paper, nor do I wish to impose any longer on the time of the undoubted majority of the members of the convention who take no interest in this branch of numismatics.

I only want to summarize the various methods employed by the enemies of the collector in the production of their goods. They are, in first line, casting, galvanoplastic reproduction and die engraving in imitation of an antique model. Since the slow process of nature in the course of centuries effects a chemical change of all metal surfaces, with the exception of gold, the difficult work of the counterfeiter of antique coins begins with the necessity to hide the newness of his product. He has to resort to chemistry to get the approximate effect of ancient silver, and to artificial covers to reproduce the noble patina of antique bronze, and here is where he usually finds his stumbling block, for to the experienced eye all these artificial subterfuges are recognizable by close examination or test. In gold only the art and fabric in connection with consideration of weight, may determine the genuineness, especially if, for example, an authentic, but common aureus has been used in the manufacture of a spurious one.

Other means of forging are the alteration of legends, portraits or reverse types of genuine coins by skillful graving. The tooling or retouching of such, in order to improve their appearance and enhance their value, forms a minor offense in the code of numismatic ethics.

In conclusion, I wish to mention one more method of counterfeiting, if such it may be called, and this method is the most dangerous of all. It consists of the sawing apart of two genuine bronze coins, for example a Nero and an Antoninus Pius, and the soldering of the Nero obverse to the Antonin reverse and vice versa. In this way two rare or unique coins are produced by one operation and the fraud is most difficult to detect, since the coin thus manufactured has all the earmarks of authenticity. Two similarly patinated coins lend themselves best to this operation as the joint marks on the edges are easily hidden by a corresponding artificial cover. One would suppose that the gentlemen of the nefarious guild would employ only larger sized bronzes for this kind of fraud, but I have in my possession a third bronze, that bears the effigies of Gallienus on one side and Claudius Gothicus on the other, which I picked up in Hamburg. Until I looked up all possible references for a mention of such a coin in vain and could find no historical reasons for its emission, I, at last, removed some of the veridigris on the edge

and found that my supposed treasure was a specimen of the forger's art just described.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Krausz by the Association, and then a motion was made and seconded to adjourn until Wednesday morning.

At about 12 o'clock the convention members gathered in front of the Hall for the official photograph, after which luncheon was partaken, and then at 2 o'clock P. M. the automobile tour started from the Hotel Rochester. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all who participated.

The exhibition of coins was opened to the public at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and continued throughout the evening. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, D. D., LL. D., of Syracuse University, volunteered to lecture upon the subject of numismatics in place of ex-President Farran Zerbe, whose sudden illness prevented his attendance at the convention. President French of the Rochester Association introduced Dr. Zimmerman, whose address was very well received by the large audience.

S. Hudson Chapman of Philadelphia, then delivered an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Athens and Its Vicinity." Splendid enlarged photographic views of the famous city and its environs were thrown upon a screen, which were viewed by the audience with the greatest attention. Especially striking were two representations of the world-famous Parthenon. One showed the building intact, as it was used as powder magazine by the military authorities. The second showed the ruins of the building after the explosion of the magazine, which shattered the structure, and left only fragments of the walls standing. Owing to the inexperience of the lantern operator Mr. Chapman's slides were not reproduced so as to show their real beauty and detail, which is to be regretted, especially by those who were present at the lecture he delivered at the American Numismatic Society in 1910 on the interior of Sicily, at which time were shown reproductions of the photographs Mr. Chapman had personally taken which were pronounced by all who witnessed them as the most wonderful they had ever seen. As Mr. Chapman's remarks descriptive of the photographs shown cannot be accompanied by the photographs they have not been given here.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 28th, 1912.

The session was called to order at 10.45, President Brenner in the chair.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the Committee on Badges was received, placed on file, and the Committee discharged, with thanks.

The President announced that the Committee appointed for needed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws was ready to report. He requested that Mr. Ashbrook read, section by section; that the convention act on each section as read, and afterwards adopt the changes as a whole.

MR. ASHBROOK—The Committee appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws to conform to the act of Federal incorporation beg to report, to wit:

First—Amend Section 2, Article I. of the Constitution, by adding thereto, "To acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such personal property and own real estate for its own use, as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes; that such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit. Adopted.

Second—Amend line 1 by striking out "two" and inserting "three" and in line 2 by adding after the word "active" the word "corporate." In accordance with suggestions made by Mr. McLachlan, the membership shall be divided into three classes, active, corporate, and honorary. Adopted.

Third—Change Section 3 to Section 4 and substitute for 3 the following: "Corporate members shall consist of local numismatic and kindred associations, museum and public libraries, to be elected in the same manner as active members, pay the same fees and dues, and be represented at conventions or otherwise by a delegate. Corporate and honorary members shall have full power to vote and take part in all proceedings, but shall not be eligible to hold any office in the Association."

Honorary members have all the rights and powers to membership, excepting that of holding office. The corporate membership will be composed

of one member represented by libraries, museums, and the like. It gives libraries an opportunity to join this Association as a member and have one of its members to represent that body. Adopted.

Fourth—Strike out in line 3 of Section 1, Article III., the word "ten" and substitute the word "five." This is to conform to the Charter, which fixes the number at "five" instead of "ten." The Board of Governors consists of five; this excludes the officers and makes the Board five. Adopted.

Fifth—Strike out line two, Section 2, Article III., after the word "such," and up to and including the word "treasurer" in line 3. Adopted.

Sixth—In line 1, Section 1, Article V., strike out "three" and substitute "two." The Constitution now prescribes that you should have a convention at least once in every three years, and in the opinion of the Committee the Association should meet at least once in every two years. Personally, I would favor every year. Adopted.

Seventh—Change Article VII. of the Constitution to Article IX. and insert Articles VII. and VIII. as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

The principal office of the Association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the Association, through its representatives, shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the Association may require." This is section 4 of the charter. Adopted.

ARTICLE VIII.

"The said Association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any Court of the United States or other Court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purpose of the Association and gift, grant or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purposes of the Association." This is section 7 of the charter, verbatim. Adopted.

Eighth—In Section 3, Article I. of the By-Laws, in line 4 after the word "arrears" substitute a comma and add "provided no charges are pending against him." I will say that your Committee was of the opinion that it was advisable to make this change in the By-Laws, for the reason that the question came up before the Board of Governors as to the expulsion of a member. If under expulsion for non-payment of dues he could reinstate by becoming a member in good standing, if there were no charges against him. If some member has preferred charges against a man who is under expulsion, he cannot reinstate until the charges are cleared up. It would be assumed that if charges were preferred there was some misconduct. Adopted.

Ninth—In Section 1, Article II. of the By-Laws, line 1, after "active" add a comma and "or corporate." Adopted.

Tenth—In Section 2, Article II. of the By-Laws in line 2 strike out after "to" the words "the five elective members of." In line 4 of Section 2 strike out "as soon as this" and substitute "when the same." In line 5 of the same section strike out the words "elective members of the." Adopted.

Eleventh—Strike out Section 6 of Article III. of the By-Laws and substitute as follows: The Board of Governors shall have the power to make such prudential By-Laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the Association, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America and the Constitution of the American Numismatic Association. Adopted.

Twelfth—Amend Section 1, Article IV. of the By-Laws by adding after "secretaries" in line 1 the words "and historian"; also add to said section "the historian shall be appointed by the President." I would say that this simply creates the office of historian and confers the power upon the President to appoint the historian. Adopted.

Thirteenth—In line 2, Section 2, Article V. of the By-Laws strike out "any" and insert "all" and in the same line add "s" to "member" and strike out "upon request." As it read, "if a member wanted a proxy he must write," and now each member must receive one. Adopted.

Fourteenth—In line 2, Section 3, Article V. of the By-Laws strike out "five" and substitute "three." Adopted.

Fifteenth—In line 4, Section 1, Article VII. of the By-Laws strike out "five elective members of the." Adopted.

Sixteenth—Amend Section 14, Article VIII. by striking out in line 2 "fourths" and substituting "fifths" and strike out in the same line all after "governors" and line 3. Adopted.

Your Committee agrees with the President as to the change in the By-Laws relating to the mode of elections and time for expirations of officers, but in the limited time at our disposal, are of the opinion that it would be wise to let the same go over until the next convention, in order that the same may be worked out in better shape than it is possible to do at this time. We would, therefore, recommend that the President appoint a Committee to revise Article IV. of the By-Laws and report at the next convention.

WM. A. ASHBROOK,
HOWLAND WOOD,
BEN G. GREEN.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted, and the Committee continued, to report to the next convention.

On motion, duly seconded, the nomination of officers was made a special order of business at 1:30 p. m., after which the convention adjourned.

After a thorough discussion it was decided to publish the list of A. N. A. members and their addresses in the October Numismatist.

The President announced the following telegram from the President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition:

"Mr. H. H. Yawger, Sec. Rochester Numismatic Assoc.: Will you extend to the American Numismatic Association most cordial invitation on behalf of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to hold their 1915 meeting in San Francisco during this national celebration of our country's great achievement, the completion of the Panama Canal. You can assure them of a most hearty welcome.

CHAS. C. MOORE, President,
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

On motion, duly seconded, the matter was referred to the Board of Governors, with the advice that it was the sense of the convention that the invitation be accepted.

Ben G. Green of Chicago, was then introduced by the President and read a very interesting article on "Encased Postage Stamps."

Encased Postage Stamps came into existence through necessity, after the manner of many another valuable invention. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 there was so much money of small denomination withdrawn from circulation to be hoarded by timid persons that trade suffered accordingly for the want of small change. It was for relief that unused postage stamps came to be used instead of money, and it was to overcome the losses from the stamps becoming soiled that J. Gault, a Boston man, invented and had patented a metal frame for postage stamps which showed under a mica covering the face value of the stamp. They were light, clean and pleasing to the eye, the colors running from blue to rose, brown, green, black, lilac and yellow. Had Gault stopped there a collection would have consisted of a stamp of each denomination. But the back being solid, Gault conceived the idea of selling this space for advertising purposes, and some 30 firms are represented on these backs. The Ayers patent medicine people were the largest users, advertising their pills and sarsaparilla. Drake's Plantation Bitters, probably ranks second, though those bearing the patentee's name are almost as plentiful. Those of Burnett, a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, are almost as numerous, followed by Kirkpatrick & Gault, the former entering a partnership with Gault upon his removal to New York.

Of the thirty firms using these backs for advertising purposes at least ten are still in existence. Ayer's Pills may be found in the drug stores, their factory being in Lowell, Mass.; Bailey & Co. are now Bailey, Banks & Biddle in Philadelphia; Brown's Bronchial Troches—of atrocious memory—are being made in Boston; the Burnetts are still making flavoring extracts; H. A. Cook is a hale and hearty old gentleman, never missing a business day from his office in Evansville, Ind.; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati, have become Geo. W. McAlpin & Co.; Lord & Taylor are now and have for several years

been one of New York's best department stores; the John Shillito Co. occupies almost a solid block as a dry goods store in Cincinnati; N. & G. Taylor are doing an immense hardware business in Philadelphia; and the Weirs of Weir & Larminie are in the banking business in Montreal. When we consider that it was just fifty years ago this month that Gault secured his patent, the patent office then being but a comparatively small affair, since Gault's patent is numbered 1627, we should not be surprised that two-thirds of these firms have fallen by the way. The history of some of these is interesting, but probably not pertinent at this time. A more interesting phase is the fate of the enormous quantity of these little pieces that were made. Mr. Cook says he ordered \$500.00 worth of five and ten cent stamps in 1862 when on a business trip to New York. Today he hasn't one left, and tells of being offered one of his own stamps by a man in Richmond, Va., putting a price of \$5.00 on it. Mr. Arthur M. Clafin, who now resides in a Western city, has but a single specimen left of several hundred dollars worth ordered. These gentlemen say they paid them practically all out in change, a few being given to friends. There was such a demand for these encased stamps that the supplies of stamps were bought up by Gault's company in the larger cities, and the Government refusing to sell him, he was forced out of a business after two months' operations, which promised a fortune.

Encased postage stamps are frequently referred to as the connecting link between Numismatics and Philately, but in reality they are much more coin than stamp. They were no longer to be used postally when encased, but were practically "coin of the realm," having an intrinsic value.

The thanks of the Association were tendered Mr. Green for his fine paper.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

August 28th, 1912.

The session was called to order by the President with the announcement that the nomination of officers for the incoming year be the special order of business, whereupon the following nominations were regularly made:

PRESIDENT—Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

GENERAL SECRETARY—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

TREASURER—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

LIBRARIAN—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—H. O. Granberg, Chairman, Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Duffield then read the report of the Committee on Incorporation:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATION.

To the President and Members of the A. N. A.:

Your Committee on Incorporation, appointed at the New York convention in 1910, and continued by the Chicago convention of 1911, would report that the Association has been granted a charter by Congress and is now an incorporated body. This will not be news to the members, and the only object in presenting this report is to have it become a matter of record in the convention proceedings, that the committee may be discharged.

To many incorporation will seem to have consumed a great deal of time, as it has been before the last four conventions, but the result has justified the delay. As many of the members are not familiar with what has been done on the subject by past conventions, it may be well to briefly state them in this report.

Incorporation was first discussed at a meeting of the Board of Governors at the Columbus convention in 1907. Opinion was divided as to the wisdom of such a step, and as no definite plan was suggested, no action was taken by the convention.

At the Philadelphia convention in 1908 the matter was discussed, and

as sentiment was favorable to incorporation a committee, consisting of Messrs. Higgins, Clapp, McLachlan and Ashbrook, was appointed to thoroughly investigate the subject and report at the next convention.

At the Montreal convention in 1909 a report was presented, signed by Messrs. Higgins and McLachlan, stating that a United States Federal Charter would be the most commendable if we were possessed of such a constitution as would adequately support it. The committee being continued, with instructions to report at the next convention on the necessary procedure for securing incorporation and cost of same.

At the New York convention in 1910 the committee reported at some length and submitted a plan for incorporation under the laws of the State of New York, the cost of charter, including attorney's fees, being about \$150. On motion the report of the committee was received with thanks and the committee discharged.

The subject was then further discussed, and the opinion of the majority seemed to favor incorporation without further delay; that Federal incorporation was desirable if possible to obtain it; if not, then under some State law.

A new committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, and to secure incorporation, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, before the next convention, if possible.

Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was first accomplished, which went into effect in April, 1911.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution Mr. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, prepared a draft of a charter, and Congressman Ashbrook consented to use his efforts to secure the passage of a charter bill by Congress. With the introduction of the bill by Mr. Ashbrook the matter was left entirely in his hands. The bill was introduced June 19, 1911, and a favorable report was made from the House committee on August 18.

At the Chicago convention last year your committee presented a brief report on the subject, and the committee was continued.

Nothing further could be done until the convening of Congress in December. On January 30, 1912, the bill came before the House, and after a three-hour debate was passed by a small majority.

In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia, and a hearing was given to the advocates of the bill on March 22. Congressman Ashbrook and Mr. S. H. Chapman appeared before the committee and urged its passage. A favorable report was made, and on April 23 it passed the Senate practically without opposition. President Taft approved the bill on May 9.

Congressman Ashbrook is entitled to and should receive the hearty and sincere thanks of our members for his labors in behalf of incorporation. While he was aided by many of the members of the Association and by fellow members of the House, the greater part of the work devolved upon him, and his success in getting the bill through the House will be appreciated by those familiar with the prejudice that exists in Congress against bills of this class.

Your committee is not entitled to nor does not expect to receive any thanks for the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was appointed. It has been brought about mainly by the work of others. While it has aided to some extent, it feels that it might have done more.

The thanks of the Association are due to all members who wrote to their Senators and Representatives urging the passage of the bill. In addition to those who contributed largely to the success of the measure were Messrs. Kopp, Henderson, Brenner, Moore, Zerbe, Granberg, Green, S. Hudson and Henry Chapman.

But one important amendment was made to the bill as originally introduced, which was to limit the life of the charter to 50 years, instead of making it perpetual.

Perhaps none of us here today will be collecting coins half a century hence. But when that time comes, let us hope that there will be such a general and widespread interest in the study of coins among the people of this country, in the fostering of which the American Numismatic Association shall have been such an active agent, that a renewal of our charter may be had for the asking.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,
D. A. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and the committee discharged, with the thanks of the Association.

General Secretary Moore then read the following reports:

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:
I herewith submit my report as General Secretary.

Number of members reported at the Chicago Convention, August 29, 1911:

Honorary members, 11; since added, 1; loss by death, 1; total at this time, 11	
Active members	552
New members added, 21 in 1911, 67 in 1912	88
Reinstated, 6 in 1911, 4 in 1912	10
Aggregate	650

The losses are as follows:

By death, 1 in 1911, 2 in 1912	3
By resignation, 10 in 1912	10
By non-payment of dues	87

Total losses	100
August 15, 1912, total number Active members, dues paid to December 31, 1912	550

Of the members admitted in 1910, 14 have been dropped for non-payment of dues and 26 of those admitted in 1911 were dropped for the same cause.

Since our last Convention we have lost by death the following members:

Honorary,—Charles Morris, Chicago, Ill.
Active,—Joseph C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; S. B. Alexander, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 15, 1912.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1912.

Financial Report of the General Secretary, Itemized.

Receipts.

Jan. 1, 1912, per Auditing Committee's Report	\$142.73
Jan. 31, 1912, Fees and Dues remitted Treasurer	91.50
Feb. 29, 1912, do	129.00
March 31, 1912, do	59.00
April 30, 1912, do	25.50
May 31, 1912, do	12.75
June 30, 1912, do	11.75
July 31, 1912, do	9.00
	\$481.23

Expenditures.

Jan. 1, 1912, Former Secretary's Orders outstanding	\$ 23.50
Feb. 12, 1912, The Lewisburg Leader, printing, #2	47.95
Feb. 12, W. C. Moore, Sec., Ex. \$6.37, Post. \$35., #3	41.37
April 10, The Lewisburg Leader, printing, #4	10.00
July 2, J. H. Ripstra, Dies & Buttons, #5	69.25
July 24, B. H. Saxton, acct. year-book	2.30
	\$194.37

Balance on hand per books of General Secretary, Aug. 1, 1912.....\$286.86

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1912.

Report of the General Secretary account "The Numismatist."

Remittances to the Manager.

Jan. 31, 1912, By check	\$202.50
Feb. 29, 1912, do	315.00
March 31, 1912, do	118.50
April 30, 1912, do	40.50
May 31, 1912, do	17.25
June 30, 1912, do	9.75
July 31, 1912, do	5.25
Total remittances to August 1, 1912	<u>\$708.75</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,

General Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the General Secretary be received and placed on file. Carried.

Report of the Treasurer.

(Read by Secretary Moore.)

Worcester, Aug. 20, 1912.

N. E. Converse, Treas., in account with American Numismatic Association.

Receipts.

Jan. 1, 1912, Balance on hand	\$142.73	
Received from W. C. Moore	91.50	
Feb. 29, 1912, do	129.00	
March 31, 1912, do	59.00	
April 30, 1912, do	25.50	
May 31, 1912, do	12.75	
June 30, 1912, do	11.75	
July 31, 1912, do	9.00	
		<u>\$481.23</u>

Expenditures.

Paid G. L. Tilden, Voucher #17	\$ 18.50	
Paid G. L. Tilden, Voucher #18	1.00	
Paid G. L. Tilden, Voucher #19	4.00	
Feb. 27, Paid W. C. Moore, Voucher #2	47.95	
Paid W. C. Moore, Voucher #3	41.37	
April 20, Paid W. C. Moore, Voucher #4	10.00	
July 2, Paid W. C. Moore, Voucher #5	69.25	
July 24, Paid B. H. Saxton, Year Book	2.30	
Balance on hand	286.86	
		<u>\$481.23</u>

N. E. CONVERSE,

Treasurer.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was seconded and placed on file.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the President be instructed to appoint one member to act with him as Auditing Committee. Carried.

The final report of the Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

Resolved, That we extend to the Rochester Numismatic Association, our hearty vote of thanks in grateful appreciation of their untiring efforts to make this Convention the most successful ever held.

We thank the various committees for the program of entertainment, etc., resulting in our having a royal good time.

We feel especially grateful to President French, Sec. Yawger and Treas. Merritt for their personal attention to every detail for the pleasure and profit of every attending member.

We thank the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester for the kindly welcome extended by their secretary, Mr. Woodward.

We thank the Commissioner of Public Safety for delegating officials so courteous and efficient.

Our thanks also to Dr. Zimmerman for his charming and scholarly address and to Mr. S. Hudson Chapman for his instructive and valuable lecture.

That we take this opportunity to extend the thanks of this Association in Convention assembled to our honorary member, His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, for his gift of the second volume of his magnificent work on the coins of Italy.

We wish to express to the press of Rochester our sincere thanks for the very excellent manner in which they have handled all information pertaining to the Convention.

Our thanks to Manager Horstmann of the Hotel Rochester for all his efforts for our comfort and convenience.

We regret the illness that prevented Mr. Farran Zerbe from filling his place on the programme and extend to him our good wishes, with the hope that he will soon be restored to health and strength.

Resolved, That our short stay in Rochester has impressed us so forcibly that we all want to come again.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be accepted as read. Carried.

The President announced that, in accordance with the Constitution, it was necessary to appoint a Committee on Elections and therefore appointed Ben G. Green, M. A. Naerup, and F. G. Loer, all of Chicago, to facilitate the work.

After ascertaining that there was no further business to come before the convention the President introduced R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, Canada, who read the following paper:

The colloquial expression "fake" is here resorted to rather than the purer English word "fraud," as the more comprehensive and the better calculated to define the facts to be related in this paper. The limiting word "some" is affixed, for it is neither possible nor opportune, within the time at our disposal, to describe more than a limited number of each of the different forms of fraud that have been perpetrated on Canadian numismatists.

For many years most Canadian collectors, besides others, in the United States and in the old land, have specialized on Canadian coins. Thus has this series become most popular throughout the collecting world, and many specimens command higher prices than their historic interest or intrinsic worth would seem to warrant. Hitherto undiscovered varieties are eagerly sought for by deep grubbers, and when brought to light are eventually landed among the treasures of the collector with the longest purse. Thus prices for the novelties or rather newly discovered antiques have soared away up.

Further, the limited number of varieties, the comparative ease with which the subject can be mastered, and the moderate expenditure with which a representative collection could be acquired, has also tended to popularize the collecting of Canadian coins. But with the increase in number and wealth of the Canadian population has come a highly increased demand at greatly augmented prices, so that the supply, once sufficient for a few collectors with moderate means, is now altogether inadequate.

These circumstances, the search for either undiscovered gems—many of them unartistic checks easily imitated—have abnormally excited the cupidity of the forger, or perhaps, it may be better to style him fakir. And the worst of it is that he is almost invariably recruited from the ranks of the collecting fraternity. How otherwise could he have the insight necessary to ply his nefarious trade or gain the confidence of the true collector? Yet he is not a real numismatist, imbued with love for the study, but rather with the desire of acquiring ready money by producing that which is false, or, to put it more tersely, making money by making money.

Not only have these harpies preyed upon true collectors by forgeries of real coins and by fictitious productions emanating from their own brain, purporting to be real antiques, but have issued, or caused to be issued, many

modern advertising cards or checks for no other purpose than to sell to, or exchange with collectors, at extravagant rates, and further they have multiplied varieties by the striking of trial pieces and by the muling of obverses and reverses of totally different coins.

Another favorite method for increasing the number of varieties, not always indulged in for mercenary purposes, but as reprehensible—one to which almost every writer on the subject should plead guilty—is the practice of boldly kidnapping foreign coins and adopting them as Canadian. Such kidnapped coins, as a rule, sell far higher under their new allegiance than they would under ordinary circumstances, in their native habitat.

The manner of producing these frauds, as well as the depth of the fraud, differs, but all alike had better be shunned. The collector should not allow his desire to possess a coveted rarity or a new discovery to overcome his wonted caution, for every high-priced coin, unless coming with an undisputed and well authenticated pedigree, should be looked on as guilty until proved innocent. Every fake made and sold is a hindrance to the advancement of the science and a deterrent to the accession of young collectors to the ranks. It is therefore with a view of helping collectors, old as well as young, to avoid these pitfalls that I have undertaken to prepare this paper.

And yet the exposure of frauds is not, by any means, a pleasant task, nor one appreciated by one's confreres. Few are ready to thank the unveiling of fakes, while many interested parties are willing to denounce him. As,



GENUINE.

FORGERY.

has already been explained, the fakir is a collector who is often a good fellow, with many friends who, wittingly or unwittingly, act as his confederates, often without any interest in the fraud. Each one of these is ready to raise the hue and cry against the false prophet, as they usually portray him. In fact, he is often hounded. Then the honest collector, who, in a moment of weakness, has been imposed upon, and thinks he has secured a gem, hates to be disillusionized, and, to a certain extent, dislikes the disillusionizer rather than the fakir. So he, too, joins to swell the cry of those who proclaim our "craft is in danger." From this you will perceive that the amateur counterfeit detector is not a "persona grata" among his confreres.

For the purpose of more easily and more clearly defining these fakes I have classified them under seven heads, as follows: I. Forgeries pure and simple. II. Falsified or pieced coins. III. Altered coins—that is, those touched up by the graver. IV. Fictitious coins, those pretending to be old. V. Fabrications, coins made for sale to collectors. VI. Mules and trial piece. VII. Foreign or kidnapped coins. Some of each will be described more or less fully, giving details as to their inception and issue, when the interest of the piece call for such extended descriptions.

I. FORGERIES.—One of the most famous, or, rather infamous, of these is that of the "Copper Company of Upper Canada", B. 721. *

This forgery appeared about the year 1885, when a card circular, widely distributed among collectors, in Great Britain as well as America, claimed that the dies of this celebrated coin, engraved in 1794, had been discovered, and that fifty impressions in bronze and a few in silver had been struck for the benefit of collectors. They were offered at a moderate figure when compared with the high price paid for originals, and many, believing this story, bought these specimens, which they considered almost as desirable. Not long afterwards, on the presumption that this story was true, Dr. Marvin published an article in the "American Journal of Numismatics," commenting rather severely on the reprehensible practice of refurbishing old dies for the purpose of producing restrikes, to the ultimate detriment of holders of original specimens. This article was copied into "Spinks Circular," for which indiscretion the firm of Spink & Son had to pay a considerable amount as damages. And yet a comparison of the original, with the so-called, restrike, clearly shows the latter to be a clever forgery, for while at an ordinary glance, no difference is noticeable, so close is the imitation, both obverse and reverse dies differ in many minor details. One of these differences can easily be noted. The R's in "COPPER" and "UPPER", which in the genuine are old style, with straight ends, in the false are new style with curved ends.



(The upper illustration shows the genuine piece, the lower one the forgery.)

Another forgery, or, rather, series of forgeries, imitated two of the Bout de L'Isle tokens, B. 356 and 357. These first appeared about the year 1890. At that time most specimens issued were traced to the vicinity of Ottawa. My attention was first called to this forgery by a letter from a collector in Indianapolis, who inquired as to its value. Fortunately he had sent a rubbing from which I was able to note that it was a clumsy forgery, with the larger letters in the inscription of a different shape, being taller and narrower, and the reeded margin much coarser. When the forgery was brought home to the issuer he claimed that he had been innocent of any intended fraud, as he had been imposed upon by a commercial traveler from the United States. But many collectors doubted the story.

The Lauzon Quebec ferry token, B. 560, being in white metal, readily lends itself to the forger's wiles. The process followed is the same as that by which counterfeit silver is made—that is, casting in an alloy of bismuth and tin in plaster moulds made from a genuine specimen.

I have noted three or four Communion tokens which have been forged

*Wherever I make reference to a coin described by Breton his number is given preceded by the letter B. If the reference is to Leroux, it is by the letter L.

in this way, among which are O(rmstown) K(irk), L. 626; J(ohn) C(asy Port Hope), L. 713, and J(ames) S(trang Galt), L. 723k. Besides these, there are electrotypes and castings, more or less carefully executed, of many of the rarer Canadian coins, but none of these is likely to deceive a careful collector.

II. FALSE, OR PIECED COINS, are sometimes made by splitting two different coins and brazing the obverse of one on the reverse of the other, thus forming an entirely new variety. But this fraud is readily detected. Another process, which when well executed is liable to deceive the Angel Gabriel himself, is thus described by Gneecchi, which I quote, with certain omissions and additions in brackets, to suit the present circumstances:

"The falsified coins are more dangerous than the forged. Some have been made up from two coins, cut in half, and the two sides [one from each] joined together so as to make one coin. The join is usually not made in the rim, where it would be too easily discovered, but within the legend, [or rather in modern coins within the reeded margin]. On the reverse of one of the coins a hole was scooped out so as to make it like a little box, into which was fitted with wonderful accuracy the. [obverse] of the other coin cut round just. [within the margin]. These specimens present a genuine unexceptional rim and the two. [sides] thoroughly genuine." **

To this class should be relegated the celebrated sou described by Breton under No. 712, with its eventful history which is worth while recording here. About the year 1890 it was reported that a variety of the un sou series heretofore unknown had been seen in a small collection, held as security for a debt by a hardware merchant, in St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Two or three of the more ardent collectors of that time (I was not among them) made bids for the coin—one as high as \$50—without success. Then for a time it disappeared from view, and no one could learn where it had gone.

In the meantime I had purchased a fine collection of Canadian coins, and had many rare duplicates at my disposal. What was my surprise when a well known collector produced this identical sou and offered it in exchange for some of my rarities. To my great joy I secured it and placed it among my treasures. At that time, trusting the collector from whom I had secured it, I had no misgiving, but, as I examined the piece more at leisure, grave doubts began to arise in my mind regarding it, which continued to grow until, one day, happening to meet the collector, who had made the highest bid for it, when it was in pawn, he remarked, "I believe that sou is false." Then together we set out to examine it. The result of this joint examination is here given to show that it was thorough, and, in our opinion, conclusive. We found the obverse to have been taken from that of B. 691, altered at the top by removing the central ear of wheat with a graver, and replacing it by two blades of grass, the removal of the tie, and substituting therefor two shamrocks with another more elaborate tie further down the stems. We were assured of the identity of this obverse by a peculiarly shaped flaw found between "R" and "I" of "Agriculture." Then for the reverse, that of B. 710 or 711, which are identical, was adopted without change.

Now, while many varieties of the un sou series are the result of the interchange of dies, it is utterly impossible that the two dies represented by this coin could ever naturally have been brought together, for, while the obverse was engraved in Belleville, N. J., the reverse owes allegiance to Birmingham, England. They totally differ in their order of workmanship, and could not by any manner of means have been produced in the same atelier. This without any other evidence, in our opinion, constituted the piece under consideration a proper fraud.

The next day I called on the collector with whom I had exchanged this sou and demanded a return of my genuine coins because of the fraud; when after some argument and hard words I compromised on a cash basis rather than retain a false coin in my collection.

The sou soon became the talk of the collecting fraternity of Montreal, and I stood almost alone in my claim of fraud. Then a new phase of the question came to the front.

Late one Saturday evening an unknown customer bought some trifle at Mr. P. O. Tremblay's hardware store, for which he paid in copper coin.

**"Roman coins. Elementary Manual, by F. Gneecchi, translated by the Rev. A. W. Hands," London, 1903, page 20.

Among these was a specimen of this fraud, with a large irregular hole punched through it, evidently with a nail. It was discovered by Mr. Tremblay when making up his cash, and reported to his confreres, who at once accepted this discovery as evidence of my blundering in classing the earlier specimen as false. I had in consequence to stand any amount of banter, if not worse treatment from those of my fellow collectors who should have stood by me in this exposure. I stuck to my guns, however, and came to the conclusion that this later piece was a trick of the falsifier whereby he might discredit my opinion and put himself right with the collecting world. His manner of procedure may thus be described: He made an electrotype of solid copper from the first piece, and, punching the hole through it, had a new electrotype made from the punched one. This fraud, made in this manner, he sent by a trusted friend with which to make the purchase previously referred to. When Mr. Tremblay's collection was sold it found a lodgment in that of Mr. Thomas Wilson, the first piece having in the meantime, been sold to Mr. Gerald Hart for one hundred dollars. This was about five times the price at which I compromised for it.

At the sale of the Hart collection the piece was knocked down to Mr. Wilson. This purchase of the two editions of the fraud on the part of an old collector was considered strong presumptive evidence of its being genuine by my opponents, and so the controversy continued.

Another similar falsification also came into my hands, this time by exchange with a collector in the West. My experience was similar to that with first fraud. I was overjoyed that I had secured a unique rarity, but my joy was not of long duration, for a careful examination of my acquisition led me to the conclusion that it, too, was a pieced coin. On questioning the man from whom I obtained it, he claimed that he had purchased it among a lot of other sous, at the Price sale. I then asked Mr. Low's opinion, and his reply was, "the coin appeared fraudulent, but it was impossible to tell how the fraud had been perpetrated; in any case the sou had never passed through his hands at the Price sale, or he would have noted it." I asked for a return of my exchange, but was refused in an abusive letter. In the meantime Mr. Thomas Wilson happened along and snapped up the piece when I offered it to him in disgust. Almost instantly I regretted my hastiness, as I wished to make an exposure of the practice, but the purchaser evidently liked the fraud, as he held me to my bargain. I am unable to mention the numbers of the two sous whose obverse and reverse were thus misused, as I did not take notes at the time.

Among others of false or pieced coins may be classed, according to my opinion, B. 973, 999, 1000 and 1001. The "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" series offer peculiar facilities for this kind of work, on account of the absence of an inscription on the ship side. Only the other day, in conjunction with Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, I had an opportunity of examining one of these, and we both concluded that the coin was suspicious. My opinion was that it was pieced, while Mr. Chapman believed that it belonged to another class of fraud.

There are many rumors that some clever jeweler in Toronto is the author of a number of these pieced coins, but I have not been able to find any clue to confirm them.

Another form of piecing which has come under my notice is that of applying a new reverse to a coin by brazing. One day when calling on Mr. Roussel my opinion was asked regarding a specimen of an "1858" ship, B. 954. At a distance, even before I had it in my hand, I noted something wrong with it because of a peculiar lustre of the field on the reverse. Closer examination showed that the falsifier had rubbed the inscription from the reverse of a "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" and had so nicely applied the figures 1858 in its place as to deceive any but a well tried numismatist.

III. ALTERED COINS are those in which some part of the design or inscription, more especially the date, is changed so as to make a new variety. Thus B. 712, while classified under falsified coins, on account of the change in the bouquet, comes under this head also. Examples are extant of a Canadian cent of 1885, which date does not exist, having been raised from one of 1884 or 1888; a Bank of Montreal halfpenny of 1845, which is excessively rare, from one of 1842; and an 1825 "Harp" from a common 1820 specimen.

IV. FICTITIOUS COINS are the responses of false moneyers to the call for or search after hitherto unknown varieties. These are of recent manu-

facture purporting to have been made long ago; they, therefore, may be termed the true fake, and, as such, although not forgeries, deserve more than a passing notice, as being just as reprehensible.

One of the most noteworthy of these fakes is the Maysenholder & Bohle card, B. 566, which first came to the knowledge of collectors about the year 1885, although, from its inscription, it appears to date back to about the year 1850. The story told in connection with its discovery, is that on Maysenholder's death, about the year 1870, his tools and working plant were sold out, in lots, at auction, and that in a drawer, forming part of one of these lots, among other things, eleven whole and two uniface specimens of this coin were discovered. That was fifteen years after the sale. It was further claimed that none of these coins was issued at the time the dies were engraved because the firm dissolved soon afterwards. These eleven coins were quickly sold to collectors, eager to possess a representative of the new discovery, at prices ranging from five to twenty-five dollars, and, as the demand continued, sufficient examples were secretly forthcoming to supply all who were ready to pay the advanced price; until over thirty specimens were counted by those who kept tale on the issue. But each, among the unsophisticated purchasers, thought he was getting one of the original eleven.

From this multiplication the story of the discovery began to be doubted, and Canadian numismatists, after a thorough examination, set down the Maysenholder as a fake, for the following reasons:

1st. It is unlikely that a number of coins could have remained so long undiscovered in a tool drawer, to which numbers of workmen had access, through many changes in proprietorship.

2nd. In comparing several coins, it was found that their faces had been treated with diluted acid, to give them an old appearance, while the rim had escaped in spots, where it appeared as bright and fresh as on a new coin. There was evidence of overflow of the acid preparation on other parts of the rim.

3rd. The pertinent question also come up, Was the Albert guard, with the bar fastener, as shown on the coin, adopted as early as 1852?

4th. There is an error in the date of the founding of the firm, which by the coin is set down as 1849, whereas, according to the Montreal Directory, it was three years later. Bohle started business alone in 1843, and Maysenholder in 1848, and their names appear separately until 1852, when they are entered as "Maysenholder (D) and Bohle (F)." The firm continued for four years only, for the 1856 Directory represents them again as working separately. In 1860 Maysenholder formed a new partnership, and during the ten following years his firm was changed no less than five times. He died in 1870, for in the Directory of 1871 his name does not appear, but is replaced by that of Mrs. D. Maysenholder.

The W. Cameron check, B. 834, while purporting to have been issued in Bytown, in 1867, is really the offspring of an Ottawa collector, about the year 1888. That style of coin was not made in 1867. Then the name of the place was changed from Bytown to Ottawa in 1854.

The Edouard Marchand tannery checks, L. 1071 g-1071 k, were made for a collector in 1896, although they purport to have been issued by his father, who owned a tannery, some thirty years ago, in the village of York (now St. Cuthbert). Leroux states that they were "made by a collector to facilitate exchange."

In 1890 a series of twelve new varieties of the Bout de l'Isle, or Repentigny, tokens appeared, B. 546-557, and were sold at auction in New York at \$150 the set, or \$12.50 each, a record price for the time. After having seen one of these pieces, I published in the "Canadian Antiquarian" for 1891 the following statement:—

"The coins were reported to have been found in the possession of a Birmingham medallist, where they had lain as rejected patterns since 1804. The story is hardly probable, as the design, which is only lettering, is too modern looking and too simple. The seven dies necessary to strike the series could be prepared for five dollars each, or thirty-five dollars in all. This would leave a profit of one hundred and fifteen dollars on one set alone."

In 1893, in a long letter, published in Breton's work, at page 55, Mr. Lyman H. Low replies to this criticism, and claims these fakes to be genuine on the ground that they were first sold, at auction, in London, lumped with a lot of eighteenth century tokens, without any comment as to their

rarity, and as no other specimen of the series has so far appeared, there seemed to be no incentive to fraud. He concludes his letter thus:

"Taking then the facts which I have gleaned touching this set of tokens, and judging them from my experience and observation of the known series and its history, I can come to no other conclusion than that they are authentic, and struck from dies made in the early part of the century, and the pieces not having been approved were neither issued nor duplicated."

And yet the whole design and appearance of the series is presumptive evidence of lack of authenticity. This evidence may be summed up as follows:

First, their lustre appears to be that of recently struck coins, not such as is only acquired by the mellowing of age. Second, the form of the letters is modern, not like that in vogue during the early years of the nineteenth century. Third, the "on," "a," and "de Repentigny" are undoubtedly the attempt of some one, unacquainted with the French language, to make extracts from the inscriptions on the authentic series.

These inscriptions, when corrected and translated, are, "**From Repentigny to the Island of Montreal, or Lachenaye,**" "**From the Island of Montreal to Repentigny or Lachenaye,**" and "**from Lachenaye to the Island of Montreal or Repentigny.**"

The extracts are printed in bold face to show how unintelligible they are apart from their context. Fourth, the repetition of the errors in spelling "on" for "ou" and "Repentigny" for "Repentigny" are noteworthy.

Fifth, the fecundity of the original single set destroys Mr. Low's strongest argument, as from time to time one or two examples of the series appeared in Sotheby's sales and then three full sets, in as many different metals, were catalogued in the Murdoch collection. But, to cap all, about four years ago I received a letter from Mr. W. J. Davis, of Birmingham, author of "*The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*," stating that he had found the person who had fraudulently produced the Repentigny tokens—one who had also emitted other forgeries. He had made him give up the dies to be destroyed after, as he had learned, six sets in all had been struck and issued.

The "Jardin Guilbault" check, B. 588, appeared in 1887. Dr. Leroux came to me and offered for twenty dollars, as a great favor, one of two of these pieces, which he claimed to have discovered when the Guilbault museum was sold out. The Zoological Gardens had practically died out some years before. The favor was declined with a shrug of the shoulders, which action the Doctor well understood to indicate doubt as to the authenticity of the piece. It was afterwards learned that the dies of this fraud were cut by Joseph Moore, of Birmingham, and a hundred impressions struck off. Nevertheless Dr. Leroux kept up his price at ten dollars until the last. Not many were sold, as some ninety specimens were found among his duplicates after his death, as well as the dies. The latter passed into the hands of Mr. Roussel, who had five impressions struck in silver, which he sold for five dollars each. It may be well to state here that the entrance charge to Guilbault's Gardens was 15, not 30, sous as is represented on the check.

The Bacquet check, B. 663, is a fictitious coin, claimed to have been issued about the year 1852, which remained unknown until 1892, when, as is reported, a number of specimens were discovered, hidden away in an old building in which Bacquet kept his bar. These are struck in lead, on one side only, and are, without doubt, fictitious, struck not earlier than the time of their discovery.

Another fictitious issue is a Halifax communion token, dated 1786, L. 470i, which a collector claimed he had obtained from a commercial traveler whose route lay through the Lower Provinces. It is of lead, evidently cast in a mould, carved in wood, whereas the genuine issue, which is still common, is struck from dies and is dated 1784. It is therefore not likely that a new token would have been issued for the same church two years later. In any case, most collectors in Nova Scotia set it down as fictitious.

V. **FABRICATIONS** are coin, cards, or business checks, struck for no other purpose than to be sold to or exchanged with, collectors. As a rule, they make no pretensions as to age nor are there any other underhanded proceedings connected with their issue.

The usual course was for a collector to issue his own card sometimes in as many as five or six different designs. Some of these were patterned after rare Canadian or other coins. But the issue of their own cards did not offer, to the more enterprising of coining collectors, a wide enough field for

their operations. They therefore undertook the issue of other cards or checks.

This traffic, which prevailed to a greater extent in Ottawa than elsewhere, was usually carried on by a collector, who, represented to a coin card manufacturer that if he were accorded an agency he could do an extensive business for the concern. Having secured an agency, or, more likely, a sub-agency, the collector agent went about among his business friends soliciting orders. When no orders could be secured, as was ordinarily the case, he was not disconcerted, but argued, "give me an order for a hundred, bearing your advertisement at a cost of three dollars, pay me the money for them, put a few into circulation, and I will take balance off your hands and return the money paid." Thus, with a small expenditure, this collector held the monopoly of the store cards of a number of firms, all well authenticated by written orders, for which he asked two or three dollars each. Of course he could not sell the lot at that price, but one or two paid for the whole, when the balance could be laid aside for future sales.

To get these into the hands of collectors a novel scheme was devised. At that time there were a large number of young collectors in Ottawa, for the benefit of whom a Numismatic Society was organized. It was nothing more than an exchange association, with an elaborate set of rules and an officer for carrying out this purpose. Into the hands of this officer each member placed, for exchange, such duplicates as he happened to possess, at current prices. These, so placed by younger collectors, were mainly common Canadian coins, whereas the collector agents (there were three or four of them) sent in a selection of the traders' cards, of which they held the stock, at the high prices ordinarily asked for them. A number of these were usually selected by the unsophisticated tyro. There was thus always a good balance in favor of the knowing ones on settling day, at the end of each month. But the younger members, becoming at length disgusted with the arrangement, gave up collecting, when the scheme had to be abandoned.

Dr. Leroux, who was one of the first to strike cards for sale, finding his special line thus trenched upon by the Ottawa contingent, tried to get even with them, by indulging in adverse criticism in the second edition of his "Canadian Coin Cabinet." This was not on account of the evils of the practice but because the issuers, being French Canadians, had their cards inscribed in English. As these criticisms only occur in the French version and are most amusing, I give herewith translations of several of them.

Of Mr. L. J. Cassault's card, L. 994h, he comments: "It would have been much more pleasant to have seen this token had it been in French."

An interrogation about Mr. Louis Laurin's card, L. 994 m, reads: "Is it by chance that Mr. Laurin does not speak French?"

There is a suggestion regarding Jos. Dubois' check, L. 1064 p, when he states that: "There is sufficient space on the reverse for 'Bon pour un repas'."

In the case of G. Gagne's check, L. 1064v, he displays strong feelings in the statement, "on seeing this token one is led to believe that Mr. Gagne is ashamed of being a French Canadian."

With Napoleon Lalonde, L. 1065c, he waxes indignant when he "concedes that an Englishman should be English, and for him I have much respect, but to the French Canadian who is ashamed of his language I have no qualifications to ascribe."

In the case of N. Larue, L. 1065d, he shows deep sarcasm when he remarks that "The selling of liquors does not, I believe, accord a dispensation to a French Canadian not to speak his own language."

But with J. B. Neveau, L. 1065p, his righteous indignation reaches its highest point when he exclaims "My God! give to this person the light necessary to perceive the enormity of the sin he commits in being ashamed of his own language."

Again he shows sarcasm when he comments on F. X. Paquet's card, L. 1065s, this time not only in French, but in English, which can hardly be called classic: "It is too bad that Mr. Paquet put this check in circulation; by seeing this token we would believe that he is a barkeeper."

Some fabrications like the Landry checks, B. 611 and 612, and the P. D. Dodd's card, L. 995k, were boldly issued without any authority or knowledge on the part of the firms in question.

A series of cards, checks, and medalets, of which there are over forty varieties, besides metal and edge variations, issued by an Ottawa collector

named T. Church, is worth mentioning here. Mr. Church was a most ardent collector of Canadian coins, and in the course of a few years got a very fine and representative collection together. He was foreman in Bronsdon's saw mill, one of the largest in Ottawa, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, set to work to engrave dies for his card as a collector. As he had no letter punches and few, if any, of the appliances of a regular die sinker, his work had an awfully home-made appearance. After the first attempt he continued to issue other varieties, showing some improvement in workmanship but still all home-made, not with the view of making money, for he never sold any, but purely for the love of this kind of work and to augment his collection by exchanges. He adopted for designs maple leaves in different forms, a log cabin, an ice palace, threshing grain, a bouquet, a beaver, and so forth.

In addition to his own cards, he made exhibition and carnival souvenirs and cards for one or two of his friends. Mr. A. R. Frey described a number of the Church fabrications in the "Numismatist" some years ago, but he did not by any means exhaust the subject. Through some accident in the saw-mill Mr. Church lost his right arm, which caused him to abandon all numismatic pursuits, when he sold out his collection to Mr. Breton.

Besides many others, not described by either Breton or Leroux, I would class the following as fabrications: B. 573. 575-578. 581-587. 606. 607. 610-612. 614. 615. 622. 623. 630-647. 655. 657-662. 664-669. 637-645. 777-785. 788-795. 798-801. 804. 805. 824-835. 836.

VI. MULES are pieces struck from dies belonging to different coins; while trial pieces are those made from unfinished dies. Both of these forms of multiplying varieties have been practiced on Canadian collectors.

Of the first, the mules of the Montreal Teutonia Club's check, B. 590-606, are the most noteworthy examples. The original die was made in Germany, with which some dealer in that country struck sixteen of these varieties, which he sold at highly remunerative prices to Canadian collectors. These consisted of the obverse of the Teutonia check muled with the obverses of jetons bearing the portraits of Emperors, Kings, the Queen, Popes and warriors, all but one foreign to Canada, and therefore out of place in a catalogue of the Canadian series.

Mention may be made here of early mules as to the two French American jetons, B. 511. 516, the Duseman, B. 670, and the "Copper Company" "Kentucky settlement," B. 722. But on account of their age, these may be accepted among the genuine coins.

About 1884, the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co. of Toronto struck four or five medals as souvenirs of as many totally different events, all the same size, and, at the instigation of a reverend collector, these ten dies were so muled as to produce fifty varieties.

About the same time M. E. Lymburner, of Montreal, struck several varieties of the carnival medals, which he not only multiplied by muling but also by affixing the initials M E to the name "Lymburner," the original signature, but afterwards added Montreal to produce a further batch, making in all twenty-five varieties from three or four pairs of dies.

Now, as to the makers of trial pieces, perhaps the late C. Tison, a Canadian engraver of some merit, can be held as the most guilty, for he hardly ever stamped a coin or medal without striking several trial pieces in one or more unfinished stages of the dies.

VII. FOREIGN COINS, classified as Canadians, are another kind of fake, perpetrated, innocently as well as designedly, by most Canadian numismatic writers. British nineteenth century tokens, French coins and medals, besides coins of the other British colonies have been drawn upon to increase the number of Canadians, each successive catalogue adding one or more to those previously appropriated. As a clear example of this kind, I may mention French soumarque, and half soumarque, B. 508 and 509, which Breton introduced into his book because they were made current in Canada by Royal proclamation. As a consequence, these comparatively common French coins sell in Canada for high, in fact, extravagant prices. Only the other day a collector in Montreal was asked \$50. for a half soumarque. If we were to accept as Canadian all the coins that were made current in Canada by Royal proclamation our Canadian list would have to be expanded so as to embrace the coins of the known world, current during the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth centuries. Even to-day both British and United States

gold are legal tender. In fact up to this year, there was no Canadian gold coinage.

The most numerous of these misappropriations are the British nineteenth century tokens, but as I am preparing a paper on this subject for the British Numismatic Society, I will only here mention as an example the "Cossack penny," which has no connection, directly or indirectly, with Canada; pertaining, according to Mr. J. W. Davis in "The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage," at Page 177, to Hull. Yet this token, which, while only worth twenty-five or fifty cents as an English token, now sells, in its adopted Canadian home, for one of two dollars. Mr. Davis remarks that it "is scarce in consequence of its popularity with the American token collectors."

The British colonial coinage of 1820 and 1822, struck especially for Mauritius and the West Indies, should never have been classed as Canadian, for it was intended to obviate the practice of subdividing Spanish dollars into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, which practice never prevailed in Canada. In any case, the sixteenth dollar, which is equal to six and a quarter cents, could only have circulated at a loss, as no such denomination existed in the Canadian currency.

Coming under this head, I would exclude B.508. 509. 837. 848. 857-862. 898. 924. 957-959. 962. 964. 967. 968. 970. 974. 975. 977. 978. 983-991. 993. Leroux's list is much more numerous, but it is not necessary to detail it here.

Recapitulating. We would thus exclude from Breton's list alone five false coins, sixteen fictitious ones, ninety-seven fabrications, twenty mules, and thirty-four foreigners, or a total of 172.

"Why," many will exclaim, "you have classed over one-third of the coins described in our most acceptable Canadian numismatic text book as fakes. These, according to your conclusions, should be consigned to the junk heap or to some other country. And many of these, too, are among our most cherished treasures. Our collections will be emasculated. No wonder your self-assumed task has made you unpopular among your confreres. In any case, what are we to do about it?"

My advice is avoid all fakes. Better that your collection be emasculated than that it should contain a lot of mere modern junk. Never buy a coin from a fake dealer, or fake manufacturer if you can help it, for sooner or later you will be outreached. Weigh studiously every coin before adding it to your collection. Look upon it with suspicion until proved innocent.

Then will your collection and collecting instincts be a joy to you, and, though it may not be as large or contain as many fancied rarities, it will be a source of real instruction and pleasure to you for all time—the true object and aim of all serious collecting.

Mr. McLachlan was tendered the thanks of the Association for his interesting paper, after which, at 5 p. m., the convention adjourned, sine die.

The banquet tendered to the visiting members of the A. N. A. by the Rochester Numismatic Association took place at the Hotel Rochester on the evening of Aug. 28, and was largely attended, many ladies being present. A splendid menu was provided, and many fine speeches were made. Dr. George P. French was the toastmaster, and after a very cordial address of greeting, made the following toast:

Here's to you,
Good brothers of the A. N. A.
We hate to see you go away.
It was so kind for you to come
And show us all your precious gems.
We want to thank you, one and all,
For I see the handwriting on the wall—
It spells the dawning of a brighter day
And a great success to the A. N. A.

Addresses were made by President Brenner, Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Congressman Ashbrook, President Augustus G. Heaton of the New York Numismatic Club, ex-President Henderson of the A. N. A., and Mr. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

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EDITORIAL.

WHAT was undoubtedly the most successful convention of the American Numismatic Association was that which ended at Rochester on Aug. 28, and especially striking is the fact that this has been conducted under the auspices of our most recently organized numismatic society, the Rochester Numismatic Association, the members of which are entitled to the greatest credit for their splendid management, and to whom we take pleasure in extending our heartiest congratulations. Never before in the history of our organization has its annual session been brought to a close with such a general feeling of good will and harmony, and 1913 will begin a brighter era. Sectional lines which from one reason or another were so sharply defined several years ago, have now become obliterated, and the future will see each individual, without regard to the section in which he lives, with his shoulder to the wheel for the advancement of the organization and its aims. The delegates gathered at Rochester this year with the full determination to bring about a general harmonious state of affairs. Personalities and former antagonisms were laid aside and each member was actuated with the single desire to bring about complete harmony, and these efforts have been eminently successful. Already a movement has been started by members in different parts of the country to bring in new members, and we hope all members of the A. N. A. will join in this worthy movement. With greater membership we can have a better magazine and better facilities for bringing off our conventions, especially in the matter of exhibitions, upon which indeed depend much of the new interest we expect to arouse on the part of the lay public. Let each member of the A. N. A. now do his part to bring new members into the numismatic fold and help the movement to organize local branches of the

Association in the various sections of the United States and Canada. With the Federal charter we have a prestige that we never before enjoyed, and the end of 1913 should show us in the van of the leading numismatic associations of the world.

THE Rochester Numismatic Association recently conferred honorary membership upon the editor of The Numismatist, and this opportunity is taken to express his deep appreciation of their action.

THANKS are herewith expressed to one of the prominent officers of the Association for a contribution of fifteen dollars for fifteen copies of the September Numismatist.

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EXHIBITS.

Without a doubt the exhibition of coins at the Rochester Convention was the finest, most comprehensive, and most valuable that has ever been brought together under a single roof in this country. Coins and medals of all countries were shown, also splendid examples of paper money, but the coins of America were in the large majority, and there were many rare pieces shown for the first time at a public exhibition of which collectors have heard, but never before had the pleasure of viewing.

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The exhibition of the cent collection which has been brought together by Dr. French was a real treat to the expert and advanced collector of this series, for no one questions that it is the best that has ever been assembled. He showed sixteen specimens of 1793, twelve of which were uncirculated. One of these was a chain cent showing the original red. Also a wreath cent of the same date, showing original red. The cent known as Crosby's 9-G was also in original red. Dr. French has added no less than ten varieties to his 1794 series of last year. Then he had forty-five different varieties—now he shows fifty-five! Every specimen but two or three is at least very fine, but the most of them are extremely fine or uncirculated. There were six specimens dated 1795, two varieties of the thick planchet being uncirculated, and one of them showing much original red. There was a 1795 thin planchet, with a berry on each side of the wreath, which is an extremely rare variety in any condition, but the specimen shown by Dr. French is in proof condition, and is the only one known in this state of preservation. Of the year 1796 there were eleven varieties. One of them, Gilbert's B, is probably one of the best specimens known. Two other 1796 Liberty caps were extremely fine to uncirculated. Gilbert's 15, with fillet head, is the finest known, being a semi-proof. Also an extremely fine specimen of Gilbert's No. 16, of which there are only three specimens known. There were also two unique specimens of this date, being Gilbert's 26 and 27, and being the identical pieces from which Mr. Gilbert wrote his descriptions. He showed eighteen varieties of 1797. Among these was an uncirculated specimen with the stemless wreath and the knobless "9," which is the only specimen known in this condition. He had three with the indented edge, one of which is unique. These three specimens are uncirculated. He had the two varieties of the stemless wreath, one uncirculated, the other extremely fine. All but one of the other varieties were uncirculated. Of 1798 he showed twenty-eight varieties, including three varieties cut over 1797, two of which are uncirculated. He also had the rare reeded edge variety in uncirculated condition. Nearly all the others were in extremely fine or uncirculated condition. There were twenty-two of the 1798 cents, including the three varieties over '97, two of these being uncirculated, and the only specimens known in this condition. These also include the reeded edge variety, the boldest known, and in uncirculated condition. The rare 1799 was represented by three beautiful specimens. The variety over '98 is in extremely fine condition and has some mint bloom on the reverse. Another-over '98 has the broken obverse die, of which but two are known, and this is the best of the two. The 1799 perfect die is an unusually bold and evenly struck coin, and one of the best known. Of the cents dated 1800 there were nine specimens, among them 1800 over 1798, in extremely fine condition, probably the best known; 1800 over 1799, uncirculated, and the finest known; two specimens of the unfinished die, 1800 over 1790, extremely fine to uncirculated. The other varieties of 1800 were uncirculated, some of them showing original red. There were two specimens of the 1804, the perfect die being uncirculated, light olive in color, with much of the original red. The broken die was a beautiful, bold light olive specimen, and about uncirculated. The 1801, 1802, and 1803 series contained all the rare varieties, and the 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1823 were mint red specimens. Nearly all the varieties of the other dates, including the overdates and mistakes in the fraction and wreath, were in extremely fine or uncirculated condition. It is difficult to do proper justice to this splendid collection by worded description. It is really necessary that it be viewed and carefully examined by an expert in order that its merit can be fully de-

terminated. Condition has always been a primary object with Dr. French, and his collection shows the result of this policy. There are no cents in the collection below the condition of very fine. As Dr. French has promised to write articles descriptive of the cent varieties during the coming year, our readers may look forward to seeing detailed descriptions and fine reproductions of the choicest obtainable specimens.

JUDSON BRENNER OF DE KALB, ILL.—This represents the largest collection of minor patterns in existence, comprising almost every known and listed variety of fractional or minor pattern and experimental coins that have been issued by the United States mint. These include one, two, three and five cents, in all kinds of designs and metals, commencing with the pattern three cent pieces of odd and unusual design, which were first issued at the mint in 1849, and ranging to the last of the trial pieces that were issued in 1885, since which year it has been possible no longer to obtain specimens from the mint.

Of 1850 he showed no less than twelve different varieties of the pattern cent of that year, both perforated and unperforated, in silver, copper, copper-nickel and pure nickel. Some of the designs show only one side. Of the cents of 1851 showing the obverse of the quarter-dollar with the reverse of one cent, he had two specimens, one in copper and the other in nickel. He showed two varieties of the 1853 nickel cent on thin and thick planchets. Of 1856 he showed a cent without date, flying eagle, reverse tobacco wreath, in copper. Of the same year, with the flying eagle and dated, with the reverse of oak wreath and broad shield, he showed one in copper and one in copper-nickel; with the dated, tobacco wreath, he showed specimens in copper, copper-nickel, and pure nickel. Of 1857 there was a cent with the quarter-eagle obverse and a reverse same as that on the cent of 1853. These pieces are in copper-nickel.

A full series of the cents of 1858 were shown, with one having a broad planchet. An excessively rare cent of this year was that with the small flying eagle, tobacco wreath reverse, in pure nickel. A rarity of 1859 showed no date, but was struck from the regular dies on a broad planchet, in copper. Of 1860 he showed one cent from the regular dies, in pure nickel. Of 1861 among his pattern pieces he showed varieties of the Confederate cent in gold, silver, copper-nickel, and copper. Of 1863 from the regular dies he showed specimens in bronze, copper, copper-nickel, and aluminum of the two cent pieces; of the same year, with the Washington head obverse, he showed four specimens in copper, bronze, copper-nickel, and aluminum. He also showed one of the greatest rarities in the series of two cent pattern pieces, namely, that from the dies as adopted in 1864 showing the motto of "In God We Trust" but dated 1863; of these there were two specimens, one in bronze and the other in aluminum. Of this same year he also showed two varieties of the silver three cent pieces of regular dies, one copper and the other in aluminum. Of 1864, from the regular dies, he showed specimens in aluminum, brass, bronze, copper and copper-nickel, one on thick planchet, the other on ordinary planchet. Of 1864 he showed one of the rarest and most desirable of the cent pieces, which bears the regular Indian obverse design of the year and the reverse design of the large flying eagle of 1858. This was in copper-nickel. He also showed a full line of trade dollars, which included the excessively rare pieces dated 1884 and 1885. There were a great many interesting varieties of these pieces, which the limitation of space prevents our itemizing.

R. W. McLACHLAN OF MONTREAL, CANADA.—This collection showed quite a number of the coins to which Mr. McLachlan referred in his paper read before the Convention. The most interesting of these were the genuine and fictitious pieces bearing the design of the Copper Company of Upper Canada. He also showed the genuine Porteous Bridge Cheval token, along side of which he placed the fictitious specimen, the difference between the two being quite apparent upon comparison. He exhibited nearly every one of the many varieties of the Church tokens. His exhibit also embraced the Teutonia Club, the Lymburner, and Ellis Mules, which numbered forty-two pieces. He showed the Tison trial pieces and a set of the Australian Coronation Medals, dated 1911. An interesting part of his exhibit was the Szirmai medals, inscribed "Participation du Canada," which included fifteen handsome specimens of medallie art.

J. A. KOEB, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Mr. Koeb, who is a die sinker of long experience, showed a very interesting exhibit of examples of his own workmanship, which included something of quite an original character in the way of portrait medals. Instead of striking the portrait in relief with a metallic background, as is customary, Mr. Koeb made the dies in such a way that only a clear-cut silhouette was produced in the metal, which he had set in black velvet in small frames, which were unusually attractive. He showed many other specimens of his work, and altogether the exhibit was a most interesting and attractive one.

UNITED STATES COIN COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—This exhibit was one of the best shown, on account of its variegated character. It was made up in the main part of extraordinary fine and rare specimens of the regular United States issue, also specimens of the private mints. In this exhibit was a \$.5. piece issued by J. J. Conway & Co. in Colorado in '61, this being the third specimen that has ever come to the attention of numismatists, also thought to be the best preserved one known. Another rare issue of the private mints was an almost uncirculated quarter-eagle struck by the private minting firm of John Parsons & Co. of Colorado. This piece was struck in the South Park of that state in 1861 at the same time that the Conway piece was made and issued. Another private gold piece was a quarter-eagle of Christopher Bechtler of North Carolina, showing 20 C 75 G on one side.

This exhibit also comprised very fine specimens of the United States half eagle, among others being those dated 1820-1-2-4-6. Another attraction was a set of 85 gold dollars in a velvet lined case, representing all the different mints, each coin being in perfectly uncirculated condition. There was also shown a set of the three different values of the platinum money of Russia, which have now become very rare. These were of the denominations of 3, 6 and 12 rubles, all in uncirculated condition. Of Siam there was a set of the gold and silver bullet money, ranging in denomination from 1/32 to 16 ticals.

A curious portion of this exhibit was a set of the satirical medals relating to John Law and his Mississippi scheme. These numbered eight pieces, in various metals and sizes.

A very fine series of rare Hard Times tokens was also shown. Perhaps the most striking of these was one, known as Low 54-A, a slave token, "Am I not a Man and Brother," which was discovered a short time ago. Another very rare piece is what is known as Low 146, a token issued by the firm of Carpenter and Mosher of Troy, N. Y., which was in an especially well preserved state for the piece. There was also shown Low 118, the Feuchtwaenger eagle token, struck in copper, supposed to be unique; a splendidly preserved copper twopence of Sommers Islands, now known as the Bermuda Islands, which is regarded as being the first money struck in America; although very crude and much corroded, this is one of the finest specimens.

EDGAR H. ADAMS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This represented one of the best exhibits of U. S. pattern coins ever shown. It included three rare best exhibits of U. S. pattern coins ever shown. This included three rare varieties of the gold stellars, with coiled and flowing hair, also with the "Washlady" dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime in silver; Barber's Amazonian dollar, half-dollar, and quarter in silver; Morgan "Earring" dollar in silver; Indian Princess trade dollar of 1872 in silver, of which only five were struck. A full set of the silver pattern dollars of 1876 of various designs, only two sets of which are known. A set of ten silver half-dollars of 1877, all of different and striking designs, the majority of which represented designs that never were adopted.

An important feature of this exhibit was the only known specimen of the Confederate half-dollar.

There was also shown the only known specimen of the \$.5. private gold-piece issued by J. S. Ormsby & Co. in Sacramento in 1849.

Another part of this exhibit included the collection of cents brought together by Frank D. Andrews of Vineland, N. J., which was particularly interesting on account of embracing so many die varieties. These ranged from 1816 to 1857, including over four hundred different specimens. These cents were used as the basis of Mr. Andrews' book on the varieties of U. S. cents which was issued in 1883, and which was probably the first publication dealing with the die varieties of the cents ever written or published.

CARL WURTZBACH OF LEE, MASS.—This collection embraced a fine series of Colonial pieces, but the series of Washington coins and medals was especially fine, and represented what was probably the best of the kind in existence to-day. Among the rarest of the Washingtons is what is undoubtedly the best known specimen of the naked bust variety, which shows nearly all the red color which it contained when it first came from the dies, and there are only five or six of this exceedingly rare variety known. This exhibit also contained two varieties of the Washington half dollar in silver, which is a unique feature, both in remarkably fine state of preservation. An uncirculated Washington half dollar in copper, with oval and square edge, unique in this state of preservation, and only three known.

There was also shown a complete set of the Wolf, Spies, & Clark tokens in uncirculated to proof condition, showing the original silver plate. The most interesting of these pieces, although a New York store card issue, bears on the obverse the effigy of George IV. of England.

There was an especially fine series of Colonial silver pieces, comprising New England willow, oak and pine tree sets of forty different varieties, which might reasonably be thought to be the finest collection of Massachusetts mint issues of all the various denominations. There was also shown what is unquestionably a unique specimen of the Maryland sixpence. Mr. Wurzbach is convinced that this piece is an impression in silver from the dies mentioned by Crosby, of which a copper copy is in the British Museum.

Among the gems of the collection are two New York cents, the finer being Neo-Eboracus, which is a perfect bronze proof. Other great rarities exhibited were an uncirculated Silver Center Cent, an Immunis Columbia, N. J. reverse, from the Parmalee collection; together with a proof Mark Newbie farthing in silver, and a very fine Non Virtute Vici Cent. Also was shown a complete set of the Myddleton tokens in brilliant proof condition, and many beautiful State coins, especially of Massachusetts, of which there were some twenty-five varieties, all in splendid state of preservation.

Mr. Wurzbach's exhibit also contained a complete set of gold dollars, Philadelphia mint, in brilliant proof, from 1855 to 1889, excepting two dates.

One of the coins which attracted great attention was a Martha Washington half dime in uncirculated condition; also three varieties of the Fugio dollar. One of these was in proof condition and from the famous Charles I. Bushnell collection.

There were many other coins of interest and value, but space forbids describing them all.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD OF BALTIMORE, MD.—About seventy-five varieties of coins of James II. of England, siege coins of Lyddon; 1576 siege pieces of Minster, Middlebury, Amsterdam, Ulm, Breda, Lyddon, Cattera and Luxemburg. Necessity pieces of Mexico, Chili and Palamova and coins from various countries of Europe, Central and South America.

LOUIS AMBERG OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mr. Amberg showed a complete set of half-dollars from 1794 to 1912, with numerous dollar varieties bearing the marks of the different United States mints.

W. H. AMBERG displayed a complete set of copper Canadian tokens.

C. J. VERCOUTER OF CHICAGO, ILL.—This exhibit consisted exclusively of the sous of France, mediaeval and modern. It embraced, gold, silver and copper specimens in splendid preservation. Among these were coins of ancient Gaul, Merovingian, Carolingian, Capentian direct, Valois direct, Valois Orleans, Valois Angouleme, Bourbons, Revolution, Consulat and Empire, Louis XVIII. to present, Commemoration, tokens and essais, Napoleonic conquests, siege pieces concerning France, colonies, pretendants, jetons dated, and jetons undated.

GEORGE C. ARNOLD OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mr. Arnold exhibited platinum, gold, silver, nickel, brass, copper and aluminum coins. The Washington New Jersey colonial cent exhibited by Mr. Arnold is valued at \$1200, and Geo. H. Evans' "History of United States Mint" states it to be unique,

a specimen selling at public sale in New York City for \$640 thirty years ago.

The gold Roman stater, Nero 68 A. D., is a very choice and interesting coin, as are many others exhibited by Mr. Arnold.

RUDOLPH KOHLER OF NEW YORK CITY.—He showed an interesting exhibit of the porcelain coins of Siam, also the Japanese and Chinese coinage with inscriptions in English and without. There was a very interesting silver dollar which has just been issued by the newly organized Chinese Republic, having on one side in Chinese characters "One Yuan" and on the reverse side "One Dollar" in English.

There were two series of Japanese gold pieces of various denominations, showing the old style of coinage, consisting of rectangular and oval pieces of various series and weights and alloys of metal, also the current round and circular gold pieces made after the modern methods of coinage.

A set of paper notes, showing many of the current styles of paper money now in circulation in Central and South American states, were also shown.

W. J. BALLARD OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This included an exhibit of United States coins of various denominations.

WALDO C. MOORE OF LEWISBURG, OHIO.—Mr. Moore's exhibit was especially interesting as embracing everything of a numismatic character that he has been able to find associated with the City of Rochester and vicinity. These pieces were all illustrated in his very comprehensive article entitled "Rochester Numismatic," which appeared in the August number of *The Numismatist*.

AUGUSTUS G. HEATON OF NEW YORK CITY.—This exhibit of coins consisted entirely of a series of portrait pieces, all in silver, of various Continental countries, mostly all quarter and fifty cent sizes. These pieces have been brought together for the express purpose of showing the different portraits of the rulers of the various countries and are of a most interesting character.

Mr. Heaton also showed a set of twelve cards, illustrative of the various phases of the process of coinage in the British mint.

BEN G. GREEN OF CHICAGO, ILL.—Mr. Green placed on exhibition his entire series of encased postage stamps, which is without question the best collection of the kind. In this collection is every denomination used, from one cent to ninety cents, about thirty firms being represented on the backs. One of the interesting pieces is an unused penny stamp of England in a case used by Hunt & Nash, proprietors of the Irving House, New York City, the only instance known of a foreign stamp being used.

The ninety-cent denomination, two of which are in the collection, are probably considered the greatest rarities, the one cent of Weir & Larminie being exceedingly rare.

These little pieces were used during the Civil War as change and consist of an unused United States postage stamp in a metal frame, the same being protected by mica covering, the back being solid, and the space was sold for advertising purposes.

Mr. Green also showed a number of United States bills of the Civil War period in new condition, as well as some odd series of foreign silver.

Mr. Green also showed a practically uncirculated United States half dollar of 1797, which is very rare in this condition.

GEO. J. BAUER OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large miscellaneous collection of ancient and modern coins and medals.

HENRY CHAPMAN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Chapman exhibited fourteen very rare and beautiful Greek gold coins, fifty-seven very fine Greek silver coins; the shekel of Simon Maccabeus; 158 large and very fine gold coins; 77 fine and beautiful Roman gold coins from the time of Julius Caesar to John Dimothos; an especially beautiful coin of Julius Caesar with portrait of Augustus Faustina, Jr. and Plantilla.

The American series comprised a splendid collection of gold coins, especially two examples of 1797, one of 1798 with the small eagle reverse, and about 500 gold dollars and 150 \$3.00 gold pieces. Four 1794 silver dollars, including the finest one known, and many half dollars, dimes and half dimes.

In this exhibit were American cents from 1793 to 1846 in superb condition, including one 1793 in perfect condition, and a beautiful line of very rare half cents, especially two of 1794 in uncirculated condition and a 1796 in perfect condition from the Earle collection. United States patterns include the three dollars of 1873 in copper; Washington cents of 1783, 1791 and 1792, half-dollar in copper with the ornamented edge; a 1794 half-dime in copper.

A series of American Colonial coins is represented by three willow tree shillings, eight pine tree shillings and three oak tree shillings, also sixpence, threepence and twopence of oak and willow tree coinage; a perfect half penny of Carolina 1794 with "proprietors" instead of spelling it "proprieters." There was also exhibited a unique Mark Newby half-penny in silver, with a halo around the head of St. Patrick, the only one known showing this peculiarity.

There was also shown a very fine shilling of Lord Baltimore, a quarter-crown of Louis XIV., 1670, with the inscription "Gloriam Regni TVI D 1 Cent." New York cents of 1785, Immune Columbia, 1787 Immunis Columbia, 1787, Indian standing, Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo, Neo Eboracensis, eagle on half globe, 1787 Neo Eborac. Unique twopence of Rosa Americana, and farthing of 1723, with uncrowned rose.

S. HUDSON CHAPMAN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Chapman exhibited a fine series of Greek gold coins, beginning with specimens of the crudest coins known; small pieces in electrum; gold coins struck for Croesus; gold coins of Agrigentum, Tarrington, Syracuse and Alexander the Great 2d. Four gold staters of Cyrene, of Carthage, quadruple staters of Ptolemy, 3d, with his portrait; gold aureus of Roman Republic, aurei of Augustus Tiberius, Caligula-Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Postumus, Sr. and Lucius Verus. Lucilla Caracalla. Caracalla reverse is portrait of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, Diocletian, Tacitus, with bust to right, armor, crown, and draped, and holding scepter, battle axe over left shoulder, of excessive rarity. Constantius, 2d, Valentinianus, 2d, Gratianus, Pulcheria, wife of Marceianus, very rare; Leo, 1st, Anthemius, Justinian (6).

England gold nobles, Edward Third and Fourth, Henry Sixth, Richard Third, sovereigns of Elizabeth, James First, Charles First, Charles First by Briot, the Great, ten Louis d'Or of 1640 by Warren. Greek silver in extraordinary preservation, including decadrachm of Syracuse, designed by the artist Ayainetos, one of the finest known specimens.

A series of coins of Athens, Polopenesus, including didrachm of Arcadia, with head of Zeus, reverse Aetos seated. Some unusual European thalers.

In the American series, a Carolina elephant of 1694, 16 Massachusetts shillings of 1652. Connecticut half-penny by John Higley of Granby, obverse deer, reverse broad ax. Coins of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York of 1787, Indian standing, eagle on section of globe, excessively rare. 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici bust of Washington, extremely fine; New Jersey, three specimens in extremely fine condition. The early coins of United States cents of 1783-5, 1786, excessively rare. Pattern of Immunis Columbia in perfect condition; similar to 1787, with reverse eagle of 1793. Half cents in uncirculated or proof, 1793, 1794 and 5. 1836-41-47-49 small date, originals. United States half dimes in uncirculated condition, 1794-1797; 1805 dimes in uncirculated condition; 1796-7-8-1800-05-09-11. Quarter dollars—Uncirculated, 1804 and 1853 to 1856. Half dollars, 1794, uncirculated, 1795 and 96, 16 stars, extremely fine. 1801, extremely fine, and other dollars in proof and uncirculated condition. Dollars in uncirculated condition of 1795-96-1802. 1848 brilliant proof. Gold half eagles 1802-03-06-07-14-18-27, excessively rare; 1829, excessively rare; 1833, very rare, all uncirculated. 1834-1849, various mint marks. Quarter eagles, 1796, without stars, 1796 with stars, brilliant proof. Uncirculated 1802 (2 pieces), 1804 (7), 1831 (2), 1832 proof.

Ten dollars by St. Gaudens, also \$20, \$3, 1877, \$4.00, 1879, gold pattern die, 1876. Silver dollars of Gobrecht, 1836-39. Pioneer gold coins,

California, 1851, \$50, the first type, 837 thous., with inscribed edge and "50" reverse; 1851, Augustus Humbert, round margin, 887 thous.; 1851, Augustus Humbert, round margin, "880 Thous.," uncirculated mint lustre; 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., \$50, very fine; \$10, extremely fine and exceedingly rare, only nine known; 1854, Kellogg & Co. \$20, Carolina Bechtler, \$5.00, 1834; similar without date by A. Bechtler; Georgia gold piece by C. Bechtler, Carolina trial piece, \$5, by H. Schaeffer, unique.

H. O. GRANBERG OF OSHKOSH, WIS.—The feature of Mr. Granberg's exhibit was that of his fractional currency collection. This comprised all denominations in a variety of colors. There were forty-one sheets of sixteen notes each, representing every phase in the life of nearly every specimen of the fractional notes made for the use of the United States Government.

First, there was a full series of the postage currency issue, of four denominations, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, showing three different forms of perforations, also a complete series showing the plain edges.

Of the second issue, or fractional currency, there was everything known of the series. These are printed in various colors—tan, green, purple, and carmine of different shades. The second issue consisted also of varieties of plain and fibre paper, with large bronze letters and figures.

The third issue was represented by a full line of 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent notes. The entire set contained the autograph signatures of the Treasury officials, such as Colby and Spinner, Jeffries and Spinner, and Allison and Spinner. One of the 50-cent notes, with autographs of Colby and Spinner, shows the omission of both "Register" and "Treasurer." It is said that only twelve of this variety are known. One exceedingly rare note, showing the portrait of Spinner and the autograph signatures of Allison and John C. New, is one of the rarest of the series, and valued at \$250. Another rare note of this issue was the 25-cent Fessenden, with the figure in bronze shield. A unique ten-cent note of this series shows portrait of Washington, without the words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer." Specimens of this series were shown in both red and green backs.

The fourth issue shows the addition of the 15-cent Columbia note in the most beautiful variety of colors, from light blue to deep green. These also embraced the plain and fibre paper, and showed a Government watermark to guard against counterfeiting. This watermark reads "Fractional Currency of the United States." Mr. Granberg is the discoverer of this watermark, and was enabled to make it through being the possessor of so many pieces that could be fitted together. There was also a full set of different denominations, printed on silk paper, with blue ends, large and small seals. The fifth issue showed a wonderful wealth of varieties. Of the ten-cent notes there were two varieties of seal, red and green, and there were also two additional varieties, showing long and short key in the seal; with plate letters running consecutively from A to N. In the 25-cent denominations were shown two varieties of seal, long and short. The fifty-cent notes show the same varieties and more, the plate letters extending down to N. Also were shown two varieties of the 50-cent Dexter and Crawford, with backs of differing design. There were a full line of the Grant and Sherman 15-cent notes, issued as proofs.

H. H. ROWLEY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mr. Rowley showed an interesting line of Hard Times tokens.

THE NUMISMATIST'S BIGGEST EDITION.

In publishing eighty pages for this Convention number the Numismatist exceeds by far all previous records, and has succeeded in presenting what we hope will be a very attractive and interesting number to all our readers. Already there has been an unprecedented demand for additional copies which promises soon to exhaust our supply. Those who wish extra copies are cautioned to send in their orders at once.

VARIETY 1817 CENT.

Editor Numismatist:—

On Page 250, August Numismatist, relative to the different obverse dies of the 1817 United States cent, with break on the top of the head, I have one different from Mr. McGirk's.

The coronet point is just below the point of the sixth star; the curl is more over the "7" than the "1" of the figures of the date. The date is evenly divided.

The only difference between his No. 3 and the coin I have is in the break. Mine is without the knot on the head in front of the break, as shown in the drawings of Mr. McGirk's.

While everything shows very plainly on my coin, it is so badly worn that a rubbing will not show the date and stars, but does show the break very plainly.

Fraternally,

L. A. NOBLETT.

DR. ZIMMERMAN'S ADDRESS DELAYED.

Owing to delay the address of Dr. Zimmerman, delivered before the Rochester Convention, will not appear until the October number, when we expect to publish it in full.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The prettiness of Miss Ruth Merritt, the young daughter of F. E. Merritt of the Rochester Entertainment Committee, so noticeable to all who were privileged to meet her, attracted the attention of August G. Heaton, who promptly made a sketch of her, which we take pleasure in reproducing above. Mr. Heaton, we understand, has promised to paint her portrait, which we are sure will be an especially fine one, and we are also positive that he will never have a more attractive and charming sitter.

Among the automobiles that were placed at the disposal of the visiting members was one from the Superintendent of Public Safety, and had one of Rochester's police officers as the chauffeur. In this car were Mrs. Dr. French, and her daughter, and President Brenner. This car strictly observed the speed limit regulations of the city, and never exceeded fifty-three miles an hour!

Another car that was conspicuous in the automobile ride was the one tendered by City Comptroller Osborn of Rochester, who recently was the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine. This car, which is said to be the largest in Rochester, was painted an attractive color, and on the side panels bore the emblem of the scimitar and crescent. It was presented to the Imperial Potentate at the time of the convention of the Mystic Shriners in Rochester and was a conspicuous feature of the convention.

The future success of the convention badge and its bars is now assured. Apparently all the members did not realize the attractiveness of this fine feature until the various members who had provided themselves with badges, accompanied by bars for each convention which they had attended, appeared at Rochester. It was with considerable pride that some members showed badges containing six bars, proving that they had attended that many conventions. Those who had failed to order badges of the committee which formerly had the matter in charge soon made up their minds to obtain them, and we have not a doubt but that there will now be a substantial list of orders sent to the General Secretary, who will from this time henceforward take charge of the distribution of the badges, bars, and buttons of the A. N. A. It is understood that J. H. Ripstra, of Chicago, will soon have ready the bar bearing the name "Rochester, 1912," for which a charge of 25 cents will be made. Those who desire badges or additional bars should early send in their orders to General Secretary Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio.

Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman made an instantaneous "hit" with every member of the convention. Although this genial gentleman has been conspicuous in the past in American numismatics, and is well known to the older school of collectors, the more recent collectors have not had the pleasure of his acquaintance. From the very first moment he came to Rochester, after volunteering to deliver an address on numismatics at the Convention Hall on Monday evening, the 26th, he made the most favorable impression. His lecture was attended with the utmost attention, and his style of delivery was especially pleasing. He has promised to make contributions to *The Numismatist* in the future, and our readers consequently may look forward to some very interesting articles.

Especially surprising was the large attendance to view the exhibition of coins. Never before has an Association exhibition aroused so much interest on the part of the lay public as it did at Rochester. The visitors were almost without exception of the best class of Rochester's citizens, and many intelligent questions were asked concerning the various coins and medals. It has been suggested that in the future each exhibitor number each coin, or set of coins, in his exhibit, and then issue a leaflet in the form of a descriptive catalogue, that may be handed to each visitor to be read at leisure. It is felt that this method will have a most desirable educational result, and greatly assist the visitors to comprehend fully the nature of the pieces shown.

The clever manner in which the press work of the convention has been handled by the Rochester committee, consisting of Messrs. French, Merritt, and Yawger, elicited the most favorable comments. Months before the convention indeed, the matter of the convention had been taken up, and articles on numismatics and the convention, together with portraits of prominent numismatists, appeared in both the daily and Sunday newspapers. During the convention sessions reporters from the afternoon and morning newspapers were in almost continuous attendance, and a great deal of space was each day devoted to the convention and its work, the portraits of nearly all the prominent figures at the convention being published.

It has been suggested that, as the exhibition of coins is undoubtedly one of the most interesting parts of the convention, steps should be taken to

prepare proper cases for the reception of the coins to be shown. These should be made, especially for the purpose, of uniform dimensions, and can be one-third, or even less, the thickness of the ordinary showcases. It has been suggested that these be made to hold a standard size of glass, so that the empty cases alone may be shipped to the place of each year's exhibition, the glasses to be obtained temporarily from a local establishment. Proper arrangement could be made to have these cases conform exactly to the requirements for the exhibition of coins, and either the Association should purchase the wooden frames or each individual exhibitor could furnish his own set of cases. Suggestions along this line are in order.

Every precaution was taken by the members of the Rochester Association for the safety of the exhibits in Convention Hall. Two police officers were in constant attendance and two members of the Association were present throughout twenty-four hours each day of the exhibition. The provision of chairs, tables, stationery and pens and ink within the quadrangle of show cases was a great convenience, and much appreciated. Messrs. Rowley, Plumb, and the two Mr. Ambergs did everything possible to facilitate the work of the exhibitors, and there was not a single hitch of any character.

Among the new faces at the convention was that of Judge Jenkins of Norristown, Pa. So far as we are aware this is the first A. N. A. convention to be attended by him, but we sincerely trust that he will "get the habit." He took an active part in the proceedings of the business sessions, as did also Dr. Zimmerman, ex-President Heaton, and several other gentlemen who have not always been present at the conventions.

Manager Horstmann and his force of assistants at the Hotel Rochester, the Convention headquarters, was particularly active in looking after the comfort of his guests, who were soon made to feel quite at home in his splendid hostelry.

The automobile ride was the finest that one could imagine. During its course every spot of exceptional interest in Rochester was shown. There were plenty of automobiles on hand to accommodate all visitors, and it is said that five cars were sent back to the garages, there being no need for them. The trip included a tour through all the splendid parks of Rochester, and a visit to the top of Copp's Hill, upon which is situated the city reservoir, and from which a magnificent view of the city and its environs was obtained. The fine residential district along East Avenue was also viewed, and much interest taken in the handsome residences that line each side of this famous avenue.

On Monday evening quite a party, under the guidance of Dr. French, took a trolley trip to Ontario Beach, Rochester's Coney Island, which is situated on Lake Ontario, about seven miles from the city.

Arrangements have been made to place the Heath Memorial Medal in the hands of General Secretary Moore, who will take steps to have medals struck from the original dies and distributed to such members of the Association who may desire them.

Miss Mollie Naerup, and her sister, Miss Clara, of Chicago, were the only lady members of the A. N. A. from out of town to visit the Convention. Both are bright, attractive girls, and soon were popular with the delegates, and were made much of by the local and visiting members. Miss Mollie is very well known among the numismatists of this country, as she has been the very able representative of Silas C. Stevens' numismatic establishment for several years. This, by the way, is the first convention either have attended, but it is to be hoped it will not be the last.

Rochester Association's Entertainment Committee, Messrs. French, Merritt, and Yawger, were on the go constantly throughout the convention, looking out after the comfort and convenience of each visitor. All these gentlemen made warm friends among the visiting members, who carried away with them grateful recollections of the "Rochester spirit" of which the above-named committee were the able exponents.

After the convention quite a number of the visitors journeyed to Niagara Falls, and spent more or less time there. Among these were Messrs. Brenner, Green, Wood, Loer, Kohler, Duffield, Montgomery, Alden, Moore, Hawkes, and Adams. S. S. Heal, one of the A. N. A. members from Toronto, was at the Falls, and renewed old acquaintances.

Four Presidents of the A. N. A. attended the Rochester Convention, namely, President Brenner, and ex-Presidents Augustus G. Heaton, who was the third President of the A. N. A.; Joseph Hooper, who was the fourth; Dr. J. M. Henderson, the eighth. It is to be hoped that all the other ex-Presidents will visit the next convention. These are W. G. Jerrems, the first; Dr. B. P. Wright, the fifth; Albert R. Frey, the sixth, and Farran Zerbe, the seventh. All are now living with the single exception of the founder of the organization, Dr. George F. Heath.

General regret was felt at the illness of ex-President Zerbe, which prevented him from being in attendance. Mr. Zerbe had made all arrangements to be present, and was scheduled to deliver a lecture and show his fine general numismatic exhibit. Unfortunately these arrangements fell through on account of his sudden sickness. His exhibit is one in which the general public always takes a great interest, and its absence detracted largely from the attractiveness of the general exhibition.

Although no place has been decided upon to hold the 1913 convention, several invitations, we understand, have been extended. The Board of Governors, however, is holding the matter under advisement. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Detroit, Mich., are receiving favorable consideration. For a long time the members of the A. N. A. have felt the necessity of an optional appointment of the convention place. It has been felt that the large expense incurred by local societies in entertaining a convention should be done away, and that the holding of a convention should be so arranged that no expense, worthy of mention, should fall on the members of the organization in the convention city. This feature is to be obviated by the Philatelic Association, which is now arranging to have the general organization bear the convention expenses. Thus the place of convention can be decided upon without consideration of the expense feature. The holding of a convention in a certain city nearly always results in the creation of a numismatic interest there which has a lasting effect, and it is felt that Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Baltimore, and Atlantic City are places worthy of consideration. Very often, too, a local society is the result, and this local society need provide only for a place of meeting and exhibition. It may be stated that it is understood the formation of a local numismatic society in San Francisco to arrange for the convention there in 1915 is already under way.

The appreciation of the visiting members was freely expressed with reference to the Eastman Kodak Company, which courteously conducted the members in a body through their immense film and photographic printing establishment located in Kodak Park. This enjoyable feature came at about the end of the automobile ride, and many interesting and instructive phases of the manufacture of photographic films, paper, and boxes were shown. During the course of the exhibit the visitors were taken through several immense dark rooms, in which the films and paper were prepared and packed in boxes to be sent to the market. Many extremely ingenious machines were shown, but time did not permit the careful examination that one would have liked. The employees of the establishment were uniformly courteous and replied willingly and intelligently to the numerous questions asked.

A novel feature of this year's convention was the reproduction of the official photograph of visiting members on a postal card. These cards were supplied by the official photographer at five cents each, and were promptly adopted by the A. N. A. members, who immediately sent them to their friends in various sections of the country.

Rochester's Superintendent of Public Safety, C. S. Owen, was particularly kind to the visiting A. N. A. members, and did everything possible for them. Under his direction police officers were constantly on duty at the

Convention Hall, who, judging by the uniformly courteous manner in which they treated the A. N. A. members and the visitors, prove the force to be of an exceptionally high average in the way of intelligence and character.

Ben G. Green, Chicago's hustling numismatist, with his usual alertness, was the first to file an application for a charter, under the new Constitution, for a branch to be located at Chicago. This will, if granted, entitle Chicago to the distinction of having Branch No. 1, of the A. N. A.

With the applications for a branch of the A. N. A. at Chicago, Ill., and one to be located at Rochester, N. Y., it is expected that soon applications from other cities will be made to the President. He will grant a dispensation, under which they can organize and operate until the next annual convention, when final action will be taken.

A remarkable feature of this year's convention, and one which shows the increasing interest that is being taken in the annual sessions, was the fact that all the officers of the Association were present with the single exception of Treasurer Converse of Worcester, Mass.

President Brenner caused much amusement by giving a new version of an old saying in his speech on the night of the banquet. In his toast to "The Ladies," he had in mind the usual version of "Here's to the Ladies; they double our joys and share our sorrows." However, our genial President stated that "They double our joys and treble our expenses," which seemed to strike home, judging by the general laughter, in which the ladies present took a conspicuous part.

Dr. and Mrs. French entertained quite a party of the visitors at their home on Sunday evening, prior to the opening of the convention. A number of the officers of the Association and members of committees were prevented from enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. French owing to the fact that they had to stay at the hotel and complete important arrangements for the convention, consequently causing them to miss one of the pleasantest features of the convention.

President White of the Rochester Masonic Club, who by the way in two years will be the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, extended the courtesies of the club to all the A. N. A. members during convention week. This is undoubtedly one of the finest Masonic clubs in the United States, and quite a number of the members availed themselves of this opportunity to enjoy its hospitality. This was still one more evidence of the "Rochester Spirit."

THE UNITED STATES COIN COMPANY.

Under the above title a new firm has been organized to conduct an extended coin business in the City of New York, with a capital of \$100,000. The President and General Manager is Wayte Raymond, hitherto of South Norwalk, Conn., while Elmer Sears of Swansea, Mass., is the Treasurer.

Both of these gentlemen are too well known as numismatists to require any introduction to our readers. Mr. Raymond has made a specialty of ancient coins, while Mr. Sears has devoted himself almost exclusively to Americana, and is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the gold coins of the United States.

It is understood that the stock of the new firm will be very extensive, and will embrace coins of the world, and other items relating to numismatics, such as paper money, books, etc. The location of the office, Suite 812 of the new Fifth Avenue Building, will make it very accessible and convenient to visiting collectors, and at the same time bring it into close connection with Twenty-third Street, in which vicinity a number of dealers are located.

In a circular of announcement just issued by the new company their stock is stated to be valued at the present time at between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and that the sale of coins at auction is intended to be made a feature of their business.

The Numismatist extends its congratulations upon the formation of the new enterprise, and wishes for it the greatest possible success.

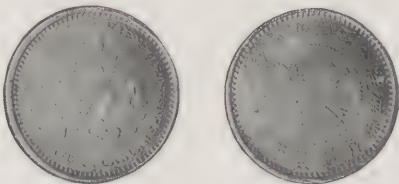
NEW CHINESE SILVER COINS.

Through the courtesy of J. W. Scott we are enabled to reproduce three varieties of the silver coins recently issued by the new Chinese Republic. It is said that as there are two distinct coins of Foo Kien, it would appear that they intend to adopt one of them with the name in center altered for each province similar to the first modern coppers of the Tai-Ching-Ti-Kno series.



FOO-KIEN.—Obv.: Name on small central disk surrounded by small arches and linked balls like dumbbells. Inscription, "Foo-Kien 1 Mace and 4 4 Candareens." Rev. in Chinese, "Currency, Made by the Government of Foo-Kien." Silver. Edge milled.

1 Mace 4 4 Candareens. Size 23 ½.



FOO-KIEN.—Obv.: Three flags, one bearing the same device as on last coin. Another a sun and the center one stripes. Ins. "Made in Foo-Kien Mint 1 Mace and 4 4 Candareens." Rev.: Same in Chinese with the addition of "Chinese Currency" in center. Silver. Edge milled.

1 Mace 4 4 Candareens. Size 23 ½.



KWANG-TUNG.—Obv.: Large numerals of value in beaded ring. Ins. "Kwang-Tung Province Twenty Cents." Rev. (in Chinese) "First Year of Republic 20 Cents Currency Made in Canton." Silver. Edge milled.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Meeting called to order, Aug. 6, President French presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Gillette, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Soper, Harold, Emerich.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following applicants for membership were duly elected: J. A. Koeb, 170 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.; Wm. Hesslein, New Haven, Conn.

Report of Committee on Show Cases for the Convention: Mr. Stanley stated he had had an interview with Mr. Hoffman, who told him we could have all the cases they had in stock. Mr. Stanley and President French will see Mr. Hoffman and report how many cases they are able to obtain.

Moved and carried that the Printing Committee have 2000 admission tickets printed; also that they have 200 tickets printed for admission to the dinner which is to be given the visitors at Hotel Rochester on Wednesday evening, August 28, 1912.

Mr. Koeb, head die engraver for Bastian Brothers, has kindly offered his services, and will give a practical demonstration at Convention Hall of how the dies for coins, medals, etc. are cut. He will have a full line of tools at Convention Hall and will show just how this work is done.

Ben G. Green of Chicago, Ill., sent a copy of the Chicago Numismatic Association Bulletin, which was read with great interest, as it contained a very nice account of what we expect to do at the Convention.

Mr. Merritt presented the library with a priced copy of his sale of United States coins held January 12, 1897, sold by Ed Fressard, and a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Merritt for his kindness.

Meeting adjourned to August 20, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 103rd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Aug. 2nd. The President and Vice President being absent, J. B. Holmes was elected chairman for the evening. The following fifteen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Nelson, Leon, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Hokansen, Smith, Silha, Wilson, Ripstra, Mayer, Jones and Dr. Merrill. Frederick A. Luhnnow was elected to membership.

Under Exhibitions, Mr. Baker showed three pieces of fractional currency, all having inverted outline figures on backs; Mr. Green, triple thalers of Prussia and Brunswick and a 5 thaler of Brunswick, and Dr. Merrill a crown of Tuscany, Cosmo III.

A Troemner scale was donated by a member, who requested that his name be withheld, the recipient to be decided by chance. Mr. Leon drew the lucky number. A vote of thanks was given to the unknown donor.

The following magazines were received since last report: The Numismatist, Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular, Numismatischer Verkehr and Philatelic West, all for July; auction catalogues from Appelgren and Green; and a catalogue with fixed prices from Majer.

Adjourned to meet September 6th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Meeting called to order at Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Sept. 3, President French presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Soper, Harold, Emmerich, Koeb, and Bunnell.

Verbal propositions for membership of the following were presented, voted on, and they were duly elected: C. F. Clark, Le Roy, N. Y.; C. E. Bunnell, 21 Bly St., Rochester, N. Y., and Dr. V. C. Clifford Comfort, Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Merritt stated that he had made a visit to Syracuse since the Convention and had had the pleasure of calling on Dr. Zimmerman. Dr. Zimmerman told him that he was very much pleased with his reception at the Convention; that he had had one of the best times of his life while in Rochester, and wished to thank the members of the R. N. A., and would be most pleased to have any one of them call on him whenever in Syracuse.

Mr. Merritt read a letter from Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, thanking the R. N. A. for the pleasant time given him at the Convention, and congratulating the Rochester Association for the success of the Convention. It was moved and carried that the letter be placed on file.

A motion was made and carried that letters be sent the following persons thanking them for their kind assistance in helping to make the Convention a success: Mr. Sol Wile, Mr. A. P. Little, Mr. W. B. Hale, Mr. Henry Likly, Mr. D. M. Garson, Hotel Rochester, Captain Morse, Mr. Woodward, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. S. Owen, Superintendent of Public Safety, the Press, Mr. J. S. Vick, Mr. Wm. Stoltz, Dr. F. R. Smith, Mr. E. Osborn, Mr. S. Burritt, Mr. C. S. Anderson, Mr. Geo. H. Clune, Mr. L. J. Knapp, Mr. J. W. Cook, and Mr. E. A. Fletcher.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, September 17, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE LAUNDERING OF PAPER MONEY.



In the United States Treasury in Washington, there is now installed and in daily operation, a machine for laundering soiled paper money which has been sent in for redemption.

This machine, as shown by our illustration, was designed and built by Burgess W. Smith, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing along lines suggested by J. E. Ralph, the Director, after experiments extending over a period of two or more years.

Two girls are required to operate it, one as a feeder and the other to receive the bills as they come out clean and crisp and disinfected. The full operation requires but two minutes, to wash and dry a bill. The machine has a capacity of over four thousand bills per hour and requires but about one horse power to operate it.

The process employed is as follows: The bills are placed between two endless canvas belts which draw them through the washing solution into the rinsing water. During this operation the bills are subjected to a gentle rubbing and the washing solution is alternately forced into the bill and squeezed out. After washing and rinsing, by the action of a pneumatic device, the bills are stripped from the belts and placed on another set of belts which carry them around two large gas heated iron rolls that dry and iron them flat. They are then delivered clean and crisp and ready to go back into circulation.

The total cost of operation, including assorting, counting, etc. is estimated to be within fifty cents per thousand bills, and it is expected that this may be further reduced when other improvements are made which are contemplated.

Additional machines of an improved type are now being constructed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and will be gradually installed at the various Sub-Treasuries.

While the process employed in laundering paper money is undoubtedly a mechanical success, some considerable doubt exists as to whether the public will accept such money in place of uncirculated bills direct from the Treasury, which the banks are accustomed to pay out when requested.

As an economical measure it is a good one. The life of an ordinary one dollar bill averages 1.12 years. It costs to produce one thousand bills about \$35.25. Assuming that the cleansing process adds but 3 months' life to these bills, for a period of 1.12 years, the average life of a note, the cost would amount to \$2.44 against \$35.25 for new notes. This would effect a

saving of \$32.81 per thousand on notes suitable for circulation again. In addition to the saving effected it should very materially relieve the congestion of work at the Bureau.

It will probably require a few months or a year to determine whether the public is pleased with the innovation and whether the bills with renewed usage stand up to what is expected of them.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

OBITUARY.

FRANK J. BESCHER.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the sudden death of Frank J. Bescher of Kansas City, Mo., at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on Sept. 4. Mr. Bescher with Mr. Wolsieffer of Chicago had attended the Philatelic Convention at Springfield, Mass., and later attended the recent convention of the American Numismatic Association at Rochester. There he renewed many acquaintances formed at the convention held at Chicago last year, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. He and Iver Johnson were on their way to the stockyards at Chicago, and while waiting for an elevated train Mr. Bescher became dizzy. Mr. Johnson hurried him back to the hotel, where he was given all possible medical aid, but without avail and he passed away at 2 o'clock.

Frank John Bescher was senior member of the produce firm of Bescher & Baker at the city market. He was born in Kansas City, January 30, 1871, and had lived there all his life. He was for the greater part of his life identified with the produce business and was one of the best known wholesale produce men in the Middle West.

He was a charter member of the American Philatelic Association, and for many years was president of the Kansas City Association. His stamp collection is one of the largest and most valuable in the United States. He was considered an authority on stamp matters.

He leaves a mother, Mrs. Barbara Kemp, five sisters, Mrs. John Frederick Baker, Mrs. George Harrington, Mrs. Samuel J. Moorehead, Miss Antoinette E. Bescher and Miss Grace Bescher, and a brother, Fred H. Bescher.

Mr. Bescher was Member 1525 of the A. N. A., and his many friends and acquaintances will keenly regret his untimely death. He appears on the official photograph, and is No. 12 on the top row, counting from left to right.

DEATH OF COL. A. LOUDEN SNOWDEN.

Col. A. Loudon Snowden, president of the Fairmount Park Commission and long identified with the diplomatic service as United States Minister to various European countries, died on September 7th, at his residence at Ardmore, Pa. He had been ill for the past nine months.

Col. Archibald Loudon Snowden was born near Carlisle, Pa., on Aug. 11, 1837, and was a descendant of a family long prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and was commissioned as its commander. On the urgent solicitation of the director, he returned to the mint service after a period at the front, but subsequently participated in the skirmishes preliminary to the battle of Gettysburg as a member of the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia. He was identified with the latter command for fifteen years, and after passing through the various grades was made its commanding officer in 1877.

Col. Snowden was connected with the management of the United States Mint for a period of twenty-eight years. In 1866 he was promoted to the chief coinership, which he filled until 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes as Postmaster of Philadelphia, which position he held for the next two years. In 1879 he was appointed director of the mint, and continued in that office until 1885, when he resigned.

A MONTREAL CHURCH MEDAL.



We are indebted to R. W. McLachlan for a copy of the above medal, which was recently struck by Henry Berks & Sons of Montreal. The design was suggested by Mr. McLachlan. The drawing of the church was taken from the architect's plans. Canadian 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent pieces of 1912, together with a silver impression of this medal, were placed in the corner-stone.

THE CROSS OF THE MAGI.

We wish to express thanks to Frank C. Higgins, former President of the New York Numismatic Club, for a complimentary copy of the first section of his work dealing with the significance of ancient symbols, entitled "The Cross of the Magi," or an unveiling of the greatest of the ancient mysteries. The new work is "cordially and gratefully dedicated to my esteemed colleagues of the New York Numismatic Club, through whose appreciative moral support I have been encouraged to persist in a line of research which throws, I am quite sure, an altogether new light on many obscure numismatic problems."

Numerous illustrations are shown throughout, which make clear the author's analysis of the significance of the cross in its various forms, and which emphasize the tremendous amount of research that he has already expended in various fields of science—mathematical, astronomical, etc.—in order to trace and substantiate his assertion that the cross was a symbol of the deepest significance long before the Christian era, indeed back to almost prehistoric times, and that its various forms, properly interpreted, explain many of the mysteries the keys of which have been lost for the ages.

The book is intensely interesting and contains many references which will arouse the wonder and interest of any reader, but only the technical expert who has made a study along the particular lines of thought developed by Mr. Higgins will be able to follow him understandingly and with thorough appreciation in the explanations provided by him as the result of his investigations on account of the wide range of knowledge entailed.

Every reader of *The Numismatist* is recommended to provide himself with a copy, for Mr. Higgins in addition introduces not a few of the ancient coins, and explains the significance of their devices and their relation to his subject.

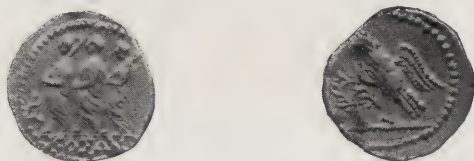
The second volume of the "Basic Cryptograph Series," which will be entitled "A U M," Maker of the Heaven and Earth, which is stated to be a circumstantial demonstration that the Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid is the secret shrine of a further Divine Mystery, and that it is the basis of the Bible, is now under preparation by Mr. Higgins, and will soon be published.

"The Cross of the Magi" numbers 56 pages, the price of which is one dollar. It is published by Rogers Brothers of New York City.

CORRECT ATTRIBUTION OF THE COSON STATERS.

("Über die Goldmünzen des Dakerkönigs," by Dr. M. Bahrfeldt. Reprint from the Berliner Münzblätter, March, 1912.)

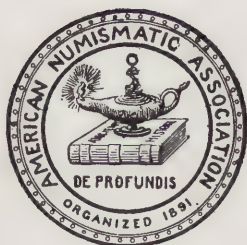
The gold stater illustrated herewith always has been more or less of an enigma. Such pieces have hitherto been commonly assigned either (a) to Cossea, a small town in Thrace, their issue being connected with the military operations in Macedonia and Thrace of Brutus, the tyrannicide, or (b) to Koson, a supposed dynasty of Thrace belonging to one of the tribes friendly to Brutus. The obverse type of the staters is plainly



A modification of the processus type, the Consul, L. Junius Brutus, walking between two lictors, which occurs on the reverse of a denarius of Brutus. Furthermore, the monogram which appears frequently on the obverse of the staters, was thought to be an abbreviation for Lucius Brutus, (or Lucius BRutus.) The type and the monogram taken together seemed to furnish satisfactory evidence that the coins were issued by Brutus, or under his authority. The date assumed was 43 B. C., or just before the battle of Philippi, when Brutus might have required special funds for the payment of his troops.

But Dr. Bahrfeldt has shown that the coins are found neither in Macedonia nor Thrace, nor yet in Italy or in Greece, but in Dacia. They are very common in Austrian and Hungarian museums, having been unearthed in large hoards or discovered singly in Southern Hungary and Transylvania—in that territory, namely, which belonged in Roman times to the Dacians. The monogram Dr. Bahrfeldt resolves into "B A," to be completed, "BA," or "deus," a reading also suggested by M. Svoronos. Certain coins of Rhoemetalkes I. of Thrace conform to this resolution of the monogram. The provenance and correct reading of the monogram would indicate a Dacian king by the name of Koson. Dr. Bahrfeldt has gone further, and identified this king, who issued gold coins in such great numbers, (over one thousand were found in a single deposit uncovered in 1803) with the Cotison of Horace (Odes III., 8, 18,) and of Suetonius, (Augustus, 63.) Cotison and Koson, the names, bear a sufficiently striking resemblance, and the missing link is found in several MSS. (Cod: Memmianus, Gudianus, and Vaticanus) of Suetonius, which read "Coson."

The "Brutus myth" is once and forever done away with, and a series of coins which were classed now in the Roman, now in the Greek series, finally find their proper place in the latter series. The types, to be sure, are Roman, the obverse being copied from the Brutus denarius, the reverse from a denarius of Q. Pomponius Rufus. But the weight of the staters, approximately 3.42 grs., points to a Greek standard, and they have consequently no connection with the issues of Roman gold. The date of the issue is not later than 29 B. C., in which year, as appears from Horace's Ode, Coson died in battle.



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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 15, 1912.

1603 Geo. G. Emerich, Fairport, N. Y.
1604 C. A. Hofmann, 219 Second St., Baraboo, Wis.
1605 Henry Lewis, State & Gilman Sts., Madison, Wis.
1606 Henry Tripp, Greenview, Ill.
1607 E. A. Sleeman, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
1608 Adam Pietz, 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1609 F. J. Younker, 307 Flynn Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
1610 Louis G. Amberg, 322 Ave. A., Rochester, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 22, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to October 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the October issue.

APPLICANTS

PROPOSED BY

John A. Ouska, 3503 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.	J. H. Ripstra Kasper State Bank
Marie A. Naerup, 143 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Judson Brenner Silas C. Stevens
A. Lemieuse, 1163 St. Laurent, Montreal, Canada	Par L. Masson Waldo C. Moore
G. Moretti, Syacauga, Ala.	J. De Lagerberg Waldo C. Moore
Claudius Hope, 608 No. Stewart St., Sedalia, Mo.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
Dr. George Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
Herbert F. Soverel, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.	Edgar H. Adams D. L. Angell
Ernest Soper, 84 Reynolds St., Rochester, N. Y.	Geo. C. Arnold A. H. Plumb
H. H. Rowley, 84 Reynolds St., Rochester, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore F. E. Merritt
Joseph Koeb, 170 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore H. H. Yawger
W. J. Ballard, 246 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore F. E. Merritt
Lee M. Clarke, Le Roy, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger Waldo C. Moore
C. A. Harold, 156 Tremont St., Rochester, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore F. E. Merritt
C. F. Clarke, Le Roy, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore H. H. Yawger
Lyra E. Snow, 141 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.	Edgar H. Adams Judson Brenner
Charles A. Kirk, 503 Euclid Ave., Toledo, Ohio	J. M. Henderson R. Hosbury
A. N. A. Branch No. 1, Chicago, Ill.—Ben G. Green, Theo. E. Leon, P. M. Wolsieffer, Frank Biescher, Judson Brenner, Marie A. Naerup.	
A. N. A. Branch No. 2, Rochester, N. Y.—Dr. Geo. P. French, F. E. Merritt, H. H. Yawger, C. F. Clarke.	

Change of Address.

Geo. W. Parent, from St. Famille St., to 56 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.
 A. R. Frey, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to c/o N. Y. Numismatic Club, P. O. Box 1875, New York City.
 Bernard W. Nangle, from Bayonne, N. J., to c/o N. Y. Numismatic Club, P. O. Box 1875, New York City.
 Henry Ades Fowler, to 127 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 Basil G. Hamilton, to Invermere, B. C., Canada.



General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1912.

THE NEW FEDERAL CHARTER.

Following is the exact text of the new Federal Charter of the A. N. A.:
 SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
 At the SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

AN ACT

To incorporate the American Numismatic Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio; Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia; J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio; Howland Wood, Brookline, Massachusetts, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the name of such body corporate shall be "American Numismatic Association," and by that name it shall have succession of fifty years, save as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That the objects of the said corporation shall be to advance the knowledge of numismatics along educational, historical, and scientific lines in all its various branches; to assist in bringing about better co-operation between all persons interested in the coinage, circulation, classification, collection, sales, exhibition, use, and preservation of all coins, bills, and medals; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon these topics; to promote greater popular interest in the science of numismatics of America into closer relations with one another, and of promoting friendly feeling for one another through social intercourse, the interchange of ideas and discussions of mutual interest; to acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such personal property and own real estate for its own use, as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes, but such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

Sec. 4. That the principal office of said association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the association through its representatives shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the association may require.

Sec. 5. That the control of such corporation shall be vested in a board of five governors, to be elected by the members of such association. The incorporators hereof shall act as the board of governors for the first year and until others are chosen in their stead.

Sec. 6. That the board of governors shall have the power to make such prudential by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the association not inconsistent with this Act of the laws of the United States of America.

Sec. 7. That said association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purposes of the association any gift, grant, or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purposes of the association.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 9. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

.....
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

.....
 Speaker of the Senate pro tempore.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The fine Hard Times tokens were the feature of the sale by Ben G. Green, on July 26 and 27, of a part of the collection of the late Charles Morris of that city. Quite a number of rarities in this series were offered for the first time, and brought high prices, showing much interesting bidding. Some of the prices realized are as follows:

1859. Pattern cent. Oak wreath. Unc.	\$4.60	Low 6. About fine	14.75
1859 S. \$2.50. Unc	6.30	Low 7. Copper. New	31.00
1874. \$2.50. Very fine	6.75	Low 7. Brass	51.00
1880. Three dollars. Unc.	8.00	Low 7. White metal	41.00
1858. Pattern cent. Small flying eagle. Corn and tobacco wreath rev.	4.60	Low 15. Wm. H. Seward. V. F.	8.75
1792. Washington Pattern Half Disme. Very good	10.10	Low 17. Fine	7.00
Bar Cent. Fine	6.60	Low 87. O. & P. Boutwell. Good. silvered	37.00
Kentucky half penny. 1796. Britannia rev. Silver. Pf.	32.00	Low 118. Copper. Holed. Fine. Believed to be unique	38.00
Higley threepence. The Value of Threepence. Rev. hammers and CONNECTICUT. 1737. Fair	27.00	Low 128. R. E. Russell I. O. U. 12½ C. Very fine	30.00
1 Cent Encased Stamp. Weir & Larminie	26.00	Low 134. Smith clock token. F.	21.00
10 Cents. Do. Fine	13.00	Low 146. Carpenter & Mosher. Crude, but good	27.00
Bryan Money. 922	2.70	Low 149. Philadelphia F. S. 50 Cents. About fine	34.00
Do., 923	2.00	Low 156. Crude, but V. good.	11.00
Oblong piece issued at Zanes- ville, Sept. 4, 1900	8.75	Low 161. J. Cochran. V. good. Struck over another card. Said to be unique	65.00
Hard Times Tokens. Low 1. F.	15.25	Low 168. Brass. Very good	12.75
Low 3. Fine	4.10	Gustin & Blake. Reverse coffee pot. Copper and w. m.	16.00
		50c Fractional Currency. Split fibre paper. 50 inverted on rev.	8.20

By an order of Surrogate Cohalan, of New York City, the will of George N. Olcott, bequeathing a collection of antiquities and rare coins valued at \$4,000 to Columbia University was set aside yesterday. The will was contested by Mrs. Zita L. Olcott, who at the time of the signing of the instrument in 1902, was engaged to the testator. By the terms of the will, after disposing of personal effects and of the valuable collection, Mr. Olcott declared that his residuary estate of about \$25,000 should be left to his fiancée. Mr. Olcott died in Rome on March 2, 1912. His wife, who has a seven-year-old daughter, Bianca, contested the legacy to Columbia University on the ground that her husband would not have so decided had he, at the time of the writing of his will, known that he was going to have an heir. Despite the protest of Columbia University, Surrogate Cohalan revoked the will and appointed Mrs. Olcott sole administratrix of all her husband's property.

A fine catalogue of 2335 numbers has just been received from J. Schulman of Amsterdam. This sale represents the collections of M. Joaquim de Freitas da Silva, Rev. Father Ernest Schmitz, and M. Oscar Salbach. It is a general assortment of numismatic pieces, and contains many desirable pieces of South America, together with a diversified offering of Continental, ancient and modern coins and medals. The sale is to be held on Oct. 12.

The August number of Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular contains in its installment of "Biographical Notices of Medallists" an extended account of the operations of Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, England, whose establishment issued so many well-known medallic works. An itemized list of many of the medals and tokens issued by him are given, among which is found mention of one variety of the Erie Canal medal, which bears the name of "Thomason."

We are informed by David Harlowe of Milwaukee, Wis., that he has a Jamestown medal similar in design to that described by Mr. Zerbe in the

May Numismatist. "My specimen is pierced at the number 9," says Mr. Harlowe, "that numeral being cut entirely away. The hole is pear-shaped, and cut slightly into the edge on each side of the medal. I obtained it some years ago from P. P. Peck, a well-known mineralogist in the Western States."

In our June issue, page 216 and 221 we mentioned the disposal of the late J. O. Wedberg's magnificent Swedish coin collection. The courtesy of T. G. Appelgren, 67 Frejgatan, Stockholm, enables us now to give the following very interesting fact, viz.: We have received Part First of the catalogue: Swedish coins embracing the Mediaeval period, extending up to Queen Christina, 1654. These rare coins will be disposed of at auction by Mr. Appelgren the 8th-10th of next October.

It is stated that the Brazilian Government proposes to introduce a project to create a new currency, which will bring the money of the Republic more in correspondence with the standards generally in use in Europe. According to this measure the Brazilian pound will be exactly equivalent to the pound sterling (£1 equals \$4.8665) in weight and size, and of a value of 15 milreis. Smaller gold coins would be issued of 10 and 5 milreis value, silver pieces of 1 and 2 milreis would be preserved, and those of 500 reis would be replaced by a coin of 600 reis.

Thomas L. Elder of New York City has just issued the catalogue for an extensive two days' sale Sept. 27 and 28. The lots number 1794, and include coins and medals of every country, which should be of interest to collectors in general. The catalogue is accompanied by a half-tone plate of Greek and Roman coins, which furnish the prospective purchaser with a good idea of the pieces to be sold.

A fixed price catalogue issued by W. C. Weight, of Brighton, England, for September, 1912, has just been received. It shows a large assortment of the Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scotch, and foreign coins, and war and commemorative medals, in gold, silver, and copper.

Sigmund Krausz of Chicago, whose paper "Antique and Modern Counterfeit Ancient Coins," was read before the recent A. N. A. Convention at Rochester, and which appears in another part of this month's Numismatist, has recently written a novel, the hero of which is a numismatist and archaeologist, and which should strongly appeal to collectors. The title of the book is "The Cameo of the Empress," and the scenes are laid chiefly in Naples, Pompeii, and Capri, the principal characters being pleasure seekers in Italy. Laird & Lee of Chicago are the publishers. The price of the book, which numbers 270 pages, is \$1.25.

At the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, there have been added to the Hewitt collection of Lincoln medals, fifty-one pieces, bringing the assortment to more than one thousand specimens.

In the old City of Wexio, Sweden, seven hundred silver coins from the mediaeval age were recently discovered during excavations. The coins originated undoubtedly from the years 1300-1400, and are supposed to have been struck in the city of Lund during the reign of Eric XIII.

The catalogue of the seventy-second sale to be held by Ben G. Green of Chicago has been received. This sale will be held on Sept. 13, and will consist of the second part of the collection of the late Charles Morris. This sale is almost exclusively made up of the Canadiana gathered by Mr. Morris, and contains many important and interesting coins and medals that have been issued on the other side of the Great Lakes. A feature of the sale will be the full set of Franco-American jetons that was used as a basis of the book on these pieces that was written some years ago by Edouard Frossard.

We have received the catalogue of the collection of Frederick L. Fake, to be sold by Fred Michael & Bro. at Chicago on Sept. 27 and 28. It is

accompanied by three fine plates, illustrating the most desirable of the pieces to be sold. A fine variety of United States and European coins and medals are to be offered, which ought to attract many collectors. The catalogue by this young firm of coin dealers is a very creditable production.

The Directors of the Bank of Norway are working for the introduction in the near future of a nickel subsidiary coin.

A "Gedenk thaler" of artistic design, commemorating Roald Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole has recently been issued by the Lauer Mint at Nurnberg.

A catalogue of the forty-third auction sale of coins of C. F. Gebert, to be held at Nurnberg on Sept. 24, has just been received. The lots to be sold consist chiefly of the issues of Germany.

Are the gold coins of the United States to circulate until their denominations are effaced? Out West, where many of them are in the banks and in the pockets of the people, the abraded coins are never presented to the Sub-Treasuries for redemption, because, unlike the silver coins, they cannot be redeemed at their face value. Below the "limit of tolerance" permitting a loss in weight of one-half of 1 per cent. the Treasury deducts 4 cents a grain. The worn coins maintain their parity of value only by consent of individuals passing and receiving them.

Catalogue No. 8, New Series, dated July, 1912, has been received from A. H. Baldwin, of London, England. The pieces to be sold, with fixed prices, consist almost entirely of war medals and decorations, and should be interesting to collectors of those series.

In Old Newbury, half-way between Newburyport and Dummer Academy, is an old frame house known as the "Old Hull place." It is now owned by Silas M. Noyes, whose ancestor was Samuel Noyes, and he bought it from John Hull. Capt. John Hull, or Mint Master Hull, the maker of the pine tree shilling, Hawthorne has immortalized in his "History of Grandfather's Chair," and also his daughter, Betsy Hull, who married Chief Justice Sewall, who resided in Newbury and whose name is perpetuated by Whittier in "The Prophecy of Samuel Sewall." This interesting house, with its great open fireplace and antique paneling, is now occupied by a New York artist, Henry Hammond Ahl, who is transferring with his brush to canvas many of the picturesque spots in the locality.

The British Museum, according to the London Standard, has just placed on exhibition two interesting series of Roman coins which have been handed to their keeping by the Lords of the Treasury. These coins are treasure trove from recent excavations at Corbridge-on-Tyne. The coins in each series are in an excellent state of preservation, but the second find is not only more valuable, but covers a longer as well as an earlier period of history than the first. The two finds comprise 207 Roman gold coins and a gold ring. The hoard first discovered consists of 484 solidi, ranging from the reign of Valentinian I. to that of Magnus Maximus, the outside limits of which would be from A. D. 364-388. The second hoard, consisting of 160 gold aurei, belongs to an earlier period of the Roman Empire, and includes coins of the various emperors and empresses from Nero to Marcus Aurelius as assessor—that is, from circa A. D. 60 to A. D. 157. Among the rarer pieces in the hoard may be mentioned the interesting coin of Vitellius, on which he gives the portrait of his father. There is only one other known example of this coin, which is also in the British Museum. Another coin represents the triumph of Titus after the taking of Jerusalem. There are also two coins of Trajan, representing his column in the Forum Trajanum; and several specimens recording his appointment of the various kings in the Eastern districts. The real gem of the collection, however, is the coin of Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius, which records the inception of an institution for the education of young

girls, which was founded by her husband in the year following her death. It represents the Emperor presenting the chart or map of the building to the two superintending matrons, and there is also on the other side the picture of men bringing children to the institution. Of this coin there is only one other known specimen, which is in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris. Another remarkable coin is the one which shows the Temple erected by Antoninus Pius in memory of Faustina, the same year as he founded the institution mentioned. The coins of the first find consist mainly of the mint productions of Valentinian I., Valens, Gratian, Valentinian II., Theodosius, and Magnus Maximus, the last-named being the last Roman Emperor who was in Britain. The particular value of the coin consists in the fact that they will enable numismatists to place in chronological order the series of these Roman Emperors. Both hoards will be preserved intact by the British Museum authorities, and will not be mixed with the general series of Roman coins, so that students can examine and study them in their entirety. It may be added that most of the coins were struck at the mint of Treves.

A new banknote of the denomination of 500 rupees has been recently placed in circulation in the German possessions in East Africa by the Bank of Germany. This note has the portrait of William II. on its face, while its reverse bears inscriptions and artistic ornamentation.

William N. Stephens recently placed an advertisement in the *Philatelic West* entitled "WHO WANTS THEM?" He itemized for sale a \$10 gold-piece, New Orleans mint, dated 1854; \$5 Dahlonga, dated 1854; \$10 Philadelphia, 1843; \$5 Philadelphia, 1840, and \$20 San Francisco, dated 1855. He received a reply to his advertisement a few days ago from a Chicago correspondent, which follows: "I found an advertisement in the *West Philatelic Monthly* that you would give away \$10 gold New Orleans, 1854, \$5 gold Dahlonga 1854, \$10 gold Philadelphia 1843, \$5 Gold Philadelphia 1840, \$20 Gold San Francisco 1855, who ever wants them, Let me have them."

The catalogue of a large sale of general European coins and medals of various periods, to be sold on Oct. 21 at Amsterdam by H. J. Schulman, has just been received. The lots number 2335, and the catalogue is accompanied by sixteen fine plates. There is also offered a very extensive series of the coins of Mexico and Central and South America, and the West Indies, being the collection of M. Oscar Salbach. Mr. Schulman's advertisement descriptive of this sale, is shown in the advertising section of this number.

The catalogue of the sale to be held by A. Reichmann & Co. at Halle, (Saale,) Germany, on Oct. 2 to 5, has just been received. It itemizes 1968 lots, which embrace exclusively the collection of German coins and medals of Commander Brause of Halle. Accompanying the catalogue are twelve fine plates, showing the most striking of the pieces to be offered. The coins range from the year 1183 up to the present century. It will be observed that the new address of Reichmann & Co., which is printed on their catalogue, is Sophienstrasse 36, instead of Magdeburgerstrasse 34, their former address. We wish to express thanks to Reichmann & Co. for their courtesy in placing, unsolicited, a fine advertisement of *The Numismatist* on a back page of their handsome catalogue.

Alloy for making castings of coins, which is of special value to medalists and coin-collectors, states *Der Metallarbeiter*, must be hard and produce sharp impressions. A metal mixture that answers these requirements consists of the following parts by weight: Tin, 3; lead, 13; and bismuth, 6. Or tin, 6; lead, 8; and bismuth, 14.

Isaac A. Manning, the American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, reports to the State Department that the Colombian Government has ordered the reopening of the Government mint at Medellin for the coinage of gold, which will materially affect the export of gold dust and bar from that country. The Medellin mint was in operation from 1863 to 1888.

Bulgaria is shortly to have new gold coins of the denominations of 10 and 100 len. The designs are by Marschall of Vienna.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



No. 9. GEORGE CLINTON CENT. Mule. Ob. bust of Clinton. Rev. eagle standing on hemisphere, an imitation of the reverse of the New York "Liber Natus" cent, which Mr. Crosby gives the number of 7 on the Plate VIII. of his "Early Coins of America." This piece is listed as No. 13 in the work on Bolen's issues. It is supposed to have been struck only in copper to the extent of five pieces. It is an out-and-out fabrication, as no genuine coin of Colonial times of the same combination of designs is known.

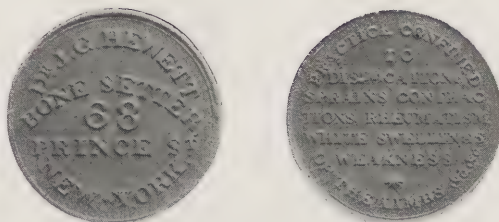
The following interesting letter has been received from Joseph E. Walton of Philadelphia, in which he raises the question whether there is in existence a Somers Island fourpence: "Have read Dickinson and Crosby on the Somers Island series. Also heard that a collection in this city has a fourpence. No authority mentions this coin. Have you heard of it? Can you tell me what the shilling brought that was sold in the Elder sale of June 5-6, 1911? I'm just a little interested in investigating the records of this coinage. I have a Mills catalogue now. Have also heard that the fourpence is listed in Frossard's sale."

Upon receipt of this letter we have made rather extended inquiries, but have failed to find any one who knows definitely that there is a fourpence in existence. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, who has a splendid collection of Colonial pieces, and who would be very likely to learn if there was such a piece, says that he knows nothing of it, but that he would not be surprised if there was such a denomination. David Proskey of this city also declares that he has never seen nor heard of such a denomination. Thomas L. Elder states that he has heard of such a piece, but knows nothing definite concerning it. In 1875, at the time Mr. Crosby wrote his fine work on the Colonial series he knew only of the shilling and sixpence, and did not know of either the threepence or the twopence, which since have come to notice. At that time only two specimens of the shilling and one of the sixpence were known. In the Parmelee sale, held in 1890, two specimens of the shilling were sold for \$90 and \$40, respectively, one of which was the identical piece illustrated by Mr. Crosby. Also was sold the identical sixpence illustrated in Mr. Crosby's work, which brought \$40, and a very good specimen of the threepence which is one of the first to come to public attention, was sold for \$40. Mr. Parmelee is understood to have been the first collector of prominence to come into the possession of a threepence, and at the time he acquired it, some time about the latter part of 1883, the twopence was unknown to American collectors. The first specimen of the twopence is thought to have come to notice through Gen. J. H. Lefroy, C. B., at one time Governor of Bermuda. Gen. Lefroy obtained it in 1878, the specimen having been picked up on the shore of the island. At the time he gave a description of it in the London Numismatic Chronicle. Three specimens of the twopence recently were owned by David Proskey, one of these being in splendid state of preservation, and probably the finest known. All have since been disposed of by him. In the Mills sale of 1904 a specimen of the twopence was offered, and brought \$122. The Somers Island series now known to exist consists of the shilling, sixpence, threepence, and twopence. So far as we have been able to ascertain, none of the Frossard sales contained a fourpence. Mr. Wilson informs us that he has recently learned of a twopence from the original dies struck in silver. He has also heard that the entire set of four denomination is known in silver. The shilling in the Elder sale of 1911 brought \$95.

R. Hosbury of Toledo, Ohio, writes in reference to the Wells-Fargo medal published in the June number: "In the June number of *The Numismatist* you quote Henry Wells, N. G. Fargo, and D. Dunning, of the Wells Co., being the first express company working west of Buffalo. Pardon me for informing you that this is in error, as George E. Pomeroy organized and operated the Pomeroy Express Company from 1841, and those whom you quote were his employees. I am inclosing an extra issued by the *Utica Daily Gazette* July 12, 1844, vindicating George E. Pomeroy for infringing on the United States or Government rights, by carrying what was called express mail matter. Mr. Pomeroy was a personal friend of mine, although a much older gentleman than myself. His son, Mr. George E. Pomeroy, now living in our city, has a large quantity of correspondence, including the charter for the Pomeroy Express Company, organized as shown above."

We wish to inform Mr. Hosbury that we have read his communication with much interest, and would like to explain that when the statement was made that the Wells-Fargo Company was the first express company to operate west of Buffalo, it was meant the first package express company. Those companies which confined, or are supposed to have confined, their operations exclusively to the transportation of mail matter were not considered. The writer of the very interesting history of the express companies of the United States, from which the reference quoted was taken, evidently had the same distinction in mind when he made his statement. His history appeared in the *New York Courier* of 1857, and he seemed to be very familiar with his subject. Pomeroy & Co. are recognized in J. Walter Scott's book on postage stamps, issued in 1879, as probably being the first letter express in the United States. We quote: "It was founded in 1842, and carried letters from Boston, New York, and Albany to Buffalo. At Buffalo, Pomeroy & Co. connected with a concern called the Letter Express, by means of which correspondence was transported to Chicago, Milwaukee, and all the towns on or near the lakes." In Mr. Scott's work there is another reference to Mr. Pomeroy, which was taken from a San Francisco newspaper article in reference to the operations of Wells, Fargo & Co.: "Having confidence in his idea (of a system of companies to the West) Wells induced one Pomeroy to run an express between Albany and Buffalo, and after a short time joined him in the undertaking, along with Crawford Livingston, the firm title being Livingston, Wells & Co. The rates of postage were then very high, and Pomeroy, by carrying letters at six cents, compelled the Government to reduce the postage three-fourths. In reference to the independent mail companies of 1842-5, Mr. Scott states that they owed their "origin to the unsatisfactory management of the Government Post Office at that period. The United States officials used every means in their power to crush these private enterprises—their mail bags were seized, innumerable law suits were commenced, for violation of Acts of Congress, &c., &c. The outside public, however, appreciated not only the more moderate charges, but also the greater celerity of the private companies, and was not slow in bestowing its patronage accordingly. Finally the Government was obliged, in self-protection, to reduce rates and effect the needed reforms in the service generally. The result was that the private companies could no longer control the business, and they consequently soon withdrew from the field."

In Mr. Scott's work are illustrated two postage stamps of Pomeroy & Co., on each of which is the inscription "Pomeroy's Letter Express." Undoubtedly Pomeroy & Co. handled parcels at one time, for also there is known a large rectangular label bearing the name of Pomeroy & Co., and showing a locomotive for the central design, which is regarded not as a stamp, but a label for pasting on parcels and money packages, to indicate that Pomeroy & Co. were the forwarders. If Mr. Hosbury will kindly give the information if Pomeroy & Co. handled express matter other than letters or mail matter previous to 1845 it will be much appreciated. It is interesting to note in the *Utica* paper that the name of the firm at the time of the Government suit was Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy.



Above is illustrated another card the admission of which to the list of Hard Times tokens seems to be amply warranted. It is that of Dr. J. G. Hewett, who did business as a "bone-setter" in New York City in the period defined by Mr. Low as that of "Hard Times." We find Dr. Hewett's advertisement in the New York Tribune of May 12, 1841:

"Dr. J. G. Hewett, 138 Spring Street, near Wooster, (formerly of Boston,) Practice Confined to Dislocation, Sprains, Hip Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseased and Curved Spines, Contractions, Stiffness, and Weakness of the limbs in general. Dr. Hewett's system is founded on the principle of the celebrated Sweet of the Eastward. References given on application to Dr. Hewett."

He is also found in Directory of 1849, located at 111 Macdougall Street, near Bleecker. The tokens are all of copper, on thin and thick planchets, and the workmanship points to the pieces having been made at the same establishment that turned out the Ezra B. Sweet tokens, known respectively as Low 140 and 141.



ADAMS 57.

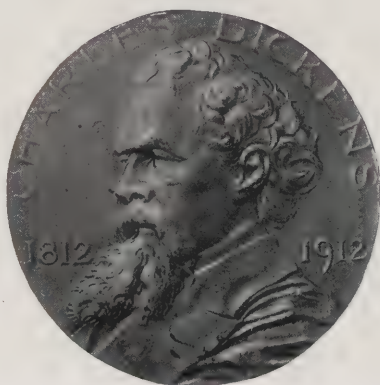
We herewith illustrate for the first time a very interesting trialpiece of California private coinage to which some reference has been made, but which represents the first specimen of the denomination to come to the attention of the writer. In the work on the private gold coinage of California, by E. H. Adams, this trialpiece is mentioned in Pamphlet No. 4, which deals with the private pattern and experimental issues of California, and is given the number of 57, with the statement that it had been described by Dr. R. Coulton Davis, but there is no record obtainable showing where a specimen had been sold. In Mr. Groh's book of "Rubbings" in the library of The American Numismatic Society, is to be seen one of this coin. As Dubosq was a jeweler by profession, it is supposed that he engraved the dies for all his coins. The same private coin maker is referred to in Pamphlet III. of the same work, entitled, "Various Californian Private Mints, 1849-1853," as follows: "We are now able to show positively that Theodore Dubosq, senior member of the firm of Dubosq & Co., came from Philadelphia, and before he left for the gold fields of California had contemplated the striking of private coins. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Jan. 18, 1849, records the sailing of the Gray Eagle, and gives its passenger list, in which appear the names of Theodore Dubosq, Sr., Theodore Dubosq, Jr., and Henry A. Dubosq. "Mr. Theodore Dubosq, jeweler, North Second Street, we understand," states the newspaper, "takes out with him the machinery for melting and coining gold, and stamping it with a private mark, so as to establish a currency which will afford the greater convenience and facility for dealing in the raw material."



ADAMS 58.

The dies for the above piece were undoubtedly one of those carried out to California by Mr. Dubosq. There is also a quarter eagle of similar design, reference to which is made (No. 58) in the work on the California private coinage. Neither piece is known in other metal than copper. Mr. Dubosq evidently did not commence the regular coinage of gold until 1850, when he issued pieces of the denomination of five and ten dollars, both of which are now next to unique. The designs of the pieces bearing date of 1850 show an entirely different obverse from the \$2.50 and \$5 pattern pieces dated 1849. We wish to express thanks to Thomas L. Elder for loaning the \$5 piece for illustration, which in all probability is the first time it has been reproduced in any publication.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



In the June Numismatist, on Page 208, we referred to the medal issued by the New York Dickens Centenary Committee. Now, through the courtesy of Whitehead & Hoag of Newark, N. J., at which establishment the piece was made, we are privileged to show a reproduction of the medal to our readers.

Colonel W. A. Winter, of Washington, D. C., a German veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, has received the gold medal of the Warrior Union of the Sixteenth German Army Corps, a Franco-Prussian veteran organization. This is the first time the medal has been conferred. The object of the Warrior Union is to encourage Germans to serve their enlistment in the German army, instead of evading it by emigrating.

In connection with the Olympic games recently held at Stockholm, a silver medal instituted by King Gustaf the Fifth, of Sweden, will be conferred on contributors to the realization and execution of the same, as well as on members of the International Olympic Committee and on a limited number of distinguished members. The obverse represents the crowned bust of the king. The reverse "V. Olympiaden Stockholm 1912." It will be exclusively struck for the occasion, and accordingly will become a rarity. The military are allowed to wear the medal, which is suspended from the blue seraphim band with yellow border.



By courtesy of Alec Thayer, Vice Consul, United States General Consulate, Venice, Italy, we now have the pleasure to reproduce the artistically beautiful medal commemorating the completion of the new Campanile at Venice, of which we gave due notice in July, Page 257. The stamp is designed by A. Sezanne.

On the 1st of August, King Christian X. of Denmark, conferred a gold medal on each of the Danish explorers, Captain Ejmar Mikkelsen and the engineer Iversen, who were rescued on July 17th on the coast of Greenland. The two explorers, who had spent more than two years in Greenland, which they started to cross in the Summer of 1910 after discovering the depot left by Mylius Erichsen, who, with two companions, perished in Greenland in 1908, were generally thought to have died somewhere in the north of Greenland. Their arrival on July 27 at Aalesund, Norway, caused considerable surprise, and the relation of the terrible hardships they had endured and their almost miraculous rescue by Norwegian fishermen, who reported that they looked like wild animals when found, aroused the greatest interest here and throughout the world.

J. de L.

REATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Thanks are hereby extended to our esteemed associate editor, Edward T. Newell, M. A., for a complimentary copy of his work on the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, as above entitled. This work, which has been running through several issues of the American Journal of Numismatics, has now been completed and embraced in one book, numbering 62 quarto pages. It represents the most comprehensive analysis of the subject of this coinage and its extensive varieties that has ever been prepared, and will undoubtedly remain the standard for many years to come.

Mr. Newell has expended a great deal of time and care in its preparation, which has entailed not only much work in this country but is the result of a number of years' study of the great Continental collections.

The interesting explanation is made by Mr. Newell that he has been greatly aided in his work of attribution by a study of the great variety of tetradrachms that came from an immense hoard of these silver pieces which was unearthed at Demanhur, Egypt, five or six years ago. This tremendous treasure, which embraced 20,000 tetradrachms, is supposed by certain persons to have been the war chest of one of Alexander's Generals.

The pieces referred to and classified by Mr. Newell number 2645 varieties, and embrace all the known symbols borne by Alexander's coins, supposed to be the mint marks of the cities at which they were struck.

The work is illustrated by thirty full-page plates, which are without doubt the finest illustrations which have accompanied any numismatic work that has been issued in the United States. Howland Wood of Boston is the illustrator.

A RECENT CHINESE COMMEMORATIVE COIN.



The new order of things in China has brought about many changes. Among them, those relating to numismatic developments are no doubt of interest to members of the A. N. A. and to the readers of *The Numismatist*. Both silver and copper issues have made their appearance since the fall of the old regime, during the last days of which a new but belated series, for general use, in both metals, was placed in circulation by the Imperial authorities. Additional coins will undoubtedly continue to appear without following any organized system or financial programme and which will be but a reflection of the unsettled condition of the Flowery Land. Until the final consolidation of United China is an accomplished fact, the various provinces will turn out coins for local requirements, as has already happened in Kiangsee, Hunan, Fookien and Kwantung. I may mention one peculiar trait common to all these recent issues:—the total absence of Manchu characters on the inscriptions and the substitution of the Imperial Dragon, which is now replaced by more popular Republican emblems.

It would be impossible at the present moment to chronicle, with any measure of success, the various issues that have appeared and are still appearing and which will probably continue to be issued promiscuously until China's present financial difficulties have been finally overcome. But perhaps the moment is opportune to record the issue of a coin which possesses more than ordinary interest.

Advanced China, following the general numismatic practice of other enlightened nations, has now issued its first commemorative coinage. The issue in question, is, I believe, a production either of the Wuchang or Nanyang mints, which, together with Hankow, form the patriotic and now historical group of three cities which were the centre of recent revolutionary activities, as well as the birth-place of the late separtist movement which culminated in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. This coin has the honor of being the first issue celebrating an important national accomplishment, since through the entire course of the lengthy and uninterrupted numismatic history of ancient, mediaeval and modern Cathay, no coins for currency purposes have ever been made in memory of auspicious events.

The obverse shows the two popular flags of rejuvenated China. The one bearing the nine pointed star is the emblem under which the victorious South fought her battles, and is seen side by side with the "official" choice, consisting of the five colored striped allegory adopted by United China after the abdication of the Manchu rulers. The four Chinese characters above read "Chung Hua Min Kuo", which may be literally interpreted as meaning the "National Middle Flowery Country", considered by some as intending to convey the idea of "Republic China". The five native characters below signify "In Commemoration of the Opening of the Country".

The reverse needs but little explanation since the English inscription THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA above and TEN CASH below, will be understood by every one. The two Chinese characters in the centre stand for the value, "10 Wen" or cash.

The coin is struck on a copper planchet with smooth edge. The workmanship and metal being very similar to the other provincial issues emanating from native mints.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.,

A. N. A. District Secretary for the Far East.

Yokohama, Japan, July, 1912.

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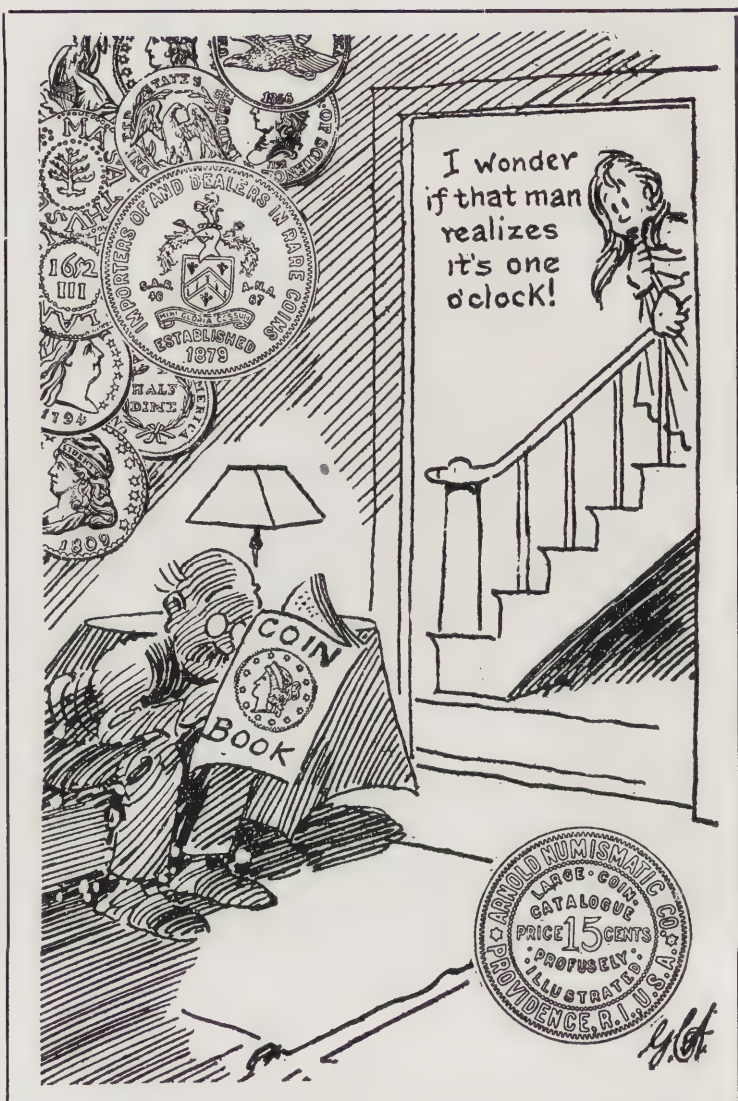
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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 10

SOME OF THE SCARCE AND ODD VARIETIES OF THE U. S. CENTS FROM 1816 TO 1857.

CHARLES E. McGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

Not long since in the catalogue of an auction sale of United States cents there appeared a certain lot listed "1803, large date, scarce as 1799". This assertion is correct, and as it is true of 1803 large date, so it is true of a number of varieties of dies of the United States cents after 1816. To those collectors who are not familiar with these more scarce varieties of the later dates, odd die varieties, and breaks in dies, this article must be of interest. No description will be given in this article of a cent unless a specimen is to be found in the writer's collection. There may be many varieties not mentioned that to some collectors may seem worthy of a place; there may be others who take exception to the manner in which the description is given as to scarcity. The writer takes this opportunity to say that there are a few descriptions of cents which have been published which he has never seen, and are perhaps more scarce than the list which is given, but as such specimens are not at his disposal to compare, no comparison can be drawn. Should any reader have something new I am sure The Numismatist will welcome an opportunity to add the description of such, and give credit to the owner who will report them.

In the description of these varieties of cents, in all cases where the figures of the date are mentioned they will be given in numerals. In instances where measurements are given the fact that it is a measurement will signify that millimetres are understood to be the unit of measurement. In comparing the relation of the coronet to the sixth star, the cent should be held so that the margin of the cent would be toward the inspector, the nearest star point (sixth star) to border will be on a line with the point directly opposite; an imaginary line extended through these points should be to the collector a guide, as to the relation of the coronet point whether it is above, at, or below the point of the sixth star. The coronet point is frequently called crown. In regard to the reverse measurements of large and small letters, in the large letter reverse the letters measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. m. The small letters measure 2 m. m.

Large or small date refer to the size of the figures of date and are large or small, while long or short refer to the length of date. The longest date may be composed of the small figure variety in one year, while in another year the longest date is composed of the large figures. In any instance, do not consider you have an exact variety unless every measurement corresponds to those recorded. If your specimen differs, then you have another variety, and not the one described.



Second variety mentioned. Obverse at right angles to reverse.

The scarcest variety of 1816 is that in which the point of the coronet is above the point of the sixth star, with perfect obverse and reverse. The same die broken over NIT of UNITED and a dash between C and A of AMERICA is easily found in fine condition. There is also found a variety of 1816 in which the coronet is directly at the sixth star, but the reverse is at right angles to the obverse. In other words, the U of UNITED is directly under the second star, and should be under the sixth star. This variety is scarce.



First variety mentioned. Wide reverse spacing between F and A.

In 1817 the hardest varieties to find are the following: Coronet point above the sixth star, curl equally over 1 and 7, with date divided thus, 1 81 7, with the wide space between F of OF and A of AMERICA, which measures 4mm. Another is the variety with the break on top of the head with the date divided thus, 18 17. Next in order would be the broken reverse, fifteen-star variety, in which there is a dash after the final S of STATES and a distinct period after the line under CENT, thus —. A die crack begins over O of OF goes through O to base of F to the base of AM of AMERICA, then through E to top of R to border. Another begins at T of STATES through wreath to E of ONE to right wreath, thence to border between C and A of AMERICA. The close stars to date of 1817 is very hard to get in fine condition.

In 1818 the variety with coronet point directly at the point of the sixth star, date divided thus, 1 81 8, with the broken reverse NITED connected to border by a wide break is most rare, (rare as 1799.) The close stars to date, coronet point above the sixth star; the die with coronet point below the sixth star with obverse broken between the sixth and seventh stars, with the reverse break O of OF connected to border and the long date measuring 10 with no break, in die are about equal as to scarcity.



No. 3. Wide reverse space between S of STATES and O of OF.

In 1819 the more scarce varieties in order are: First, coronet below the sixth star. Perfect date measuring 9. With large figures of date. The highest wreath leaf is under S of STATES with no crack or inner ring (compass mark). Second, the coronet point is directly at the sixth star, small figures of date, length of date 9. The highest leaf of wreath is on a line with the front of S of STATES. On this obverse there is a crack from ear to bust. Third, the coronet point is above the sixth star. Figures of date small. Date measures $8\frac{1}{4}$. This specimen is unique, in that it has the widest space between the last S of STATES and O of OF $3\frac{3}{4}$, of all the varieties of 1819. There are no cracks, obverse or reverse. The highest leaf of wreath is much to the right of the final S of STATES.

In 1820 there are twenty-eight different combinations of dies, seven in

which the figure 2 is plain, while in the remaining twenty-one the 2 is curled. The scarcest variety is that in which the coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The date measures 9 at the base. The figure 2 is plain. Left star 3 mm. from 1. Right star $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from 8. The reverse measurements are D-S 2, S-O 2, F-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. The highest leaf point is half the width of S under S of STATES. The second variety, and almost as scarce as the above, has the exact obverse, plain 2 of date. With the reverse measurements D-S $2\frac{3}{4}$, S-O 3, F-A $2\frac{1}{2}$, with the highest leaf of a line with the front fine of last S of STATES. In the next the coronet point is above the sixth star. Two is plain. Date measures 10, (the widest date of this year.) Reverse measurements are D-S $3\frac{1}{2}$, S-O 3, F-A $3\frac{1}{2}$, with no crack, obverse or reverse. The highest leaf point is equally between S of STATES and O of OF. (These same dies are found with all stars and date connected by a crack usually in uncirculated condition, and is not hard to get. Do not confound the two.) Of the curled 2 variety, the scarcest one is coronet point directly at point of sixth star. Date measuring 9, and divided thus, 1 820. The figures 20 are cut over 19. The reverse measurements are D-S 3, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, F-A 2. The top leaf is under the center of final S of STATES. (This obverse and reverse are found in several different combinations with other dies, but the above combination is by far the most difficult to secure.) The next in order of the curled 2 varieties is the combination of dies in which the coronet point is slightly below the sixth star. Date measures $8\frac{1}{2}$, 180 large, 2 small and curled. Figure 1 of date is entirely under bust. Left star 3 mm. from 1. Right star $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from 2. The reverse measurements are D-S 2, S-O 2, F-A 2. The highest leaf is under the center of last S of STATES.

1821 is one of the scarce dates, and hard to secure in fine condition. The extremely rare variety is that with the following reverse crack. The crack begins at the border between D of UNITED and first S of STATES passing through the left wreath to O of ONE.

In 1822 the most difficult specimen to secure is the variety in which the coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The curl is equally over 2 and 2. The date measures 9. The figure 8 is below the line of its fellows. The left star is $1\frac{1}{2}$ from 1, and the right star $1\frac{1}{2}$ from 2. The reverse measurements are D-S $2\frac{1}{4}$, S-O 3 (widest spacing of this year), F-A 2. The T of CENT is below the line. The two "close date" varieties are also hard to secure. In one the coronet point is above the sixth star. Date measuring 8. The curl is entirely over last 2. Left star $1\frac{1}{2}$, right star 3. The reverse measurements are D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, S-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. In the other variety the date measures the same, 8 mm. The curl is equally over 2 and 2. Left star $2\frac{1}{2}$. Right star 3. The reverse measurements are D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $2\frac{1}{4}$, F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$. The first described of the close date is the most difficult to obtain.

In 1824 the scarcest variety is the "over date." The figures 24 are cut over 22. The coronet point is above the sixth star. The date measures 8. The figure 2 is plainly seen under the 4. On the reverse the T of CENT is below the line. The reverse measurements are D-S 2, S-O 2, F-A 2. (There is another with the same obverse die, but the reverse is different; this variety is quite common.) The next variety of 1824 in order of scarcity is that in which the coronet point is above the sixth star. The date measures 9 mm. The figure 4 of date is large and perfect. The left star is $1\frac{1}{4}$. Right star 3 mm. The obverse die was broken, and a crack appears from 4 of date through thirteenth, twelfth, and eleventh stars. The reverse measurements are D-S 2, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the 1825 varieties there are a number which are hard to secure, (1) The variety with the coronet point directly at the sixth star, with the date measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$. Left star $2\frac{3}{4}$ from 1. Right star 3 from 5. A large lettered reverse, with center dot and the following measurements, D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. With an obverse crack starting at the first star, through all the figures of date to the thirteenth star. (2) Coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The date measures $8\frac{1}{2}$. Left star $1\frac{3}{4}$. Right star $3\frac{1}{2}$. Reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$, F-A $1\frac{1}{4}$. There is a center dot and the reverse letters are large. This obverse die is broken above the seventh star, the break running into the body of the star. (3) In another the coronet point is above the sixth star. The date measures 8. Left star 2 from 1. Right star $3\frac{1}{2}$ from 5. The reverse measurements are D-S 2, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, F-A 2. The reverse letters are small, and there is a center

dot. No cracks obverse or reverse. (4) The "double 5" variety. The coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The date measures 8. The left star 2 from 1. Right star 2 from 5. A figure 5 is plainly seen under the 5 of date; the last 5 being cut at a different angle, permits the first 5 to be distinct throughout. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$, F-A 2. The reverse letters are small. The compass mark or "inner ring" is always present.



Rarest variety, though hardly good enough to reproduce.

The scarcest variety of 1826 is that in which the coronet point is above the sixth star. The reverse letters are small, and the S's of STATES are thin, a little over half as wide as in all other varieties of this year. The next in order of scarcity is the variety with the coronet point directly at the sixth star. Date measures 8. The curl is equally over 2 and 6. The reverse has the large letters and the S's of STATES are broad. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $2\frac{1}{4}$, F-A 2. This variety always has a compass mark on milled border, a dash after 6 of date, thus 1826—. The right end of the dash under cent is connected to the ribbon by a crack. Period at end of wreath stem —. In the next the coronet point is below the sixth star. Date measures 8. Left star $2\frac{1}{2}$ from 1. Right star $2\frac{1}{4}$ from 6. The 6 is recut, showing a second 6 underneath. In this variety the 2 and 6 are connected by a faint crack, and there is always a complete compass mark on milled border.

In 1827 the order of scarcity is hard to determine, and especially hard to secure. In the first the coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star, with a complete inner ring. The second the exact same dies, with a crack connecting the first, second, and third stars. In the third variety the coronet point is slightly below the sixth star. There is present a complete obverse compass mark. (The connected stars and date of this year is most common variety.)



8 between 8 and 2. Although a good specimen, hardly shows the crack on 2.

In 1828 the rarest variety is that in which the coronet point is just below the sixth star. Date measuring 7. Left star $2\frac{1}{2}$. Right star $2\frac{3}{4}$. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$, F-A 2. With no cracks obverse or reverse. The next should be the small 8's variety, in which the coronet point is above the sixth star. Date measures $7\frac{1}{2}$. Both 8's of date made with a different punch than other varieties of this year, as both are smaller. The left star is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$. Right star $2\frac{1}{4}$. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$, F-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. No cracks obverse or reverse. The third in order is the so-called 8 between the 8 and 2, although this 8 cannot be seen. There is always a distinguishing mark present which will

determine for a certainty that your variety is correct. This is a slight crack in die beginning at the 2, passing through 8, and ending at the thirteenth star.

1829. There are many varieties of this year described by older writers, as to the size of the punches used in forming the figures of date; for example, all the figures of the date made by the small figure punch. This and several other varieties the writer has never seen, and will therefore not attempt to enumerate the rarest varieties.

The most scarce variety of 1830 is without doubt the small lettered reverse, in which the coronet point is very slightly below the sixth star. The date measures 7. Left star $2\frac{3}{4}$. Right $3\frac{3}{4}$. The reverse differing from all other varieties of this year, in that the measurements are D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$, F-A 2. All reverse letters are small. (This variety in fine condition is as scarce as 1799.)



No. 1. The scarcest variety of the year.

Of 1831 there are four varieties which are hard to find and very scarce. (1) The coronet point is below the sixth star. Date measures 7. The curl is entirely over 1 and the 3 of date is below the line. Left star $3\frac{1}{2}$ from 1. Right cannot be measured on account of crack in die. Reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $1\frac{1}{2}$. All stars and date are connected by a crack in die. And a second obverse crack occurs, beginning on the margin between the last figure 1 and the thirteenth star extending into the thirteenth star, obliterating it entirely, thence to the twelfth star, obliterating it all but three points; thence to the border between the eleventh and twelfth stars. This is the largest mass break occurring in any United States cent. The writer has never seen but one specimen. (2) The coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The curl is partly over 3 and all of 1. The date measures $6\frac{1}{2}$, is equally spaced and curved. The left star is $5\frac{1}{4}$.



No. 4. This variety is fourth in order of scarcity.

Right star $3\frac{3}{4}$. The reverse letters are small. Measurements D-S $1\frac{1}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. UNITED ST are connected at the top by a crack in die. (3) The coronet point is equally between the fifth and sixth stars. Curl is entirely over 1 of date. Date measures $6\frac{1}{2}$. Left star 4. Right $4\frac{1}{2}$. The reverse letters are small. Measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{4}$, S-O 2, F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$. The obverse border is broken at the eleventh star. The reverse border is raised; the E of STATES is below the line of its fellows, and is, as are all the E's of legend, deficient at their base. The A of STATES and first A of AMERICA are deficient at the left right foot. (4) This variety is the same in all its measurements as (1), differing only in the extent of the obverse crack,

which extends only through half of the thirteenth star, does not extend to the twelfth, and ends at the border at twelfth star. This variety is much more common than the one (1) above.



The scarcest variety of 1832.

In the cents of 1832 there are but two varieties which may be considered scarce. One with the coronet point directly at the point of the sixth star, curl entirely over the figure 2 and one-fourth of 3. Date measures $6\frac{3}{4}$. Left star $2\frac{1}{2}$, right star $3\frac{1}{2}$. The 8 of date is below the line. The reverse letters are small, the measurements being D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{4}$, F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$. In all other varieties of this year the left star is at least 4 mm. from the figure 1 and in no other variety of this year is the space between F and A so wide. A few stars are connected by a crack. In the second the coronet point is just below the point of the sixth star. The date is perfect, and measures 7. The left star is $4\frac{1}{4}$ from 1, the right $3\frac{1}{2}$ from 2. The reverse letters are small. The measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{4}$, F-A $1\frac{1}{4}$. There are no cracks obverse or reverse.

The rarest variety of 1833 shows the coronet point directly at the point of the 6th star. Date measures $6\frac{3}{4}$. Left star 3, right $3\frac{1}{4}$, with the following reverse measurements, D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$, F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$, with a double profile and a break extending from the top of the head to a point back of the hair cord. Another very scarce variety of 1833 is that in which the coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. Date measures $6\frac{3}{4}$, right star $2\frac{3}{4}$, left star $3\frac{1}{2}$. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{3}{4}$, S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$, F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$. N of ONE leans to the right, while E of CENT has been cut over another E. The base of the first is plainly seen beneath the second. E of STATES is below the line of its fellows.



Scarcest variety of 1834. Crack under 4 of date to 13th star.
Ends at border and 11th star.

In 1834 there is but one variety which can be considered very scarce. The coronet point is directly at the point of the sixth star. The curl is $\frac{1}{2}$ over 3 and all of 4. Date measures 7. The 3 of date is small. Right star $2\frac{1}{4}$, left star 3. The reverse letters are small. The measurements are D-S 2, S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $1\frac{1}{2}$. The obverse die is broken at a point under 4 of date, passing upward and to the right through the thirteenth and twelfth stars to the border between the eleventh and twelfth stars. This variety is hard to secure even in good condition.

In 1835 there were a number of double profile struck on the sharp pointed coronet variety, but the rarest variety of this year is the double profile of the blunt pointed coronet or "head of 34". In this the 8 of date is

large. Stars large. The left star $3\frac{1}{2}$ from 1, right star $4\frac{1}{2}$ from 5. The reverse measurements are D-S $1\frac{1}{2}$, S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$, F-A $1\frac{3}{4}$. The point of the top leaf of the wreath is to the left of last S of STATES. . Beside the double profile the stars are connected from the margin at the third star to the margin below the 5 of date. There is a reverse crack from the last S of STATES under O of OF to the right foot of A of AMERICA. The obverse crack through stars is common, but when found with the double profile and reverse crack it is extremely scarce.

Of 1837 the rarest variety is a plain hair cord. Date measures $5\frac{1}{2}$. The stars are small. Left star 3. Right star 3. Reverse measurements are D-S, S-O, and F-A, each $2\frac{1}{2}$. This specimen has a center dot. The reverse letters are small. There are no obverse or reverse cracks. Another almost as scarce is a plain hair cord variety, in which the date measures $6\frac{1}{2}$. The 7 of date is recut. The left star is 3 from 1, the right star is 3 from 7. Reverse measurements D-S, S-O, and F-A, are all $2\frac{1}{2}$. Reverse letters are large, and there is no center dot. On this specimen there is an obverse crack beginning at the margin at the second star passing through the third to seventh to the border at the ninth, and a reverse crack beginning at the top of the O of OF and extending through AMER of AMERICA.



Rev. Crack left end of dash under C to bow. Best specimen
I have been able to secure in ten years.

There is only one very scarce variety of 1838, and that is the one in which there is a distinct reverse die crack beginning at the left end of the dash under CENT and ending at the left ribbon bow.



Only three leaves in bunch opposite E and T of ONE CENT.

The rarest 1839 is a variety of the head of 38, in which there is an obverse die crack from the base of 9 of date to the border. On the reverse there are only three leaves in the bunch of leaves in the wreath to the right of ONE CENT. The variety with the four leaves is much more common. 1839 over 1836 is next in order as to scarcity of this year.

In 1840 the scarcest variety is that of the small date, with the point of curl directly over the center of 4 of date.

In 1841 the variety with the point of curl to the left of 4, with a recut date, is decidedly the hardest to obtain.

In 1842 the small date with the point of curl to the left of 4 with recut figures of date is the scarcest variety of this year.

Of 1843 the scarcest variety is that in which the obverse and reverse are of the type of 1842. The point of curl is directly over the front stand of 4. The date is recut, and measures 7. The reverse letters are small, and there is a reverse die crack extending from A of AMERICA through the wreath to T of CENT to ribbon bow to margin.

In 1844 the variety with the figures of the date cut over other figures than 44, occasionally advertised as 1844 over 1881, is very hard to secure in good condition. The first 4 is cut over a 6 which can be distinctly seen. And although it is impossible to determine what figure the last 4 was cut over, it certainly was not a 1. In this variety the stand of 4 is directly under the point of curl. There are two other varieties of 1844 which have been cut over other figures. One occurs in the die in which the stand of the last 4 is to the left of point of curl, and only the first 4 is cut over another figure. In the second specimen the relation of the curl is the same, but the markings on the first 4 are different. Why these blunders, and which is the more scarce of the last two is for some one to determine who has examined more specimens of this year than the writer.

In 1845 the variety that is rare is that in which the front line of the stand of 5 if extended would go through the curl to the right of its center. 1 of date is under bust. Date measures $7\frac{1}{4}$. Left star 2, right $1\frac{1}{4}$. No cracks appear on obverse or reverse dies.

The only variety of 1846 that is hard to secure is in the small date, or "Dutch Six", variety. In this the figure 1 of date is almost entirely beyond or to the left of the point of bust. 6 of date is under curl. The left star is closer to the date than any other variety of this year.

In 1847 there is a variety in which the back stand of 4 is to the right of the back line of curl. The figure 7 is much to the right of the last curl. No figures of date touch either bust or hair. This specimen even in good condition is very scarce.

In 1848 the variety in which the 48 is cut over figures, with the stand of 4 to the right of the center of curl, with no figures touching bust or hair, can well be considered the scarcest variety. Another of 1848 is that in which the stand of 4 is directly at the center of curl, the 4 touches hair and all figures of date have been recut. On the reverse there is a compass mark beginning at D of UNITED and extending to A of AMERICA.

The 1848 "small date" was never made in the United States mint, and has been proven to be a counterfeit.

In 1853 there are two varieties with cracked reverse dies. In one the letters ATE of STATES are connected. In the other there is a crack in the field between ONE and CENT like a widely spread inverted V. Both these specimens are very scarce.

In 1854 the only rare variety is that in which the obverse is at right angles to the reverse. In other words, the U of UNITED instead of being under the fifth star, is under the space between the first and second stars. This same relation exists in a variety of 1816 as before mentioned.

In 1856 the upright 5 variety in which the 6 is entirely to the right of the curl, with the top of figure 1 flat and close to the bust, figure 5 distant, is rare. In all other varieties of this year the figure 1 touches bust and the 5 very close to hair. This specimen is hard to secure even in good condition.

THE SALE OF THE CALDECOTT COLLECTION.

Through the courtesy of W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, who has kindly loaned his priced catalogue, we are enabled to state the prices brought by certain interesting pieces of Americana sold at Sotheby's on June 11, 12, and 13, when the collection of J. B. Caldecott was dispersed. In addition to these prices we also show a reproduction of Plate IV. of the catalogue, which contained quite a number of pieces of extreme interest to collectors on this side of the water.

No. 320, which the catalogue states is so rare that Crosby knew of but a clipped specimen, brought £4 2s. 6d.

No. 333, of which no fine specimen was said to have been known to Crosby, brought £7 7s. 6d.

No. 336. Maryland shilling, pierced, but in fine condition, brought £6 15s.

No. 337, Maryland sixpence, very fine, brought £9 15s.

No. 339, according to the catalogue, a "trial in copper on a thick flan of a die for a sixpence, with bust smaller than on the sixpence numbered 327,

and having a period at the end of the reverse legend, in good state but has been holed, of extreme rarity, as the only other specimen known in this metal is in the British Museum," brought £7.

No. 343, St. Patrick halfpenny in silver, in proof, with a halo around the head of St. Patrick, said to be unique, brought £7 15s. (It is stated that the illustration in Nelson, Plate II., No. 13, was taken from this coin.)

No. 345. Carolina halfpenny, 1694, GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETERS, in good state, realized £12 15s.

No. 346. Halfpenny, reading PROPRIETORS, and GOD PRESERVE LONDON, halfpenny, in good state, brought £8.

No. 348. Kentucky halfpenny, Hope presenting children, reverse Britannia with head bowed, original, silver, plain edge, sold for £7.

No. 363 is a pattern twopence, dated 1724. This is illustrated in Nelson, No. 18, the illustration being made from this piece. Not in Crosby, and only three specimens said to be known, brought £49 10s.

No. 364, a proof, in steel, of the obverse of the pattern twopence, 1733, with head of George II. to left. This is Nelson 20, Crosby 167. Only six specimens are said to be known. The piece realized £15.

No. 367, a pattern two-dollar piece of Newfoundland, dated 1864, in bronze, thought to be unique, brought £7. This is Atkins, P. 267, and McLachlan 18.

No. 369. Canadian pattern twenty-cent piece in copper, with obverse the same as current coin, on the reverse the value and date being within a wreath of seeded maple, indented cord milling on edge, probably the type described as McLachlan 21, very fine, brought £5 15s.

No. 373. Copper pattern cent, 1864, VICTORIA QUEEN, with reverse ONE CENT, NEWFOUNDLAND, round wreath inclosing crown and date; McLachlan 23; said to be only one other specimen known; brilliant; sold for £7 10s.

No. 374. Pattern cent of Nova Scotia, dated 1865, obverse VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:, with reverse same as No. 373, except the date, McLachlan 25, in very fine condition, brought £6 5s.

No. 378 is a pattern cent of Nova Scotia, dated 1861. The bust is different from the current issue and the lettering larger. This is McLachlan No. 7. It brought £6 15s.

No. 379. Pattern Half Cent of Nova Scotia, dated 1861. Corresponds except in value with No. 378. McLachlan 9. It brought £8.

No. 380, a pattern half cent of Nova Scotia, dated 1861, McLachlan 11, brought £3.

No. 388, said to be a Spanish dollar for Old Canada, 1765, countermarked G(eorgii) R(egis) 5 (anni) ORD(inatione,) thought to be unique, sold for £7 5s.

No. 389. Spanish Dollar, countermarked G. R. with figure 5 showing vertical line, said to be unpublished and unique, brought £8 12s. 6d. (This is the piece to which reference was made on Page 211 of the June Numismatist.)

No. 394. Copper Company of Upper Canada Halfpenny Token, 1794, showing river god, with reverse ONE HALFPENNY, etc., original in bronze, and a modern striking in LEAD, showing the altered die, sold for £5 15s. Said to have come from the Chetwynd collection.

No. 395, which is catalogued "a Canadian canoe on beach, Rev. R. D. I. Co., struck on Sheffield plate flan, unpublished and very rare, brought £8 2s. 6d. (A prominent Canadian collector regards this piece of West Indian rather than Canadian origin, and states that there are two specimens known.)

No. 399. Bank of Montreal halfpenny, 1838, side view, with eleven posts to fence on the left. Rev. SALVS. Very fine. Sold for £7 15s.

No. 400. Halfpenny of same bank, similar, but with thirteen posts to fence on the left, the reverse without period after SALVS. Very fine. Sold for £11.

No. 401, Bank of Montreal, 1839, side-view penny, brought £11. This piece is said to have come from the Murdoch sale.

No. 409, a pattern cent, reverse only, on a flan of yellow bronze, smaller than the current cent, Atkins 60 and McLachlan 5, brought £4 15s. (Mr. Wilson informs us that the same pattern cent, showing the complete design on both sides, is in Montreal.)



PLATE IV. CALDECOTT COLLECTION. (Slightly reduced from original size.)

No. 415, a copper pattern 1-50 of a dollar of George IV., Colonial, 1823, Atkins p. 321, McLachlan 1, said to have come from the Hoblyn collection, brought £13 15s.

No. 336 should have been a Maryland shilling, the number on the plate being incorrect. This shilling, although plugged, brought £6 15s.

The piece over No. 336 on the plate is the extremely rare token issued by the Northwest Fur Company of Canada. This particular piece, which is 396 in the catalogue, is unquestionably the finest known specimen of the kind. It is said to have come from the Murdoch sale, Lot 505, where it was stated to have been "the finest specimen known."

It is understood that some dissatisfaction is felt by certain collectors on this side of the ocean with some of the Caldecott pieces, the dissatisfaction lying with the reproductions of the coins. This is doubtless due to the use of photographs from casts instead of those taken direct. It is felt that the American custom of illustrating sales catalogues with direct photographs of the coins is much superior to the English method of illustration. While admitting the superiority of the English method for use in numismatic works, still the American method is far in advance of it in the representation of coins that are placed on sale, as such direct photographs enable the prospective purchaser to judge the condition of the coin almost as closely as if he were handling the piece itself.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



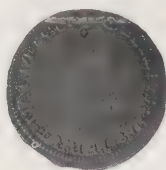
Low 161.

We are especially pleased to be able this month to show an illustration of one of the rarest of the series of Hard Times tokens, popularly known to the advanced collector as Low 161. This piece illustrated above is in copper, and the one formerly in the collection of the late Charles Morris of Chicago, and was purchased by its present owner, Dr. George Hetrich, of Birdsboro, Pa., at the sale recently held by Mr. Green of Chicago. Dr. Hetrich has kindly permitted us to reproduce the rare token for *The Numismatist*, and we are sure there will be many who will view it with interest. In the second edition of the work on Hard Times tokens by Mr. Low he (1900) refers to this variety as follows: "I believe that the first knowledge of this piece by collectors, certainly the first mention of it which has been found on record, so far as I have been able to discover, dates from its appearance in a public sale held in New York, on December 1, 1896. The motto 'Millions for Defence' had ceased to be a popular cry; the era of peace and good feeling, save for the growing opposition to slavery, was regnant; the war with Mexico had not begun, and the special signification of the reverse legend is therefore difficult to discover; it is doubtful if it be anything more than a modification of the earlier motto. I attribute it to Batavia, now a wealthy city in Genesee County, N. Y., then a prosperous town. No other specimen is known to me." In the Supplement to the Second Edition, published in 1906, Mr. Low says: "James H. Cochran was a bell founder in Batavia, N. Y., early in the 'forties.' His foundry and place of residence were both on Bank Street. He cast the bell now on the First Presbyterian Church. It has been stated by an old resident, who knew Cochran when residing there, that he made these tokens on each Saturday. Very few people now living recol-

lect the piece. It is improbable that he struck more than a few of them. No other has been learned of since the one that appeared in 1896. There was no Directory published in the town in those early days. His name appears on the records at the County Clerk's office. It is believed he died in Batavia." In the July, 1912, Numismatist, Page 256, is another bit of information regarding Mr. Cochran that was furnished us by Mr. Hallenback of Schenectady, N. Y., which reads: "James Cochran, a bell founder and very ingenious mechanic, died lately at the age of 83, in Batavia, N. Y. (This extract was taken from The Antiquarian and General Review, Vol. III., No. 1, March, 1847.) He cut nails, and claimed to have made the first cent coined in the United States. He was born in Philadelphia, where he worked in brass and fine metals. Franklin, it is said, often visited his shop." It is understood that there is one other specimen of this interesting piece, and that is in the collection of Mr. Brand of Chicago. Dr. Hetrich is the possessor of several other splendid Hard Times tokens, which are equally as rare as the Cochran token. He shows in his collection a specimen in brass, uncirculated, and a specimen in white metal, uncirculated, of Low No. 7, showing the radiated liberty cap and the ship, with the inscription of "The Glorious Whig Victory of 1834," &c. It is not known where other specimens of these excessively rare varieties are located.



FABRICATIONS OF AMERICAN COINS.—No. 10. MULE. This piece is listed as No. 14 in the book on Bolen's issues. It represents a combination of Bolen obverse of No. 37 with Bolen obverse of No. 36. As will be seen, it shows an imitation of the obverse of the George Clinton cent muled with an imitation of the obverse of the excessively rare LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO New York cent. It is purely a fabrication of both dies and combination, as no such piece is known in the original. It is stated that but five specimens were struck, all of which were in copper.



Through the courtesy of Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., we are permitted to show our readers a great Colonial rarity in the way of a hitherto unknown variety of the Maryland sixpence in silver. This piece was exhibited by Mr. Wurtzbach at the recent Rochester Convention, and attracted much attention. We also show with it, for comparison, a reproduction of the usual Maryland sixpence, which Mr. Wurtzbach also kindly loaned. Mr. Wurtzbach is of the opinion that it is these dies that are represented by a copper impression in the British Museum, to which Mr. Crosby refers in his Early

Coins of America, on Page 131. Thus there seem to be at least three varieties of the Maryland sixpence. The first is the well-known one, as shown on our upper illustration. The second is similar in design to the foregoing, but on the reverse in the inscription the word MULTIPLICAMINI is spelled without the P. This variety was not mentioned by Mr. Crosby, but a specimen, said to be unique, was offered at the Parmelee sale, where it brought \$56. This variety shows a period after the word MULTILICAMINI, whereas the well-known variety omits the period, (Crosby 2, Platé III.) The third variety, the one owned by Mr. Wurtzbach, and which is the lower of the two sixpences illustrated here, also shows the period, as on the Parmelee specimen, but bears the completed word MULTIPLICAMINI with the letter P. It is quite possible that the specimen owned by Mr. Wurtzbach represents an issue made after the discovery was made of the error in the spelling of the word MULTIPLICAMINI. As will be noted, it is in a splendid state of preservation.

COINAGE IN VENEZUELA.

BY THOMAS W. VOETTER.

In November, 1802, a small mint was established in Caracas and copper money was coined, as follows: 1802, $\frac{1}{4}$ real and $\frac{1}{8}$ real; 1804, $\frac{1}{4}$ real and $\frac{1}{8}$ real; 1805, $\frac{1}{4}$ real and $\frac{1}{8}$ real; 1809, $\frac{1}{4}$ real and $\frac{1}{8}$ real.

After the Declaration of Independence the patriots in 1811 coined pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ real in copper, but as they were like those of the royalists, and as the Congress of that year had ordered the coinage of silver and gold and the emission of paper money, the coinage of the former was suspended. The paper money was in denominations of \$8, \$4, \$2, and \$1, with a card of the value of 2 reals. In Barcelona the patriots coined copper money in 1811 of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ real. By order of General Miranda there was coined in 1812 in Caracas silver pieces of 1 real and $\frac{1}{2}$ real, and copper pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ real. In 1813 the royalists coined in the same mint in Caracas copper coins of $\frac{1}{4}$ real. In 1813 the royalists coined copper of $\frac{1}{2}$ real in Guayana, and in the same year the royalists coined copper at Maracaibo, the denominations being unknown, and they coined silver at Merida in the same year, the denominations also being unknown. At the end of 1813 the patriots coined silver 1 real pieces at Caracas.

Copper pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ real were coined at Caracas by the royalists in 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1821, and they also coined silver pieces of 2 reals in 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820. In 1816 the patriots made a coinage of $\frac{1}{2}$ real pieces in Margarita, and it is thought that some were also coined abroad. In 1817 by order of General Paez silver money was coined in Apure. It seems to have been of the 2 real size and was called Yagual. The revolutionary cause being triumphant in 1821, there was coined in Caracas in that year and in 1822, silver pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ real, but the coinage was ordered stopped on account of the coinage of various types of gold and silver at Bogota, then the capital of the united country. In 1829 and 1830 they again coined the same $\frac{1}{4}$ real silver pieces at Caracas with the shield of Columbia. In 1830 2 real coins were made at Caracas but the coinage was stopped on account of the silver pieces being faulty in weight and fineness. The amounts of the various coinages up to 1830 cannot be given, but the size of later coinages is known. In 1843 there were coined in London copper pieces of 1 centavo, $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo and $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo. Reduced to the present monetary unit at the rate of 5 bolivars to the peso or dollar the coinage amounted to 100,000 bolivars. In 1852 there was coined in London, through the contract of Roberto Syers, Kennedy & Hahn, and Neckerman Luce & Co., copper pieces of 1 centavo, $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo and $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, the total amounting to 18,000 bolivars. In 1858 centavos of copper were introduced through Pardo & Co., coined in Paris, to the value of 100,000 bolivars, and in the same year there were coined in Paris through contract with two Caracas merchants, Fortunato Corvala and Mr. Hahn, silver coins of 5 reals, 2 reals, 1 real and $\frac{1}{2}$ real to the value of 100,000 bolivars. These silver coins bore upon the obverse a head of Liberty with the date 1858 below, and on the reverse had the coat of arms of Venezuela with value and weight below. The copper coins of this date had a Liberty head on the obverse and the value and date within a wreath on reverse.

In 1863 and 1863 copper centavos were coined abroad from designs very similar to the 1858 coinage, and to the amount of about 182,000 bolívares. In 1863 there was another coinage in Paris, ordered by Páez, then Dictator. By the time the pieces arrived in Venezuela the government had gone into other hands and the coins were refused as they bore the effigy of Páez. These never entered into circulation. They were in silver pieces of 10 reales, 4 reales, 2 reales, 1 real and $\frac{1}{2}$ real, and in copper 1 centavo. The 10 real piece bore on obverse a head of Páez and on the reverse the value and date in wreath. 150,000 of these 10 real coins were made. In 1873 5 real pieces were coined in Paris, and in the same city in 1874 pieces of 5 reales, 2 reales, 1 real and $\frac{1}{2}$ real were made. The values of the two coinages amounting to 2,803,000 bolívares in silver. These coins bore on the obverse the effigy of Bolívar and on the reverse the coat of arm of Venezuela with the weight in grams, the date, and the fineness below. All Venezuelan silver and gold coins to the present day are of this design. The value is not expressed. In 1875 the coinage of 5 venezolano, or 25 bolívar pieces in gold, was made at Paris to the value of 1,730,000 bolívares. Some of these have been seen in yellow gold. There have also been seen gold pieces of 1875 of 1 venezolano, or 5 bolívares, and 10 venezolanos, or 50 bolívares, but as these were never authorized by the government they are considered to be of clandestine origin or as essays. They did not enter into circulation. In 1876 there were coined in Paris silver coins of 10 reales, 5 reales, 2 reales, 1 real and $\frac{1}{2}$ real to the value of 175,000 bolívares. 2 reales equals 1 bolívar. In 1876 and 1877 there were coined in the United States, nickel bronze coins of 1 centavo and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos in each year. The amount each year was 750,000 bolívares. These bore the shield of the country and date on one side and the value within a wreath on the other. In 1879 and 1880 there were coined in Paris or Brussels 20 bolívar gold pieces of the total value of 2,500,000 bolívares. In 1879 there were coined in Paris or Brussels silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar. The amount was 2,500,000 bolívares. In 1886 a large mint was established in Caracas and in that year silver coins of 5 bolívares, 1 bolívar and $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar were made, and gold coins of 20 bolívares and 100 bolívares. In 1887 silver coins of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar were made, and gold coins of 20 bolívares and 100 bolívares. In 1888 silver coins of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar and $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar, and gold coins of 20 bolívares and 100 bolívares were made. In 1889 silver coins of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar and $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and gold coins of 100 bolívares were made. The mint ceased operations in this year. The amount of the silver coinage in the four years was 10,862,997 bolívares, and of the gold 12,240,720 bolívares. In 1893 in Paris silver coins of 1 bolívar and $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar were made, and in 1894 at Paris silver of 2 bolívares and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar was made, the value for the two years being 6,000,000 bolívares. In 1896 there were coined in Berlin nickel pieces of 5 centimos and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimos to the value of 950,000 bolívares. These have the national shield above date on obverse and the value within a wreath on reverse. In 1900 there were coined at Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar to the value of 2,000,000 bolívares. In 1901 there were coined in Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar to the value of 2,000,000 bolívares. In 1902 there were coined in Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares and 2 bolívares to the value of 2,000,000 bolívares. In 1903 there were coined in Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 1 bolívar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar. In 1904 there were coined in Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares and 2 bolívares. The amount of the coinage for the two years was 4,000,000 bolívares. In 1904 there were coined in Paris gold pieces of 20 bolívares. In 1905 there were coined in Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares and 2 bolívares to the value of 3,000,000 bolívares, and in the same year gold 20 bolívar pieces to the value of 2,000,000 bolívares were coined. In 1910 there were coined at Paris silver pieces of 5 bolívares, and in 1911 silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares and 1 bolívar. The amount authorized for the both years was 9,000,000 bolívares. In 1910 and in 1911 there were coined at Paris gold pieces of 20 bolívares. The amount authorized was 3,000,000 bolívares.

There has been a further authorization of a coinage of 3,000,000 in gold pieces of 20 bolívares, and 7,000,000 in silver pieces of 5 bolívares, 2 bolívares, 1 bolívar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bolívar and $\frac{1}{4}$ bolívar. These will probably bear the date 1912. The money in circulation at the end of 1911 consisted of the gold coined in 1875 and subsequently, the silver coined in 1873 and after, and

the nickel coinage of 1896. Occasionally pieces of silver of the 1858 issue are found, as well as nickel pieces of the 1876-7 issues, and copper of the earlier issues of centavos and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, but most of these when found are so worn as to be undesirable for collections. Gold coins of foreign countries, principally the United States and England, are frequently met with, while the old doubloons of Spain of Carolus III. and IV. and Ferdinand VII. still serve commercial uses at about the bullion value. Onzas of Colombia and Mexico are also comparatively common. These old gold colonial and Latin American doubloons are more common in the interior than along the coast.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



We are privileged to reproduce this month, through the courtesy of the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., the medal recently produced by their establishment in commemoration of the Centennial of Hamilton College. This celebration took place in June of this year. It shows on one side the portrait of Samuel Kirkman, its founder. It was an academy from 1793 to 1812, when it became incorporated as a college by Alexander Hamilton.

In commemoration of the Bicentennial of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the Sculptor Rodo-Niederhausen, Secretary de la Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts, has struck a medal in the antique style. The artist, inspired by the bust of Houdon and the monument by Pradier, reproduces the face of Rousseau to the left, on the obverse side. The reverse contains the Latin inscription in epigraphic letters:

Vitam Impendenti Vero.
Joh. Jac. Rousseau
MDCCXII
MDCCXII

The issue is limited to subscribers. One hundred specimens of the medal have been struck in silver and two hundred in bronze. We trust to be able to give a reproduction, in due time, of this (unique in its line) medal.

President Forrest F. Dryden has been notified that the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark was awarded a commemorative medal from Dresden, 1911, for an exhibit in connection with the International Exposition of Hygiene.

—J. de L.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor no later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column -----	\$.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page -----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page -----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page -----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page -----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page Inside Cover -----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page Outside Cover -----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

ORGANIZATION of A. N. A. Branches is progressing favorably, and present indications are that within a short time we will have such bodies in every city of importance. Chicago has applied for the title of Branch No. 1; Rochester, Branch No. 2; New York City, Branch No. 3; Newark, N. J., Branch No. 4. Now let the other cities in the country follow their example. Let us hear from Philadelphia, Detroit, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and other cities where there are enough members to form a good working organization. It is felt that the plan of establishing branch organizations of the A. N. A. is one of the most sensible that has yet been projected, and will surely have good and beneficial results. These organizations by no means are intended to conflict with or antagonize other local numismatic societies. It is intended, rather, that the A. N. A. branches shall affiliate with such other organizations. There are quite a number of members of various local societies who do not belong to the American Numismatic Association, and it is believed that a hustling A. N. A. organization in each city will induce such members to join the National body. It is only by personal solicitation that this can be brought about, and it is hoped that A. N. A. members will now exert themselves to bring within the ranks of the A. N. A. every one who is in any way interested in numismatics. There are at the very least two thousand persons in this country who are in some way actively interested in numismatic subjects, and there is no good reason why all of these should not be members of the National Association. We have much to offer those interested, and we feel that a determined, systematic effort on the part of the members of the A. N. A. will result in the augmentation of the American Numismatic Association until it will include every one who takes any interest in the science of numismatics.

THE NUMISMATIST has received many encouraging letters from its readers in reference to previous numbers of the magazine, but more particularly to the September issue, and we wish to express sincerest thanks for this appreciation. It is hoped that The Numismatist will continue to give satisfaction, and that the year 1913 will see the issue each month of a vastly superior publication. It is expected that the minimum number of pages in 1913 will be forty-eight, which, including the cover, will represent a fifty-two page magazine each month. And it is not intended to stop even there, but to increase the issue to as many pages each month as the numismatic matter in hand and the income will warrant.

ERROR IN JULY NUMISMATIST.

Henry Chapman has drawn attention to an error in the list of prices brought at the Earle sale, published in the July Numismatist. No. 696, a Roman first bronze, was stated to have sold for \$72.50. As a fact, it brought only 90 cents. No. 697, an aureus, was the piece meant, and it brought \$72.50. This error unfortunately was copied in the current Spink's Numismatic Circular. We hasten to give publicity to the correction.

THE NUMISMATIST DEED OF GIFT.

Donation by W. W. C. Wilson to H. O. Granberg and others in trust, for the members of the American Numismatic Association.

I, W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, in consideration of the interest which I have in the progress of Numismatics and in the welfare and standing of the American Numismatic Association—Do hereby give, grant, assign and transfer to

H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis., W. A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, O., A. J. de Lagerberg, of Passaic, N. J., D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, Md., and Howland Wood, of Brookline, Mass., as long as they remain Governors of the American Numismatic Association and thereafter to their successors in office—hereinafter called the "Trustees," All my right, title and interest in that certain Numismatic Publication called "The Numismatist," including a large quantity of back numbers, cuts, illustrations, drawings, manuscripts and other property appurtenant to the publishing of the said magazine, without any warranty of title or of any acts, not even my own—Upon Trust:—

1. To transfer the same to the American Numismatic Association when and as soon as it shall become incorporated, and until such transfer—

2. To hold and operate the said magazine under the direct control of themselves as Governors of the Association, who are to have complete authority over its management and policy; to appoint its Editor and Business Manager; to provide for its publication and maintenance, and to see that its policy is kept non-partisan, favoring in its pages no one person, party or locality.

3. To indemnify and hold free of liability, me as having been the proprietor of the said magazine, and all the members of the Committee, composed of Howland Wood, Chairman, Farran Zerbe, and W. W. C. Wilson, who have continued the publication of the magazine since its purchase from Mr. Zerbe, for any of its debts, obligations, utterances or policies whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereto attached my hand and seal, at the City of Boston this 31st day of March, nineteen hundred and eleven.

W. W. C. WILSON (Signed).

HOWLAND WOOD, Witness.

ACCEPTANCE.

We the undersigned Governors of the American Numismatic Association, having taken communication of the Deed of Gift by W. W. C. Wilson to H. O. Granberg and others in Trust, for the members of the American Numismatic Association, do hereby accept the same and bind themselves to fulfill all the charges and conditions therein contained.

Witness.

E. E. Meeleus,
Ernest Carnell,
Jas. P. Dent,
A. R. Portlock,
Geo. H. Wood.

Signature.

H. O. GRANBERG,
WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,
J. de LAGERBERG,
D. A. WILLIAMS,
HOWLAND WOOD.



American Numismatic Association

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Official Magazine

"The Numismatist."

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lyn, N. Y.
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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 15, 1912.

- 1611 John A. Onska, 3503 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1612 Marie A. Naerup, 143 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1613 A. Lemieuse, 1163 St. Laurent, Montreal, Canada.
- 1614 G. Moretti, Syracauga, Ala.
- 1615 Claudius Hope, 608 No. Stewart St., Sedalia, Mo.
- 1616 Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.
- 1617 Dr. George Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.
- 1618 Herbert F. Soverel, Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.
- 1619 Ernest Soper, 84 Reynolds St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1620 H. H. Rowley, 84 Reynolds St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1621 Joseph Koeb, 170 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1622 W. J. Ballard, 246 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y.

- 1623 Lee M. Clarke, Le Roy, N. Y.
- 1624 C. A. Harold, 156 Tremont St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1625 C. F. Clarke, Le Roy, N. Y.
- 1626 Lyra E. Snow, 141 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1627 Charles A. Kirk, 503 Euclid Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- A. N. A. Branch No. 1, address Ben G. Green, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
- A. N. A. Branch No. 2, address Dr. Geo. P. French, Clifton St., Rochester, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Sept. 20, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Nov. 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the november issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
F. Elmo Simpson,	Ben G. Green
1818 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.	P. M. Wolsieffer
Patrick Martin Wickham,	R. W. McLachlan
Yorkshire Ins. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada	Geo. W. Parent
Aaron Du Bois,	J. M. Henderson
13 1/2 East State St., Columbus, O.	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

- A. B. Eberhard, from Cleveland, to Elyria, Ohio, Box 163.
- R. E. Davis, from Aurora, Ill., to 35 N. 5th Ave., La Grange, Ill.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, O., Sept. 27, 1912.

APPLICATIONS FOR A. N. A. BRANCH CHARTERS.

- Following are new applications for A. N. A. Branch charters:
- New York City Branch, No. 3—Augustus G. Heaton, Rudolph Kohler, Edgar H. Adams.
 - Newark (N. J.) Branch, No. 4—Herbert F. Soverel, D. L. Angell, William S. Hunt.

BUTTONS, BADGES, BARS.

Send your orders to the General Secretary for A. N. Buttons, Badges, and Bars. Buttons are 50 cents each; Badges \$1.00 each; Bars 25 cents each.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1912.

REPORT OF HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL COMMITTEE.

Following is the report of the Heath Memorial Medal Committee, which was appointed at the annual session of the Association in New York City, on Sept. 10, 1910:

(Owing to delay this report could not be made to the recent convention. In accordance with provision made at the Rochester convention, the Memorial Medal will now be in charge of General Secretary Moore, and all communications in reference to it should be directed to him.—Ed.)

Number Silver Medals received from W. & H. Co.	10
Number sold	10
Number Bronze Medals received from W. & H. Co.	50
Number sold	36
H. R. Storer for Boston Medical Library	1
Number turned over to Judson Brenner	13
	50

RECEIPTS.

36 Medals at \$2.00 each (Bronze)	\$72.00	
10 Medals at \$5.00 each (Silver)	50.00	
Rec'd from R. W. McLachlan on acct. of one Bronze Medal not yet delivered	1.00	\$123.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Whitehead & Hoag Co. for die	\$62.50	
Paid Whitehead & Hoag Co. for 10 silver medals	19.00	
Paid Whitehead & Hoag Co. for 50 bronze medals	22.00	
Paid postage mailing Medals and registration	9.58	
Express charges on die .....	.50	
Expense to Newark (3 trips)	2.00	
Sundry items of expense	7.42	\$123.00

D. MACON WEBSTER, Chairman.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

The 104th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 6th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following fifteen members were present:—Messrs. Verkler, Green, Nelson, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Edward Michael, Wolsieffer, Holmes, Baker, Smith, Loer, Ripstra and Dr. Merrill. Messrs. Ernest Jonas, Max O. Noack, R. W. McLachlan, and M. Marcuson were elected to membership.

The death of Mr. Frank Bescher of Kansas City, Mo., on Sept. 3rd, was reported, and on motion the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Green, Leon, and Wolsieffer to draft resolutions on his death and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Brand exhibited the \$2.50 and \$5.00 gold pieces of J. J. Conway & Co., both being in extremely fine condition.

Messrs. Wolsieffer, Green, Loer and Leon were called upon by the President to tell of their experiences at the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Rochester, August 26th to 28th.

The August Numismatist was the only magazine received since last meeting; and auction catalogs from Green and Michael.

Adjourned to meet October 4th, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the club held Friday, August 9. President Heaton in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Heaton, Kohler, Frey, Jaegg, Proskey, Valentine, Smith, Adams, De Lagerberg, Elder, Blake, Boyd and Raymond.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Frank C. Higgins presented the club with a copy of his new book, entitled "The Cross of the Magi." The thanks of the club were extended to Mr. Higgins for this donation.

Mr. Charles Gengembre Hubert was the guest of the club, and gave an interesting talk on the invention of a coin milling machine by his great-great-grandfather, Philip Gengembre, showing several interesting documents in regard to the same, and also gave a narrative of the Emperor Napoleon's visit to the mint to inspect this machine.

The topics discussed at the meeting were the coins of Peru and the Colonial coins of New York. Several interesting exhibits were made, the principal one being that of Mr. David Proskey, representing 173 silver coins of Peru, dated from 1589 to the present time, 32 copper and nickel coins, 21 varieties of New York cents and tokens, including several very rare mulings of the Talbot, Allum & Lee cents, and 40 varieties of the paper currency of New York.

Mr. Heaton gave an interesting talk on his recent trip abroad, with considerable mention of his attendance at the meetings of some of the foreign societies.

Topic announced for the next meeting: The Currency of Chili and the Colonial Coins of Massachusetts.

Meeting adjourned to meet September 13.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the club held Friday, September 13th. President Heaton in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Heaton, Frey, Sears, Hilden, Adams, Brenner, Scott, Nangle, Elden, Elder, Higgins, Proskey, Webster, Boyl, Smith, Kohler, Raymond.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

President Heaton spoke on the Rochester Convention.

Application for membership was received from Mr. J. M. Swanson.

A paper on "The Humorous Side of Numismatics" was read by Mr. Sears. Thanks were extended by the club to Mr. Sears, and the paper was referred to the publication committee.

Exhibits and general discussion on the coins of Massachusetts and Chili. Several interesting exhibits were made, notably those of Mr. Proskey, which included a very beautiful series of pine tree shillings, together with a fine collection of Massachusetts cents and half cents and an extensive collection of gold, silver and copper coins of Chili.

Mr. Raymond exhibited an extremely fine N. E. shilling, together with willow and pine tree shillings and Massachusetts cents.

Mr. Hilden exhibited a three-pound piece of Charles I. of England, very rare variety, a rare Bechtler five-dollar piece, and very choice cents of 1793 and '99.

Topic announced for next meeting early sale catalogues before 1876 and slavery tokens.

Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, October 11.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1912. Meeting called to order, with President French presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Harold, Clark, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion made and seconded that one of the A. N. A. 1912 Convention badges be presented to the Rochester Historical Society.

President French announced the death of Frank J. Bescher of Kansas City, while he was at Chicago after attending the Convention in Rochester. A resolution was passed that a letter of condolence be sent his relatives by the Rochester Numismatic Association.

President French read letters of congratulation on our successful convention from the following: H. O. Granberg, E. H. Adams, S. H. Chapman, B. Max Mehl, and F. J. Duffield.

A few of our members had the pleasure of meeting Geo. H. Blake, Associate Editor of the Numismatist, here in Rochester this week. He regretted that he was unable to attend the Convention on account of business elsewhere. Mr. Blake presented the R. N. A. with a copy of his work "United States Paper Money," and motion was made and carried that it be accepted and placed in the library, and a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Blake for his kindness.

Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended C. J. Vercoeur of Chicago, Ill., for sending his collection of French coins for exhibition at the Convention, which attracted a great deal of attention and was greatly admired.

Motion made and carried that Article No. 1 of the Constitution of the R. N. A. be amended to read: "Name—This Association shall be known as The Rochester Numismatic Association Branch to the American Numismatic Association."

Mr. Merritt exhibited his collection of gold dollars, which is complete with the exception of two dates, all in uncirculated or proof condition. Dr. French also showed his entire collection of cents and half-cents. It was with difficulty that the members' attention could be drawn from these exhibits so as to go on with the meeting.

Mr. Clarke, of LeRoy, N. Y., one of our new members, was present at the meeting and had a number of pieces with him which were of much interest to all who saw them.

Meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, October 1st.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.



SPECIMENS OF "GUN MONEY" EXHIBITED BY VICE-PRES. DUFFIELD.

SIEGE AND GUN MONEY.

BY FRANK G. DUFFIELD.

At the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association held in this city, August 26-28, the Rochester public has an opportunity to see many specimens of very rare and valuable coins of the United States, as well as coins of great historic interest of other countries of the world. At these conventions of the Association the members bring with them to the convention city many of their choicest and rarest coins, which are placed on exhibition during the convention. These exhibits are open to the public at certain hours, and the admission is not only free, but the public is earnestly and cordially invited to view them, one of the aims of the Association being to interest others in the study and collecting of coins.

A very interesting portion of the exhibit is a collection of siege and necessity coins, including a number of very fine specimens of the "Gun Money" of James II. of England, issued in 1689 and 1690. Siege and necessity coins are those issued usually in connection with a siege of some town or fortress to supply the want of a regular coinage, and often they are struck in some base metal, but bear values that belong to gold or silver.

The "Gun Money" of James II. belongs to this class, and it has such an eventful history that a short description of it will be interesting even to those who do not collect coins.

These coins were issued by James II. in 1689 and 1690, during the war to regain the throne of England from which he had been driven by his son-in-law, William of Orange. Shortly after the landing of William at Torbay the hostility shown to James by his English subjects compelled him to leave the country. He sailed for France, and after conferring with King Louis XIV. of France, who aided him with funds and a number of men, he departed for Ireland, where his subjects were more loyal to him than in England, and where he inaugurated his campaign to recover his throne. The lack of funds was a very serious obstacle, and upon the advice of some of his friends in Scotland the coinage of money in copper and brass, but bearing the value of silver coins, was resorted to. Two presses in the mint at Dublin were soon engaged day and night in coining the brass money. Most of the coins are said to have been struck from the metal in captured brass cannon, and it is from this circumstance that they are called "Gun Money."

At the beginning of the war only half crowns, shillings, and sixpence were coined, but after several months of failure to regain his throne, and with a growing scarcity of metal from which to coin the pieces, the striking of crowns (or dollars) was begun. These were exactly the same size as the half crowns, and to make matters still worse all the half crowns that could be gathered in were restamped with the dies for the crown piece, thus doubling the value of the coins.

On the appearance of the "Gun Money" coins the people refused to accept them, and harsh measures were resorted to to compel its circulation. The result was a speedy rise in the price of all commodities. After a time, however, as is invariably the case where a debased currency circulates side by side with standard coin, the base coin settles to its proper level, and all purchasable commodities have two prices—one for the standard and one for the base. Toward the close of the war the "Gun Money" coins were universally despised, and commodities that could be purchased for a shilling in silver would cost a pound in the brass money.

An interesting feature of these coins is the fact that on all, except the crowns, the month in which they were coined is stamped in addition to the year.

The Irish army under James II. made a vigorous fight until October, 1690, when they were compelled to surrender their last stronghold, the city of Limerick.

When King William felt that his hold on the throne was secure and that James and his Irish army were no longer to be feared, he issued a proclamation, on July 17, 1690, declaring that all the brass money in the hands of his subjects in Ireland would pass current in exchange for money and for all manner of goods and provisions, at what was practically their face value as copper coins. The crown and half crowns were to pass at one penny, the shilling at a halfpenny, and the sixpence at a farthing.

The "Gun Money" thus has the distinction of having been proclaimed current coin at separate times under different monarchs and at different values.



Ricketts' NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS afternoon, Saturday, May 30, will be performed, in addition to the great variety of **EQUESTRIAN FEATS**, a new Exhibition, called the

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS,

[As described by Addison, in his travels through Egypt] by eight persons dressed in character; forming the following changes:

- 1st. A grand entrance with a Roman column.
- 2d. Four triumphal arches.
- 3d. A Roman Spire.
- 4th. Lion's den down.
- 5th. Four arches forming a spire.
- 6th. The form of an iron gate with changes.
- 7th. The world turned upside down.
- 8th. Egyptian Pyramid.
- 9th. Roman monuments.
- 10th. A moving spire.
- 11th. Lion's den up.
- 12th. A march.

Mr. Ricketts will, for this evening only, ride a single horse in full speed, and perform

THE MANUAL EXERCISE,

With a **FIRELOCK**, in the character of an *American Officer*, going through all the different *Manuvres*.

Mr. Ricketts will leap from one horse in full speed,

OVER A RIBBON,

As depicted above.

Mr. Ricketts will also carry his young pupil, Master Long, on his shoulders in the attitude of a

FLYING MERCURY,

On two horses in full speed. And a number of new feats, in addition to those already performed.

The Evening's Amusements will conclude with the **EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS**.

The doors will be opened at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

Tickets to be had at Col. Colman's Coffee House, at Mr. Hatch's, at Mr. Forbes' (late Beal's) Tavern, and at a Ticket Office, built on purpose, at the Amphitheatre. **BOXES, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, HALF A DOLLAR.**

[State Street]

[Newbury St.]

[Market Square]

[Boston, July, 1795]

RICKETTS CIRCUS.



M. RICKETTS

Through the courtesy of Albert R. Frey we are enabled to present to our readers this month a reproduction of an old print representing Ricketts, the circus rider, performing one of his feats of horsemanship. The remembrance of this circus man of the early days of the United States has been kept fresh in the minds of our numismatists by reason of the tokens or metallic cards of admission, bearing his name and family coat of arms, a few specimens of which are still to be found.



These tokens, which were struck in silver and copper, on thin and thick planchets, with plain and reeded edges, were in days gone by always important items in the sales of collections of store cards, and at one time, when the collection of such pieces was at its height, brought high prices and were highly esteemed.

In connection with the print above mentioned, we also show a reproduction of this token, and also a reprint of a playbill of the Ricketts Circus, which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1878. We also reprint two separate references to the origin and history of the Ricketts token and circus which appeared in the same publication, the first in 1868 and the second in 1878. We wish to thank Mr. Belden, Director of the Society, for his kindness in loaning a copy for illustration.

These two articles seem to contain about all that is known, or, at least, that has been printed in numismatic publications regarding the Ricketts circus, and we feel that they are of sufficient interest to reproduce entire for the readers of the *Numismatist*.

If any of the readers of the *Numismatist* can furnish additional information regarding Mr. Ricketts, his circus, and his tokens, we would be glad to print same in the *Numismatist*.

The first of the articles in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, published in June, 1868, is said to have been written by Prof. Charles E. Anthon, who at one time was President of the American Numismatic Society. The article reads:

"We are acquainted with four of these curious and interesting pieces. Mr. Bushnell, in whose immense collection are generally found duplicates, triplicates, and quadruplicates, of anything that is choice and difficult to obtain, possessed but one, in copper; while Mr. Levick, our co-editor, has not only one in copper, purchased for \$6 at Mr. Mickley's sale, but also two in silver, one of which was bought for \$7.50 on the same occasion. These prices are in accordance with the excessive rarity of this Token. It is of size 18, presenting on the one side RICKETT'S CIRCUS, between a festoon of leaves above and two branches of oak below; and on the other side a coat of arms which may be roughly described as two swords on a chevron between three roses in an ermine field, with an arm as crest, grasping in the hand a scimitar, the whole between a palm branch and one of olive. The arms of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of The Elms, Gloucester, as given in Burke's 'Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage,' 1865, are similar, with additions.

"The following extracts from the Philadelphia Mail, or Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, for 1793, will exhibit the nature of the interest which attaches to these curiosities. The first is an advertisement, which we print at full length, from the paper of April 22:

"CIRCUS. MR. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that at Five o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, his Equestrian Exercises will commence as usual. The PRESIDENT of the United States and Family will honor the Circus with their company. For the future MR. RICKETTS will not particularize the Exercises which he means to perform, being resolved always to exert his best abilities in rendering satisfaction to the generous and enlightened citizens of Philadelphia, whose liberal encouragement he takes this public mode of acknowledging with gratitude—and the continuance of whose patronage he will constantly endeavor to deserve. MR. RICKETTS attends at the Circus every morning from six to eight; for the purpose of instructing Gentlemen, and from eight to eleven he will attend such Ladies as mean to perfect themselves in the polite and elegant accomplishment of Riding and managing their horses. Ladies' Horses broke at short notice."

"From the paper of May 15 we learn that the Circus was in Market Street, at the corner of Twelfth, and that the cost of Tickets was 'Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar.' Mr. Ricketts seems to have deviated, as men will do, from the system announced at the beginning, for we have his Exercises particularized from time to time in subsequent advertisements, as for instance in the programme for May 22: 'Besides a number of new Feats, MR. RICKETTS will ride a single horse, standing erect with TWO EGGS fastened to the bottom of his feet.' But Science now disputed the field with Art. In the issue of May 23, we read that on the 30th, at Ricketts Circus, the 'first Experiment of Natural Philosophy with the Parachute or Falling Screen, that ever was made on the continent of America, will be made by Mr. Blanchard.' On the 28th, Blanchard himself signs a communication to the Editor, ending: 'Citizen Genet, minister of the Republic of France, has assured me of his intention of being a witness to this experiment.'

"After several postponements, the exhibition finally took place, as we read in the paper of June 7, and with complete success, on Wednesday, June 5, 1793. A dog, cat, and a squirrel were deposited in a basket affixed to the

parachute, and a match was so placed as to burn, at a certain moment, the connection between the parachute and the balloon. When the latter was about a mile high, the cord separated, and the animals were 'brought back alive, with great triumph, to the Circus, surrounded by vast crowds of admiring spectators'."

The second article appeared in January, 1878, and at this time a reproduction of the playbill was given. The article reads as follows:

"John Bill Ricketts, a Scotch equestrian, came to this country in 1792. He first appeared in Philadelphia, where he erected a building for a riding school for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, which was opened in October, 1792. He afterwards erected a circus for equestrian performances, which was opened in April, 1793. It was attended by the fashionables of that day, and was honored by the presence of General Washington on the 22d of April, 1793. In 1795 he came to Boston, as the following advertisement, from the Boston Centinel in the Spring of 1795, shows:

Amphitheatre.

J. B. Ricketts presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that he is erecting at a very great expense, an Amphitheatre, at the bottom of the Mall, for the purpose of Exhibiting Equestrian Exercises, and other Amusements, which will be commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Exercises and other Amusements, which will be commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Boxes may be taken from ten o'clock in the forenoon, till three in the afternoon, at Mr. Hatch's adjoining the Amphitheatre; also tickets for the Pit.

Doors will be open at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

N. B. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Mr. Rickett's carrying Master Long, a child only six years old, on his shoulders, in the attitude of a Flying Mercury, on two horses at full speed.

Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar.

—Boston Centinel, May 9, 1795.

"He also opened a riding school in Boston—'where' his advertisement says, 'he will attend every day in the week, for the purpose of instructing Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of Riding and Managing their Horses on the Road or Field.' He afterwards returned to Philadelphia, where he met with much success, until the 17th of December, 1799, when his circus was entirely destroyed by fire. He attempted to retrieve his fortune, but ill success obliged him to return to England."

THE MONTHS' MISCELLANY.

The National Sculpture Society will assemble, early in the Fall, a collection of small bronzes, 200 in number, by American sculptors. This collection will be shown in, November, at the Art Institute of Chicago; December, John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis; January, the City Art Museum, St. Louis; February, the Albright Gallery, Buffalo; March, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; April, the Cincinnati Art Museum; May, Philadelphia; June, Baltimore, where the circuit will be concluded. In addition to this exhibition The American Federation of Arts will assemble, through the co-operation of the National Sculpture Society, a collection of medals, plaques and other works in relief by the foremost American sculptors, which will also be sent on a circuit during the coming season. This exhibition, which will be unique, will, it is thought, not only attract much attention, but go far toward demonstrating the beauty and charm of a phase of sculpture highly esteemed by artists and connoisseurs, but little as yet appreciated by the general public.

During the recent excavations being carried on at Pompeii by the Italian government there were found in a private house three hundred bronze coins, several silver and gold pieces, and many account books in Latin and Greek, evidently the property of some Roman banker. In the ruins of a wineshop or ancient "bar," there was found, on the counter, a little ivory cash box containing a few copper and silver coins.

September was a month of many auction sales of coins. On the 13th, at Chicago, Ben G. Green disposed of the second section of the collection of the late Charles Morris; on the 27th and 28th Fred Michael & Bro. at Chicago auctioned the collection of the late Frederick L. Fake; on the same two days Thomas L. Elder at New York City held a sale of miscellaneous coins and medals, and on Sept. 28 B. Max Mehl, at Fort Worth, Texas, sold the collection of Robert E. French. These four sales contained very many interesting items to American collectors, the three last being composed almost exclusively of the coins of the United States, while the Green sale contained almost exclusively Canadians.

A very handsome pamphlet, a gem in its way from a typographical point of view, entitled "Modern Numismatic Records," has been received from B. Max Mehl. It contains a number of appreciative letters from patrons of this progressive young Western Numismatist. Attention is directed to his advertisements in this number of a page and three-quarters, which announce the sale of the collections of D. A. Williams of Baltimore and of Dr. Chas. E. McGirk of Philipsburg, Pa.

The sale of the second part of the Chas. Morris collection, held by Ben G. Green at Chicago on Sept. 13, is reported to have been a great success. Among those present were Messrs. W. W. C. Wilson and Dow of Montreal and Mr. Baird from Winnipeg. Some of the prices were as follows:

Gloriam Regni. 5 sols. Very fine—\$21.00.	B. 541, fine; 542, very good; B. 543, very good; B. 544, very good; B. 545, very good, each brought—\$36.00.
Jeton, Frossard No. 3, silver. Fine—\$22.00.	B. 564, Owen, Montreal Ropery, V. fine—\$76.00.
Jeton, Frossard No. 5. Very fine. Silver—\$21.25.	B. 566, Maysenholder & Bohle, 1849, fine—\$31.00.
Jeton, Frossard 9. Silver. Very fine—\$26.00.	B. 567, Hunterstown, 1852. Good—\$38.00.
Jeton, Frossard 112. Silver. Very fine—\$30.00.	B. 654, I. S. Kollinyer, new—\$51.00.
Jeton, Frossard 22. Silver. Fine—\$31.00.	Courteau No. 30, better than good—\$51.00.
Frossard 25. Silver. Fine—\$24.50.	C. 40, practically Unc.—\$46.00.
Frossard 35. Silver. Fine—\$41.00.	C. 59, very good—\$31.00.
Frossard 41, silver, extremely fine—\$76.00.	C. 61, V. G., but holed—\$40.00.
Frossard 42. Silver. Fine—\$51.00.	Breton 721, very fine—\$41.00.
Frossard 43, copper, Unc.—\$31.00.	B. 722, unc., bronzed cop.—\$76.00.
Frossard 44, silver, V. fine—\$51.00.	B. 861, copper proof—\$76.00.
Frossard 52, silver, V. fine—\$51.00.	B. 862, copper proof—\$76.00.
Montreal Sideview penny. Breton 523. 1838. Unc.—\$105.00.	Northwest Token, B. 925—\$30.00.
Do., 1839, B. 523. V. fine—\$76.00.	Medal, Leroux 396, very fine, gold—\$62.00.
Do., half penny, Breton 524, very fine—\$31.00.	Leroux 308A, silver, perfect—\$34.
Do., Breton 524, inscription incuse. Fine—\$31.00.	L. 490, bronze, perfect—\$30.00.
Do., penny, B. 525, fine—\$76.00.	Do., 490, silver, very fine—\$32.00.
Bout de L'Isle Tokens, B. 534. Very fair—\$53.00.	Do., 490, name of artist under bust in full, bronze, perfect—\$31.00.
Do., B. 535. Very good—\$51.00.	Do., 490, C. H. K. under bust, perfect, bronze—\$31.00.
Do., B. 536, fine—\$66.00.	L. 832, Indian chief medal, silver, fine—\$45.00.
Do., B. 537. Very good—\$66.00.	L. 835, do, silver, very fine—\$92.00.
Do., B. 538, fine, holed—\$36.00.	L. 836, do, silver, V. good—\$107.00.
Do., B. 539. Fine—\$50.00.	L. 837, view of Montreal, silver, good—\$91.00.
Do., B. 540. Fine—\$36.00.	

Our attention has been called to an omission of the title of Mr. McLachlan's paper read before the recent Rochester convention, which was printed in full in the September Numismatist. The omitted title was "Canadian Numismatic Fakes," which makes clear the meaning of the opening paragraph of his paper.

The Rochester Herald of Sept. 8 published an entire page of photographs of the different notable coin collections on view at the Convention Hall during the recent convention of the American Numismatic Association. A fine view of the visitors looking at the exhibition was shown; also views of the collections of Dr. George P. French, George J. Bauer, Louis Amberg, H. H. Rowley, Ernest Soper, A. H. Plumb, W. J. Ballard, and H. O. Granberg. Enlarged reproductions of the Continental Currency Dollar, the 1804 dollar, the Brasher doubloon, and other great coin rarities also were shown.

That the Turko-Italian war is not quite without its numismatic interests is evinced by the fact that after the bombardment of an Arabian town on the Red Sea there were found, in a house destroyed by an Italian shell, a valuable treasure composed of gold jewelry and coins of the ancient dynasty of the Himyarite kings of Arabia Felix.

A hoard of Confederate currency seized by the Union Army during the civil war, which has been stored in the Federal Treasury for half a century, is being distributed among institutions the country over for preservation as historical relics. Already sets of these notes, including practically every denomination, have been sent to 300 colleges and 350 libraries, and the clamor for specimens has not been satisfied. Secretary MacVeagh is supplying the larger institutions first and gradually working down to the smaller ones, exercising care to see that every State in the Union receives its just proportion of the currency to show to posterity.

Catalogue No. 1 has just been received from the United States Coin Company of New York City. It embraces United States copper and silver coins, including Colonials, cents, half cents, minor proof sets, dollars, half dollars, quarters, dimes, half dimes, and three-cent pieces, each item with the price placed opposite.

A memorial medal to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the revolution of Prussia against the French is also to be struck shortly. The celebrated address of Frederick William III., beginning "To my people," will be allegorically depicted on the medal.

A memorial coin is to be struck to commemorate the quarter centenary jubilee of the German Emperor's reign. The portrait on the new three mark pieces will probably be used for this issue, but the quantity to be struck has not yet been determined.

The derivation of the word "bawbee" (writes a correspondent), can be traced back to 1547. The Scottish Privy Council, inspired, perhaps, by the Queen Regent, who was French, issued in that year a base coin called a billon (the word in French for a coin of base metal) or a bas billon, and bawbee is simply the phonetic spelling of the two French words with the last syllable omitted. On this coin was the head of Mary, the infant Queen of Scots. But the word bawbee has nothing to do with the word "baby." The interest of this coin lies in the fact that it gives the earliest picture of Queen Mary that is known to exist, though the few specimens of it that are left are so worn and defaced that they do not help very much in determining what Mary was like as a child.—Scottish-American.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF A. N. A.

It has been deemed advisable to postpone the publication of the list of members of the American Numismatic Association until the November issue, when it will appear in full and completely up to date.

Auction Talk

A Large Mailing List can be obtained through Advertising, but "largeness" alone counts very little in results.

A "LIVE" mailing list can be obtained ONLY after years of persistent and intelligent labor combined with liberal advertising.



CLAIM to possess just such a list—a "Live" one—every name of which—as far as a complete "follow-up" system can ascertain—is not only an active collector and liberal buyer, but, I am proud to assert, has confidence in every statement I make. My exceptionally successful sales are ample proof of this.

The number of advanced collectors on my list is as large if not larger than that of any market. The number of younger collectors is certainly by far the largest. It is no trick to sell rarities at good prices—I claim no credit for getting good prices for rarities, but to sell the cheaper coins of a collection to the best advantage requires a mailing list just such as I possess.

I invite you to write me for terms before making final arrangements for the sale of your collection or duplicates. A request for my terms entails no obligation. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

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NUMISMATIST

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Let me send you your next approval selection from my large and valuable stock. Prices reasonable and consistent with quality and rarity of coins

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Number 8

Sent to collectors only, is the most complete and largest catalogue of its kind ever issued in this country, containing over 2500 numbers. If you have not secured one, send for it at once.

THE MONEY SAVER

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

Malley Bld'g

New Haven, Conn.

GET POSTED

On values of CANADIAN Coins, Tokens and Medals. The greatest sale ever held was by the undersigned on September 13th, being the collection of the late Chas. Morris. The 536 lots of Canadian brot nearly \$5000.00. A catalog with a printed list of the prices realized sent for only 50 cents.

BEN G. GREEN,

1535 Masonic Temple,

Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

OF THE

**Bode Collection of Brunswick
Coins**

Containing a number of Large Pieces will be held

November 11th, 1912

Catalogues with 4 plates may be had from

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

NOVEMBER, 1912

No. 11

Benedict & Burnham.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

It is quite fitting that reference should be made to the above-named firm at the present time, as this year represents the centennial of its establishment. Although the name of Benedict & Burnham is well known to the collectors of store cards and Hard Times tokens through the medium of the token which was issued by them in 1837, and which at one time passed current in this country for one cent, still very little in regard to the firm itself or its founders has ever appeared in numismatic publications with the exception of the brief reference made to it by Mr. Low in his work on the Hard Times Tokens, in which very useful reference work the store card is numbered 109.

In our July number we referred to the Scovill Manufacturing Company, which from a very humble beginning had grown to a tremendous manufacturing establishment, and which is still doing business on a very large scale.



Low 109.

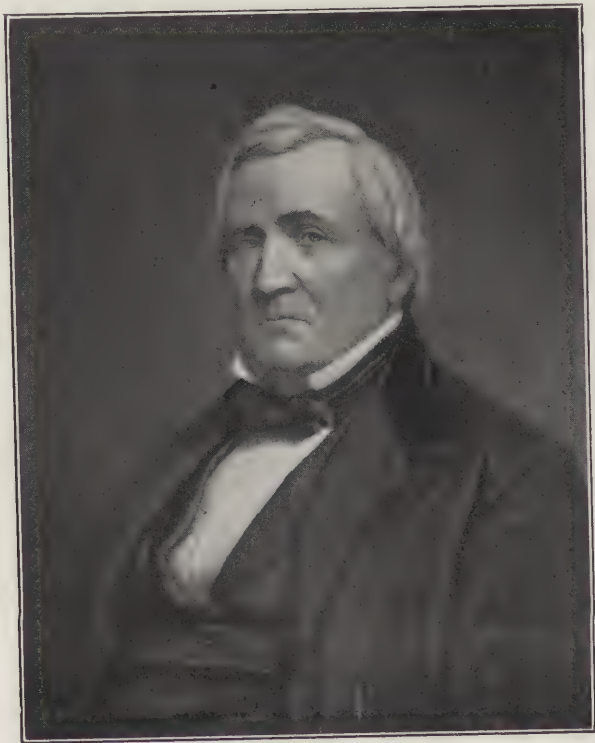
Now we take pleasure in dealing with still another Waterbury establishment, Benedict & Burnham, also founded in the early part of the nineteenth century and which likewise has grown to such exceedingly large proportions that today, with its kindred companies, it employs over 6000 persons and has a capital of several millions of dollars.

So far as can be ascertained Benedict & Burnham did not issue other than the card which we illustrate in this article, and we are not aware that they issued metallic cards for any other firm.

The senior partner of the firm of Benedict & Burnham was Aaron Benedict, who became a partner of Joseph Burton in 1812, and commenced the manufacture of bone and ivory buttons. It is said, that after several years' trial this business was abandoned, and in 1823, with Bennet Bronson of Waterbury, and Nathan Smith, William Bristol, and David C. DeForest of New Haven, the manufacture of gilt buttons was begun under the title of "A Benedict."

Mr. Benedict was the general partner, and had the exclusive management of the concern. It is said that the prosperity of Waterbury, as a manufacturing town, may be regarded as dating from the formation of this company, though the gilt button business had been established and carried on to a limited extent for a number of years before. The capital of this firm was \$5,000. Skilled artisans were obtained from England, and gilded buttons were first sent to the market in 1824. Goods of about \$5,000 were made during this year.

Soon after the formation of this company Benjamin DeForest of Watertown and Alfred Platt of Waterbury became members by purchase. The partnership was renewed in 1827, and the capital increased to \$13,000. At this time sheet brass for the manufacture of goods was imported from England.



AARON BENEDICT,
Founder of Benedict & Burnham Co.

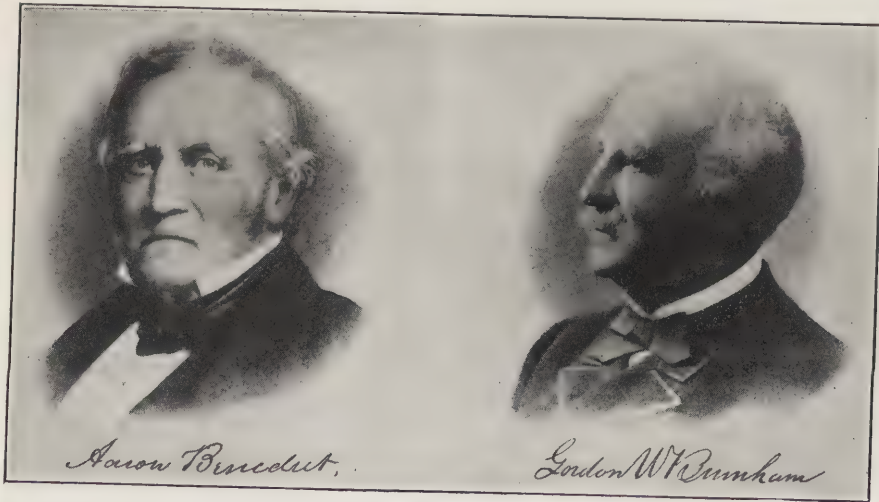
The second partnership expired on Feb. 2, 1829, and a new one was formed under the title of "Benedict & Coe," with a capital of \$20,000. Mr. Benedict's partners were Israel Coe, Bennet Bronson, Benjamin DeForest, Alfred Platt, and James Croft. Beginning with the new firm of Benedict & Coe the manufacture of sheet brass was commenced, not only for their own use, but to be sold in the general market as well. They had previously, as early as 1835, made brass for their own use, and had sold a small quantity, but this was not then considered an important branch of their business. At this period in the development of their business, artisans skilled in the manufacture of sheet brass and other alloys of copper, zinc, and nickel were brought from

England, as gilt button makers had been some years before. The growth of the sheet metal industry was rapid, and it soon became, and has since continued to be, the most important branch of the business.

On the 10th of February, 1834, the co-partnership of Benedict & Coe expired, and a new one, with a capital of \$48,000, was formed. The title of the new firm was Benedict & Burnham. The partners were Aaron Benedict, Gordon W. Burnham, Bennet Bronson, Alfred Platt, Henry Bronson, Samuel De Forest, and John De Forest. The first two were general partners and agents of the company. Mr. Benedict continued to have charge of the business at Waterbury, which was prosecuted with great energy and success for the next three years. Mr. Burnham undertook the marketing of the firm's product, and maintained a selling office in New York City for that purpose.

On March 16th, 1838, this co-partnership was renewed, with a capital of \$71,000, and again, on March 11, 1848, with a capital of \$100,000.

On January 14, 1843, the company of Benedict & Burnham was replaced by a joint stock corporation under the title of "Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company," with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Benedict was chosen President. In 1848 the capital was increased to \$200,000, and in 1856 to \$400,000, at which amount it remained until 1905, when it was increased to \$650,000. But, while the capital stock of the company has always been maintained at a conservative figure, a surplus has been accumulated which



amounts to several times the capital stock.

The making of German silver became an important branch of the business at an early period. So did the drawing of brass and copper wire. In 1858 the company manufactured almost exclusively sheet brass, German silver, brass and copper wire, and brass and copper tubing.

The Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company from time to time became the parent of other joint stock companies. Whenever a branch of its business could be better carried on by itself, the property necessary for its prosecution was detached, and distributed as a dividend to its stockholders, in the form of stock in a new company.

Thus originated in 1846 the American Pin Company, with \$50,000 capital, of which the partners in the firm of Brown & Elton took one-half. This lat-

er was increased to \$100,000. In 1849 the Waterbury Button Company, with a capital of \$30,000 (afterward increased to \$45,000); in 1852, the Benedict & Scovill Company, a mercantile corporation, with a capital of \$50,000, now \$60,000, (in 1858.) The stockholders of the Scovill Manufacturing Company took one-third of the stock. In 1857 the Waterbury Clock Company, with \$60,000 capital

Other companies were the New England Watch Company and the Waterbury Brass Corporation, which, of a strictly mercantile character, have since passed out of existence.

In 1895 the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company purchased the property and good will of the Holmes, Booth & Haydens Company of Waterbury. The latter company was organized in February, 1853, with a capital of \$330,000, and manufactured brass, German silver, plated metal, daguerreotype plates, mattings and preservers, copper, and German silver wire. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the senior member of the latter firm, Israel Holmes, at one time a clerk in the establishment of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, was the first to introduce the manufacture of wire making in this country, bringing men and machinery for that purpose from England in 1831. Mr. Holmes was also the pioneer manufacturer in this country of brass kettles, in 1834 bringing from England men and machinery for this kind of manufacture to Wolcottville. This was the origin of this branch of business in the United States. Mr. Holmes in 1845 was President of the Waterbury Brass Company, and later was President of the Company of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, which, as stated above afterward was merged in the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company.



BENEDICT & BURNHAM MFG. CO. WORKS IN 1858.

The principal products manufactured by the Benedict & Burnham Company are sheet metal, in high and low brass; German silver, gilding, copper, phosphor bronze, &c.; wire and rods, in brass, copper, German silver and phosphor bronze; seamless tube, in brass, copper, tobin bronze, phosphor bronze, Benedict bronze, Benedict nickel and admiralty metal, insulated copper wire and cables. Besides the principal office at Waterbury, Conn., the company maintains sales offices at 99 John Street, New York City, and 172 High Street, Boston, Mass.

It may be of interest here to give a short biographical sketch of each of the members who gave the firm their name, and which we have taken from a centennial souvenir pamphlet which was this year issued by the company, for a copy of which we wish to thank Vice-President E. L. Frisbie.

Aaron Benedict, son of Aaron and Esther (Trowbridge) Benedict, was born of Revolutionary ancestry in that part of Waterbury, Conn., which is now Middlebury, Aug. 9, 1785. He entered Yale College, but ill-health prevented his graduating, and he returned home at the end of eighteen months. At the age of nineteen he engaged in mercantile business, and continued therein until 1812, when, as already stated, he began the manufacture of buttons in Waterbury. The story of the growth and development of that business has been related in the foregoing pages.

As a man and a citizen he was distinguished for honesty, remarkable courage, and enterprise, and activity in connection with such movements as tended toward the material, social and religious welfare of his native town. He was a director in the Waterbury Bank, from its organization, also a Director in several manufacturing concerns in Waterbury, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. He represented the town in the Legislature of the State in 1826 and 1841, and was a member of the State Senate in 1858 and 1859.

He was an active member of the First Congregational Church. In 1823 he was chosen Deacon, and served in that capacity for fifty years. His benefactions to benevolent and religious objects were large. In 1808 he married Charlotte, daughter of Abel and Hannah (Elliot) Porter. The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated in 1868. Their children were Charlotte, Ann, Frances Jennet, George W., Charles, and Mary Lyman. Mr. Benedict died on Feb. 9, 1873, in his eighty-eighth year.

Gordon Webster Burnham was born in Hampton, Conn., on March 20, 1803, and was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass., the eldest of three brothers who came to America in 1635. His father was a farmer, and his early education was that of a farmer's boy. When about eighteen years of age he adopted the vocation of a traveling salesman, driving through the country with a team, and delivering goods directly to purchasers, as was the practice in those days. His success was very marked, and his skill as a salesman secured him a wide reputation, and led to his locating in Waterbury in 1834 and entering the firm of Benedict & Burnham. After a year's residence in Waterbury he removed to New York City, to take charge of the company's sales, and afterward made that city his home. For many years he was a Director in several Waterbury concerns, in which he had a large stock ownership. Among those who honored him by electing him President were Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Holmes, Booth & Haydens Company, the Waterbury Clock Company (now the New England Watch Company,) and the American Pin Company. In New York he was a Director in several banks and insurance and railroad companies.

He was liberal in his benefactions to public and charitable objects. In Waterbury a chime of bells was presented by him to St. John's Episcopal Church, and in New York City a statue of Daniel Webster, also one of "The Falconer," which he presented to the city, and which are located in Central Park.

On June 19, 1831, Mr. Burnham married Mrs. Ann (Plumb) Ives of Meriden, Conn., who died in 1847. The only child of this union who lived to maturity was Douglass William Burnham. On May 20, 1851, Mr. Burnham married Maria Louisa, daughter of Thomas Church Brownell, of Hartford, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut. Their children were Charlotte and Thomas Brownell.

Mr. Burnham died on March 18, 1885, in his eighty-second year.

The names of the officers of the company since its incorporation are as follows:

Presidents—Aaron Benedict, 1843-1873; Charles Benedict, 1873-1881; Gordon W. Burnham, 1881-1885; Charles Dickenson, 1885-1888; Augustus S. Chase, 1888-1896; Edward L. Frisbie, since 1896.

Treasurers—Aaron Benedict, 1843-1854; Charles Benedict, 1854-1881; Charles Dickenson, 1881-1885; Edward L. Bronson, 1885-1890; Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., 1890-1896; William A. Hungerford, 1896-1897; Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., 1897-1904; Thomas B. Kent, since 1904.

Assistant Treasurers—Charles L. Stocking, 1891-1893; Gordon W. Burnham (second) since 1897.

Secretaries—John S. Mitchell, 1843-1850; Charles Benedict, 1850-1866; Charles Dickinson, 1866-1881; Edward L. Bronson, 1881-1885; Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., 1885-1890; Arthur M. Dickinson, since 1890.

THE CURRENT AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

The latest issue of the American Journal of Numismatics has been received. This is Whole No. 216, being part 3 of 1912. The seventh paper by Edward T. Newell, on the "Reattribution of Certain Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great" is the leading article, which closes the interesting series of articles which Mr. Newell has been writing for the Journal. This last paper is accompanied by five splendid plates of Alexander tetradrachms, which, as usual, are from the skilled hand of Howland Wood. Dr. W. T. R. Marvin contributes a most attractive article on the Phipps-Albemarle medals, which have a very interesting association with early Colonial events. (We have received permission from Director Bauman L. Belden of the American Numismatic Society to reproduce this article in a future number of the Numismatist, and we are sure it will be read with great interest.) Another important contribution in this month's Journal is entitled "Inaccurate Tables of Roman Coins in American Latin Grammars," and is from the pen of Dr. T. L. Comparette, the well-known Curator of the United States Mint Coin Collection. There is a continuation of the list of "Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," by Horatio R. Storer, this being an extension of the series of such pieces associated with Austria. Howland Wood contributes a fine article on "The Coinage of Muscat and Oman," which is accompanied by a splendid plate, upon which is illustrated nine varieties of the fifteen pieces described. (Permission has been granted us to reproduce this interesting paper also, which will be done, with illustrations, in a future number. Also is another installment of the series of articles on the "Private Gold Coinage of California," by Edgar H. Adams, this forming a part of the introduction to this series of papers. The Numismatist would be very grateful for the loan of any of the medals described by Dr. Marvin in his article, which are numbered 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74, in "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," by the late C. Wyllys Betts. Some of these pieces are quite unobtainable, and have not been illustrated, so far as we are aware. As Dr. Marvin, with Lyman H. Low, edited (adding many notes) this work by Mr. Betts, an article by the learned editor of the Journal of Numismatics on one of the subjects therein should be of great value.

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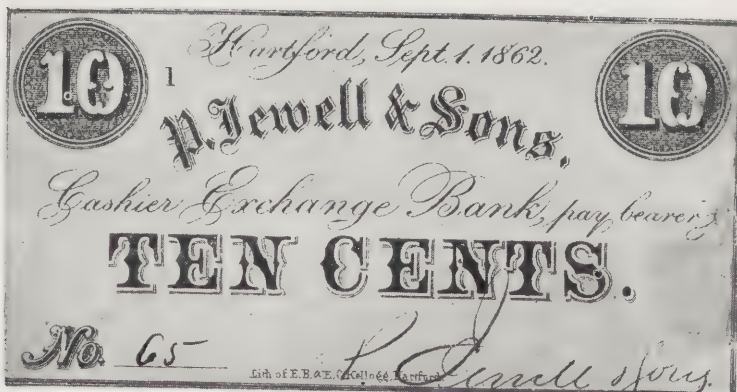
- HIS MAJESTY, VICTOR EMMANUEL, Palazzio Quirinale, Rome, Italy.

FRACTIONAL PAPER MONEY OF P. JEWELL & SONS.

The Jewell family is both an old and honorable one. It stands among the pioneers of tanning and leather belt making, and in the latter has been continuously longer than any other family in America. The earliest of the Jewells to engage in the tanning business was named Asahel. He established

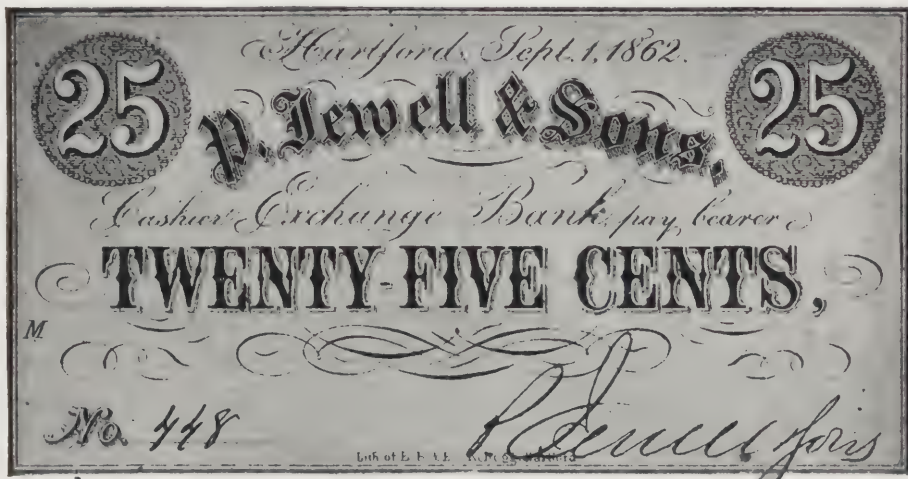


a tannery about 1780, where the town of Winchester, N. H., now stands. A son bearing the name succeeded him. The second Asahel's son named Pliny was the first of the family to engage in the manufacture of leather belting, at Hartford, Conn. After a few years, he was joined by his son Marshall, and the firm became P. Jewell & Son. Subsequently they were joined by three other sons, Pliny, Lyman B., and Charles A., the style of the firm being changed to P. Jewell & Sons.



It was during the existence of this firm, that the fractional notes were issued, which are herewith illustrated. On account of the scarcity of small silver, made so by the Civil War, and the uncertainty of what the outcome would be, holders of hard money were very loath to part with it. Its value was unquestioned and could always be made available. In the absence of any law forbidding it, municipalities, corporations, firms and individuals issued paper money. Not money in its strictest sense, for it was only a promise to pay, but it passed from hand to hand and answered the purpose of money until it interfered too much with the functions of the Government, when it was legislated out of existence.

So far as known the firm of P. Jewell & Sons was the only one in the belting business to issue paper money. It has always been a progressive house, keeping abreast of the times. One of its members, Marshall Jewell, was twice Governor of Connecticut. He was also Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, in 1873. During his stay in Russia, he negotiated the trademark treaty with Russia. He also succeeded in obtaining the secret process of making scented Russia leather, which is so popular in the manufacture



of pocketbooks and other fine leather goods. This process was successfully introduced into this country and is employed today by Russia leather manufacturers. Marshall Jewell was Postmaster-General in President Grant's cabinet and subsequently Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1880.



The corporation of the Jewell Belting Co. succeeded to the business of P. Jewell & Sons, after the death of Marshall Jewell in 1883. Pliny Jewell was the first president of the corporation. He was perhaps one of the best known and best liked members of the leather belting trade. Of a command-

ing figure, with long white beard which he wore parted on the chin, with a quick eye and an alert mind, he was always ready with some witticism when among friends. He was, like all the members of his family, a man of cultivated tastes, and surrounded himself with all that the term implies. He was a member of many trade bodies, a Knight Templar of long standing, and also a member of the Congressional Church. He was the first President of what is now known as the National Association of Leather Belting Manufacturers, organized in 1887, and held that office until November, 1901, when he resigned on account of increasing age.

The Jewell organization has played a most prominent part in the business interests of the country. It is known from coast to coast and from lakes to gulf, and is still forging ahead under the able management of younger men, some of whom are related to the Jewell family. Its present officers are: President, Lyman B. Jewell, the last of the four brothers; Vice-President, Charles L. Tolles; Treasurer and General Manager, Charles E. Newton; Vice-President and Manager of Tannery Department, Edwin H. Bingham; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Edward A. Pierson.

With an organization whose officers are experts in their various departments, and backed by the prestige of over 130 years, the Jewell Belting Company is sure to retain an envied position among the leaders of their trade.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

BOOK REVIEW.

Chinese Early Barter And Uninscribed Money, by H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan, 1912, 36 pages, three photogravure plates and numerous text illustrations.

This pamphlet is No. 2 of his Manuals of Far Eastern numismatics, and is one of the most interesting of Mr. Ramsden's publications. Up to date very little has been written on this subject, and the writer has certainly blazed a new path in numismatics. He points out how many of the odd shaped Chinese pieces (contrary to popular fallacies) were derived from useful and common objects through the various stages of the barter period; such as knives, spades, bells, and various domestic and warlike implements. An especially interesting chapter is devoted to the bridge, or Tingle Dangle, money. This book should appeal to every collector as it gives an entirely new insight into one of the branches of primeval numismatics.

W.

APPLICATION FOR CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP.

The Boston Numismatic Society, of 88 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass., through Howland Wood, Secretary, has formally applied for corporate membership in the American Numismatic Association, under Section 3, Article I., of the new Constitution, which provides that "corporate members shall consist of local numismatic and kindred associations, museums, and public libraries, to be elected in the same manner as active members, pay the same fees and dues, and be represented at conventions or otherwise by a delegate. Corporate and honorary members shall have full power to vote and take part in all proceedings, but shall not be eligible to hold any office in the Association."

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column	\$.75	\$ 2 00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
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EDITORIAL.

INTEREST has been manifested in the conventions of the A. N. A. to such an extent of late that we herewith give a list of those that have been held. The first convention was held at Chicago, in 1893; the second, at Detroit, 1894; third, Washington, 1895; fourth, Buffalo, 1901; fifth, St. Louis, 1904; sixth, Columbus, 1907; seventh, Philadelphia, 1908; eighth, Montreal, 1909; ninth, New York, 1910; tenth, Chicago, 1911; eleventh, Rochester, 1912. It will thus be noted that Chicago was the only city at which two conventions of the Association have been held. It is the convention bars attached to the Association medal which have aroused much of this interest, and we are curious to know if there is any member who is entitled to the eleven bars.

ALTHOUGH many months have passed since William F. Dunham of Chicago generously gave a number of prizes for articles to be written upon numismatic subjects during 1912, yet but one paper, so far as known, has been submitted, and it was later withdrawn. The time for the closing of the competition expired on Nov. 1, 1912, unless the committee deems it necessary to extend the time, and so announces it through The Numismatist. We have not a doubt that the committee will extend the period during which papers may be submitted, and it is to be hoped that our readers will avail themselves of the extension and write a paper on some numismatic subject. Before submitting it we recommend that the regulations governing the Dunham Prize be read carefully. These appear in the April Numismatist, Page 127.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Noticing in the June, 1912 number of the Numismatist, in regard to re-numbering the members of the A. N. A., it seems to me that it would be advisable for each member to retain the number given him when elected a member, as from that information, knowledge of how long he had been a member would somewhat be ascertained. I should not consider it advisable to advance the numbers of various members so as to take up those who were no longer members.

In regard to the article on page 213, in regard to THE UNITED STATES HALF CENT, fourth paragraph states it is remarkable that no pattern has been made from the half cent at the United States Mint. I beg to draw your attention to the half cent of 1793 with bust of George Washington, in place of the usual head of Liberty, which is spoken of in Baker's work on Medalllic Portraits of Washington, under No. 27, Page 21, and in Crosby's work on 1793 Cent and Half Cents, letter A, plate III, page 33 and 34. Frossard also mentions it in his Monograph, and Appleton describes it in his Description of Medals of Washington. In the Bushnell collection sale, it was lot 1254. In Appleton's Book, it is described on page 24. It is also spoken of in Snowden, page 39.

\$200, as the record price for a half cent, was exceeded at my sale of the Earle collection, June 29th, by lot No. 3609, 1796 half cent, no pole to cap, being bought by myself for the sum of \$400, and being the same coin, which I sold to Mr. Earle, some years ago for \$200.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1912.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

(The half cent of 1793 bearing the head of Washington, mentioned by Mr. Chapman, had been carefully considered before the statement was made in the article referred to that 'no pattern half cent had been made at the United States Mint.' There seems to be quite a lot of doubt as to the authenticity of this piece, and even Mr. Crosby was not entirely certain that it had been intended as a pattern. We quote from his work, published in 1897, on the "Coinage of Cents and Half Cents of 1793," Page 33: * * * I will introduce a piece referred to by Mr. W. S. Baker, in his 'Medalllic Portraits of Washington,' as follows: 'The portrait * * * struck with a reverse of the Half Cent of 1793—the first year of the regular coinage—is different again from all others in this list, and may have been copied from the original by Edward Savage, painted in New York in 1790. The transposition from three-quarter face into a profile will account for the difference in expression. The head is in quite high relief, altogether unsuited for a coin, and the piece may be considered in the light of a fancy production not intended as a pattern.' Mr. Crosby continues: "The piece here referred to bears upon its obverse a military bust of Washington facing the right, with the legend LIBERTY above, and the date 1793 in exergue. (Plate III). The legend and the date, excepting the figure 3, which has a rounded top instead of the straight horizontal line, as in the regular coinage, agree closely with those of obverse 2 of the Half Cents. The reverse is the same as Reverse A, and the edge is lettered as on those. It is impossible to state with certainty that this was intended as a pattern, but as it has every appearance of a genuinely struck piece, with reverse from a die used with the Half Cents of the regular issue, I am inclined to believe it to have been so intended, and therefore give it a place upon the plate as a pattern. As to the objection of its high relief, the same might with nearly as much reason be urged against most of the coins of this year." We cannot find mention of this piece in the book written by Mr. Frossard on the Cents and Half Cents, published in 1879, so Mr. Chapman evidently refers to some catalogue issued by Mr. Frossard. R. Coulton Davis, in his list of United States pattern pieces, published in the Coin Collector's Journal in 1885 and 1886, and a very extensive one, does not mention the Washington half cent of 1793—in fact, does not mention any pattern struck at the mint in that year. In the Bushnell sale, held in 1882, Lot 1254 was designated "A fabrication of the period with genuine reverse, as is the Mint specimen; only two known. A pattern?" The writer had taken it for granted that the piece was not a pattern, but one of a number of pieces that have been struck from combined

old dies, discarded at the mint and purchased by private collectors. It has been from such dies that there have been issued a number of varieties that have caused much annoyance in the past, and which have absolutely no authority for being. The Jefferson Head cent is another piece at which considerable suspicion has been directed. It was for the above reasons that the Washington half cent was not mentioned in the article mentioned, which, as it was published a year or so ago in *The New York Sun*, and reprinted in the *June Numismatist*, early in the month, of course could not have taken into account the price brought at the Earle sale, which was held on June 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, the prices brought by which were published in the *July Numismatist*. When we stated that no pattern cent had been struck it was meant that a piece of that denomination of distinctive design had not been made at the mint. There are, however, two different varieties of the denomination which were issued as trial pieces. One of these is dated 1854, struck in copper-nickel, from the regular dies, a piece which is regarded as unique, and which is now in the collection of William H. Woodin of New York City. The other is dated 1856, and was struck from the regular dies of that year in copper-nickel, being the first coin of any character to contain the metallic alloy in which the so-called "white" cents of 1856-1863, inclusive, were struck. There is indeed even still another trial piece from the 1856 half cent dies in a slightly different alloy from that contained by the piece last mentioned. Taking all the statements into account, the exact status of the Washington half cent still remains in considerable doubt, and information that will completely clear up its character will be very welcome. At the Bushnell sale the Washington half cent brought \$21. It is not known whether it has been offered since or not, or who is the present owner.—Ed.).

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Just a line to record a triviality, that might interest some beginners in coin collecting like myself. I found some difficulty in differentiating the large and small letters on the 1858 cents, especially when the two types were not side by side. Examination brought this "ready finder": If on the obverse the word "America" is written AM ERICA it is the large lettering, the A and M being practically joined and separated from the E by a double space. If the spacing is regular with no junctions, it is the small variety. This may not be invariable, but it was so on some 20 specimens examined. If it is invariable, probably it has been noted before, or else there is some easier way. It struck me, however, it was a good easy method for the beginner.

Yours sincerely,

Newark, N. J., Aug. 29, 1912.

WILLIAM S. HUNT.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

In the July number of *The Numismatist*, Page 255, Charles C. Cheek of Sanford, N. C., states that he has a cent of 1817 with but eleven stars. I would like to see a photograph of this cent appear in *The Numismatist*, if, as he says, the specimen he possesses has but eleven stars is correct.

In reply to L. A. Noblett of Creede, Colo., Page 323 of the September *Numismatist*, who describes a new variety of the 1817 U. S. cent with break on top of head, the writer of the article appearing in the August number of *The Numismatist*, Page 250, can see no "knot on the head in front of the break" either in the cut of No. 3 or on the specimen from which the cut was made. The break appears in each variety at the same place on top of the head, and each differs slightly as to shape, but none appears with a "knot in front of the break."

Philipsburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1912.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, M. D.

(If Messrs. Cheek and Noblett will kindly forward the specimens they mention *The Numismatist* will be pleased to reproduce them in the near future.—Ed.).

Editor NUMISMATIST:

You certainly have produced a fine official Magazine for September. I regret that at time of our convention I was so unwell that I failed in consequence to express in suitable language my heartfelt thanks to the members of the A. N. A., and the pleasure it afforded me to be created an honorary

life member of an Association which has afforded so many years of pleasure to me not only in the study of the science of Numismatics but also the pleasure of affiliation with so many members whom I respect very highly for their gentlemanly and manly characteristics and integrity in all business relationship.

Yours very truly,

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1912.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Not long ago the idea of renumbering the members was suggested, and a few arguments and kicks were forthcoming. I should like to advance the following proposition, namely, That the year a member was accepted be prefixed to his number, and his number be given in rotation as he was accepted during the year. For example, the first member to be approved in 1912 should have the number 1912-1; the second to be approved the number 1912-2 and so on back to the beginning. Of course this will only hold good providing the records have been kept from the beginning, as I suppose they have.

Respectfully submitted,

Roxbury, Mass., October, 1912.

H. A. GRAY.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Can any reader of the Numismatist tell us the differences between the two five cent U. S. nickels of 1866 listed in the catalogue as "Large date, small motto" and "Small date, large motto" so that we can surely distinguish them apart. I ask because while the description itself seems to show plain enough differences the coins themselves as supplied by dealers do not seem to correspond. I had in my collection a proof sold to me by a dealer as the "large motto" and then secured from an auction one listed as the "small motto." Now as far as I am concerned while the dates on the two are quite different as to position I can not see that they differ in size nor can I see the least difference in the sizes of the mottos. The only difference I find is that in my supposed "large" motto the 1 of the date points directly at the point of the curl at the left of the ball while in my supposed "small" motto the 1 points at the left edge of the ball itself. Query: have I really the two varieties or have I an unlisted sub-variety of one of them and, if so, which?

If any reader can point out the exact differences that should be found in the two as listed, he will confer a great favor, probably on others as well as myself.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., October 8th, 1912.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

The October Numismatist is at hand to-day, which as usual is very interesting. You are to be congratulated on your good fortune in securing so many examples of the recent medals for illustration; it will help to attract more collectors to medallic art, which with our meagre facilities for the acquisition and study of ancient coins, and the tedious uniformity of our national issues, gives about the only field in which American collectors can find variety and opportunities for historical study—one as wide, in personal biography, &c., as the Hard Times Tokens are proving to be.

I was interested personally in the Hamilton College Centennial (an illustration of this commemorative medal is shown on page 371 of the October Numismatist); it was founded originally as a school or academy, (largely, I believe, for the Indians of Central New York) by Samuel Kirkland (he spelled his name with a "t," but his son, a President of Harvard, spelled it with a "k,"—Kirkland, as on the medal,) who was descended from a common ancestor with myself; my youngest son graduated there. It was the school, not the college, that must have had Alexander Hamilton as an incorporator, for the college was not incorporated until 1812, and Hamilton was killed in his duel with Aaron Burr I think in 1804. The legend on the reverse medal is therefore misleading.

The ink words on the Ricketts showbill that was also printed last month in the Numismatist were added by our old friend, Jeremiah Colburn, to identify the localities, &c. He had a good collection of local showbills, &c., and the plate when first prepared for the Journal was somewhat reduced so as to get it in without any folding. The date is valuable. Ricketts'

Boston "Amphitheatre" was on a lot off Tremont Street, a little north of where the Masonic Temple now stands, and had an entrance on Haymarket place.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 22, 1912.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

(We are very appreciative indeed of Dr. Marvin's kind letter, and trust that he will often favor us.—Ed.)

Editor NUMISMATIST:

There was shown to me the other day a piece of metal in the shape of a coin, for examination. It appears to be made from brass. The obverse bears the profile, looking to the right, of George III, the reading around the edge is: GEORGIVS III DEI GRA. The reverse GUINEA. WT. 1775. In the center the word GRICE and below a crown incused. I put the piece on the scales and it weighed within $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of a spade guinea and so I came to the conclusion that it is a tester for such purposes. I have never come across such a piece before and if it will be of interest to your readers I will be pleased to have you tell me about it through your columns.

Yours very truly,

W. P. PIERCE, #687.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19, 1912.

(Will not some one of the readers of The Numismatist tell Mr. Pierce about money weights?—Ed.)

ADDRESS BY JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D. D., LL. D.

Professor of Numismatics in Syracuse University.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have come to the conclusion that there are two things at least in which all Americans are interested—knowledge and money—so I take it for granted that you will be interested in the subjects discussed to-night. I might say that all civilized people are interested in knowledge and in money, because both are absolutely necessary. It is very embarrassing and very inconvenient for any man to be without money. I do not mean wealth, but a little money; it stands for culture, for travel, for the comforts and conveniences of home, and you know that our forefathers in this country were very much embarrassed at times because they had no money, and the ancients were exceedingly embarrassed because they had no money. They resorted to all manner of devices and various methods of exchange. While traveling in some of the out-of-way places in India I found that people were using, in many localities, cowrie or shells in place of money, and in Abyssinia they made use of salt, an excellent condiment for seasoning food but not convenient for money.

Now what we are to speak about to-night is not exactly money, for whilst coins are money, all money does not consist of coins, for money existed before the ancient Lydians invented coins 700 B. C., and we have paper money to-day, which is the most convenient form of money. I remember in certain portions of Korea and China I had to get a man to carry the heavy cash along with me, as it took about twenty coppers to equal one cent, and twenty dollars' worth was a burden for me.

I shall speak this evening on the archaeological value of the coins of Greece and Rome as monumental records for interpreting, visualizing and vitalizing ancient history, and investing it with the human interest that appeals to every one of us. What I mean is this: that it is all important for us when we study ancient history to see the country, to see the topography, to see the relation of the country to other countries, to see and know the character of people and to know the chief heroes, for what is the good of all our knowledge of the past unless we see it as a reality and in its relation to the present.

You all understand very well that the mind is a sort of kosmos, for in that we live and move and have our being. There we see and hold our loved

ones, whether in heaven or on earth, though they may be five thousand miles away, because distance and time are no barrier to the mind of man. The mind is all inclusive, and the world is his who has seen it. I think I see practically all the world I have ever seen, the countries, all the important things, and all the peculiar customs and manners of the people. I have no difficulty at all in bringing them before me, for "my mind to me a kingdom is." It only requires a little concentration, and you get concentration very easily by exercise in training the mind to grasp in detail and retain a mental picture by the use of the imagination. And so, my friends, I want you to-night to try to do this. When you look at the coins, think of the people that made them, the kind of people they were, who the men and women were whose faces are stamped upon the coins; I want you to invest them all with life and see them on the stage of action. In my lectures in the University I have always tried to vitalize the ancient people of all the world, I always want to see them and I want my hearers to see them. and the circumstances under which they lived, for these features are always interesting if you can connect the men with them. What is the world without humanity? You cannot think of such a thing and sustain any interest in life without humanity, for what could heaven be, what would earth be, what would home be without human beings; it cannot be home, and so you want to see all these things in your study of their coinage.

The one thing that is very important and necessary in our travel seeking for these coins is the historical connection. As an illustration: I went out to see Gezer and Megiddo. In each instance I saw the eight cities that had been repeatedly built over one another and in time destroyed, and for nearly two thousand years all was covered over. I went down to the very bottom where they laid the foundations fifty-five hundred years ago; I saw how they sacrificed men, women and children, and I took one of the bones and one of the teeth from the skeleton of a woman,—for she had no more use of them, and I wanted to bring them before the students to enable them to see how these people might be vitalized and visualized, so they could see how that people actually sacrifice human beings. In all my travels and in all my studies in the different museums, I do not remember one single thing that has enabled me to vitalize the ancient people so clearly as the study of ancient coins.

Now an ancient coin means this to me, not that it is rare and is worth \$25 at an auction, for that is not the greatest value the coin has to me, for it must mean something very different, and much more, but what does it mean in itself, what does it teach, what is embodied in that coin? Take for example a small coin that I have, a Roman denarius that was issued not long after the assassination of Julius Caesar. On the obverse is the obverse of Brutus, and on the reverse the famous inscription "Eid Mar," with the significant symbols, the cap of liberty between the two daggers. No contemporary record gives such vivid realism to that memorable event as this surviving numismatic monument, made by order of Brutus himself and thus publicly proclaiming that by means of the daggers on that fatal Ides of March, liberty had been secured for Rome. That historic fact of most infamous perfidy that sacrificed the greatest man Roman history becomes visualized with objective realism as we study the early record stamped by one of the basest conspirators upon this coin.

On the other hand, not only do the coins interpret history, but they supplement some important facts of history. I would remind you of an interesting fact recorded in the Acts of the Apostles concerning the pro consul, Sergius Paulus, whom the Apostle Paul met at Paphos on the Isle of Cyprus. For about one hundred and seventy-five years a controversy raged among the great scholars of France and Germany; and they ruled St. Luke out as an unreliable historian, for calling this local ruler a pro-consul instead of a procurator. Then they discovered a coin with the identical Greek word that St. Luke used in the Acts of the Apostles, and that settled the discussion forever.

Now I wish to refer briefly to the beautiful coins of the ancient Greeks, and every one has eye for the beautiful, for a love for the beautiful is instinctive and you will find it even in the most barbarous people, as well as among the most cultured, and there never was a people in the world inspired with such a love for the beautiful as the Greeks, and any man or any woman who loves what is beautiful and desires to see supreme examples of the gems of beauty should just look at a collection of Greek coins. I have seen, I

may say, all the large collections in the famous museums of the world, but I never was surfeited with them, and I think it is very difficult for a man to be a lover of Greek and Roman coins especially, and not violate that one commandment, "Thou shalt not covet." I do not wish I had the other man's gem of Greek art, but I want one like it, or if possible even superior.

Take ancient Syracuse, where I spent weeks in the study of her antiquities, for the glory of that Syracuse is neither in her present nor her future, but in her remote past, and among her extensive monumental remains that have been unearthed you will see much of ancient Syracuse. By the use of my imagination and the background of her historic past, I saw the city rise before me in all her magnificent grandeur when proud of being the greatest city of all Europe. I began to vitalize and visualize the past, when the ancient Syracusans lived there, and went to their temples, forums and market places where I saw the women carrying the chickens that they brought from the country for sale, holding them suspended by their necks—terrible is that state of suspense even for a fowl!—and then they would bargain and bargain with these people for the price, and finally agree upon a certain amount of money. How I followed those women in the market place and saw them count the beautiful coins, tetradrachms of ancient Syracuse, some of the most beautiful gems that genius ever created, and how I wished I could have filled my pockets with those coins at the same value of exchange, and then enjoy them in modern Syracuse, for they bore the images of their gods and goddesses, and the Greeks unlike the Hindoos made their deities beautiful.

There is a great deal to-day being done along the lines of portraiture, for the next thing to seeing a man is to see his portrait, and I do not know anything that so visualizes and vitalizes an absent person as to have his picture. When we stand by the mummied remains of Rameses the Great we seem to reach across the intervening centuries, and the same is true when we look at ancient portraits. I think you will find the oldest known portrait in the world in that wonderful museum in Constantinople carved on a stela of Naram Sin about 3750 B. C. Whenever I look at the portrait of Alexander the Great, I always think he was one of the early Greeks who began to shave. Some years ago I was asked to get a bill through the Legislature to close all barber shops on Sundays in this State except in New York and Saratoga. To-day there is not much use for a barber shop on Sunday in Saratoga. After the passage of the bill I was requested to deliver a special address to the barbers, and with a view to the eternal fitness of things I spoke on Roman coins for information, and they told me who shaved and who wore their beards, for the rise and fall of the mustache depended upon the state of the beard, for they went together. I think the Celts introduced the solitary mustache. Many ladies have asked how the Greek and Roman women wore their hair, and every one interested in the way the women wear their hair, for much depends upon the coiffure. Paris introduced the modern pompadour, but Madam Pompadour had nothing to do with its origin in history, for the Roman ladies had the same style. You will find from Roman coins that women of Rome paid most careful attention to the style in which they wore their hair; they wore the Grecian knots, the chignon, and they wore lots of hair, and hence you see that you ladies can get a great many ideas and a variety of styles from those ancient peoples, for old styles return. Of course the Greek women wore the Grecian knot first, as seen on their coins, and then it was adopted by the Romans.

I might say in this connection that the portraits are not only valuable, but the men who made them had a mind, for the chief die cutters did not merely work with their fingers and eyes, but they tried to put the individual traits and personality of the person; they tried to put some of their marked characteristics into the effigy on the coin. Take the portrait of Alexander the Great, to some he was nothing but a murderer, but he was one of the great men of history, one of the men God raised up to help civilize the world, to spread the Greek language and culture, that the missionaries might go forward and preach the Gospel without being obliged to learn another language. You want to think of Alexander the Great as a soldier, a warrior but a brave one, going into the thickest of the fight and not ten miles away from all danger. Follow him over the Hellenic world and far beyond, defeating Darius, and then into India, attacking a wild Mollai army of five thousand, leading in person and with impatience leaped first over the enclosure at the risk of his life, into the midst of the enemy.

Some of the finest portraits of Julius Caesar are on the coins. I used to think of Julius Caesar as a wild, woolly man from the mountains. If the modern men and women of Rome were to come with modern dress into this audience you would hardly look at them, for they would appear so much like ourselves in general appearance if in evening dress. Now when you look at Julius Caesar's portrait on the coin I want you to think of him as he was, the greatest man of ancient Rome. I learned that Julius Caesar was born on a certain day and that he was assassinated forty-four years before Christ. I knew that he had crossed the Rubicon, but I did not know where the Rubicon was, and whether great as the Ganges, the Amazon, or Mississippi; for I did not know it was only a little stream. Now what is that sort of learning worth, though gained in college? You want to see the living history; see your hero full of life and in the full exercise of all his powers, see the moral and intellectual influence that he exerted in the world and then you will get something out of it, instead of merely seeing the brief written account printed on a certain page and near the bottom, as the case may be.

These portraits on the coins have an additional value and of the highest authority in determining the identity of many doubtful statues, for inasmuch as all the portraits on the coins are named, we proceed from the known to the unknown by taking the portraits on the coins as our standard in seeking to identify the nameless ones among the statues, and the result of that final appeal has caused many well known statues in the great galleries to be renamed, and the names of some noted personages have entirely disappeared from among all the known statues and their portraits are preserved only upon the coins.

I want to call your attention to another matter we get from the coins and which is of great value. Some time ago I wrote a brief work for a London publishing house on "The Religious Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome," but I can only remind you that these people were not only religious, but the political life of Greece was so absolutely identified with religion in all their institutions of the State and home that they were inseparable, and you will find the images of their gods stamped upon the coins.

I will give you an example of a lesson learned when I was a student in the theological seminary. I learned that the Jews had to give a half shekel annually towards the support of their temple in Jerusalem, but I did not learn why they were never allowed to give two drachma or two of the current denarii of the Romans of the same value, but their coins taught me that it was because on these coins they had the images of their gods, and it would have been a sacrilege for a pious Jew to put money into the treasury for the holy temple stamped with the image of pagan gods. The early Christians had to take the money that bore the images of the gods and goddesses and some of the emperors who had cruelly persecuted them, but necessity compelled them to accept the money that bore the offensive effigies.

I remember a few years ago when a president removed the inscription "In God We Trust," so there might be room for more feathers on the eagle—there are too many feathers on that particular eagle and the coins of the ancients bore far better eagles many centuries ago. I heard of a minister with punctilious scruples who received two hundred dollars in twenty-dollar gold pieces, but he only took five of them which bore the inscription, "In God We Trust," and he said he would rather be excused from taking the others because of the omitted legend. Think if he had lived in the times of the early Christians when they had to take money with the images of the pagan gods.

It was a grievous calamity that befell the Jews when their city and temple were destroyed in the year 70, but a gross insult was added to that injury when the Emperor Vespasian and his successors for many years imposed upon them a special tribute for rebuilding and maintaining the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome. The Emperor ordered the Jews, in whatever country they might be, to pay for this purpose the sum of two drachma, or two denarii, the equivalent of the half-shekel that they had hitherto paid to the support of their holy temple in Jerusalem. To the pious Jew this was a quasi enforced idolatry, and many were the efforts at times to escape it.

We can easily understand what a shocking outrage this must have been to the religious sensibilities of the grievously oppressed Jews, who, suffering from the loss of their temple and worship, were now forced to do what

seemed like the very climax of sacrilege; to contribute to the support of a temple and its worship the very name of which was an abhorrence to the Hebrews. The temple of Jupiter, on the Capitoline Hill, seems to rise again from the wrecks of the distant centuries, and gives us vivid and realistic impressions of the political and religious state of the Jew in his relation to the Gentile world, as we study one of the coins of Vespasian, Titus, or Domitian that bears an excellent representation of this most venerated building in Rome for the Romans, but the most profane to the faithful Hebrew. But how different this coin appeared to the religious consciousness of the oppressed Jew as he looked upon it; for it was inseparable from the saddest associations, and many suffered shameful humiliations from the severe and revolting measures enforced by Domitian. On the accession of the humane Nerva, however, the most disgraceful usages and malicious perversions of justice in gaining the necessary information for imposing the tax were abolished. The Roman Senate struck a special coin on which they commemorated this noble act, thus making it a most interesting historical monument. Nothing makes those distant times so real and brings them so near as when I study attentively these contemporaneous coins, for they are also contemporaneous and unrevised monuments.

We talk about political corruption, it is pretty bad to-day, but it has been bad in the past and even worse, for we have not reached the limit of graft, although I think they are coming up to it in New York. But think of the audacious political corruption among the ancient Romans. What if the city officials and police should sell the city at public auction to the highest bidder as the praetorian guard at Rome sold the Roman Empire to Didius Julianus. I see all this when I study his portrait on his coins, where he is still styled as Rector Debis.

There are a great many people who are interested in coins and I have met many of the leading dealers of the world who are well known and reliable, but some unscrupulous ones should put out a red light to warn nothing but experts to buy. All counterfeiters should be jailed, for some are so cunning in the art that they can deceive the very elect. I would like to warn all collectors against frauds, at home or abroad; for whilst it is true, as Pope declared: "An honest man is the noblest work of God", it is also true that a dishonest man is one of the meanest wrecks of man's own undoing, and of this class few fall lower in the estimation of the numismatist than the counterfeiter and seller of counterfeit coins, for he is so base as to counterfeit the very images of the deities of the pantheon of ancient Greece and Rome, and by placing the fabrications upon his cunning art he would seem to appeal to them as a warrant for their genuineness and thereby deceive at times not merely the novice but he has even taken in some experts, and gained entrance into museums. These spurious coins are produced in Italy as well as in Greece, and some bear the marks of having been "made in Germany." I recall an interview that I had with a small dealer of this class on the isle of Sicily, that paradise of the unscrupulous counterfeiters. His face bore a sinister look and I suspected him as much as I did his coins and when I told him that they were false, he assumed a distressed look and placing his hand over his heart he moaned: "my honor." I replied, "do not put your hand there for you will not find it in that locality." He remained as silent as the effigies of the gods and goddesses that he had recently stamped upon his base coins and I withdrew.

To make the study of coins interesting I would not buy one thousand coins at a time. I had a friend who bought \$1,000 worth and he did not know anything about them, hence he never got anything out of them until he sold them. Learn to know every man mentioned in your collection. Study and see the character of that man, and then always fill out the gallery of portraits with human interest and try to show their relation to the present life. This will require the eyes and the mind, but you will get ten times as much out of your coins than if you can merely say that I have so many coins and that I paid ten dollars for that cent, and forty dollars for that cent, and there is not another in the City of Rochester. Study the piece in all its bearing and get all you can out of it, for some of the smallest things are full of significance, but whatever you do in this line of study of coins, make it a point to see the times and the chief actors, and if an American cent know all about the leading men connected with that date, make them interesting; and may God bless and enrich the lives of all of you through the science of Numismatics.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the club was held on Friday, October 11, President Heaton in the chair.

Present:—Messrs. Webster, Kohler, Blake, Elder, Frey, Proskey, Valentine, Boyd, Smith, Heaton, Adams, Belden, Hills, Swanson, Higgins, Jaegg, Scott and Raymond.

A communication from Prince Louis of Battenburg with acknowledgment of the new by-laws and roster of the Club was read by Mr. Smith.

J. M. Swanson of Newark, N. J., was elected to membership.

The Club voted to strike a medal for the year 1912 bearing on the obverse a portrait of President Heaton. Mr. Swanson volunteered to make the dies for this medal.

A committee composed of Messrs. Higgins, Swanson and Frey were appointed to take charge of this matter.

It was announced that a photograph of club members would be taken at the next meeting.

The principal topic of the meeting was on tokens and medals pertaining to slavery, and Mr. Webster gave a very interesting sketch prior to the exhibits. The exhibits were as follows:

D. Macon Webster—The free paper of a mulatto woman dated 1851. Bronze medal struck in Paris in commemoration of the hanging of John Brown in 1859. A medal struck at Perth Amboy presented to John Peterson as the first colored man to vote in that town under the 13th amendment of the Constitution. A number of medals of the British Anti-Slavery Society and two medals in Arabic in relation to the British Colonial Slavery.

David Proskey—Coins and tokens connected with Slavery, twenty-two pieces, one in porcelain. Several foreign medals in copper, and white metal and fourteen medals of Lincoln connected by mention of Slavery, free men, etc., in all forty-two pieces. Medals relating to John Brown, two pieces. Medals relating to John C. Fremont, two pieces. Slave badges or tokens in copper dated 1811, 1840 and 1858. Slave leases, bills of sale and tax bills relating to slavery. A five cent note issued by the Maryland Colonization Society, in Liberia.

J. C. Hills—Slave tags or badges worn by porters, servants, fruiterers, mechanics, etc., dated 1803, 1829, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Elliott Smith—Medals relating to slavery of British and foreign anti-slavery societies and others with unusual reverses and legends, a few of which follow:

This is the Lord's doing which is marvellous in our eyes. Psalm 118 Verse 23.

Thomas Clarkson, Aged 81.

We are all brethren. Slave trade abolished by Great Britain 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, President of the Anti-Slavery Convention, London, 1840.

William Wilberforce, M. P., a friend of Africa, 1807.

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them.

In commemoration of the extinction of Colonial Slavery throughout the British Dominion in the reign of William IV., 1834.

Let us break their bonds asunder and wrest away their cords. Psalm 11 Verse 3.

The White Negress Token. London 1795.

Slavery, the sum of all villanies.

Resistance to oppression is obedience to God.

Give me Liberty or give me death.

May slavery and oppression cease throughout the world.

There were also shown quite a number of early sale catalogues, which were made the secondary topic of the meeting.

Messrs. Boyd, Smith, and Raymond made several exhibits of these, but the best exhibit was that of C. H. Imhoff, who showed catalogues of the Hollis Sale, London, 1817, Henderson Sale, London, 1818, Trattle Sale, London, 1832 and the Pembroke Collection, London, 1848, together with several early American catalogues.

The topic announced for the next meeting "Early Numismatic Works" and Hard Times Tokens.

Meeting adjourned to meet, Friday, November 8th.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Sec'y & Treas.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 105th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Oct. 4th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following twenty-five members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Peters, Edward Michael, Wolsieffer, Baker, Holmes, Williams, Smith, Loer, Rau, Wilson, Fowler, Davis, Ripstra, Lewis, Luhnnow, Jonas, Noack and Dr. Merrill.

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mr. Frank J. Bescher, Active No. 206, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Mr. Frank J. Bescher has been suddenly taken by death, his family thus losing a beloved son and brother and this Society a valued member, one for whom all who knew him had the highest regard, and appreciated him for his genial and generous disposition, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Chicago Numismatic Society deeply deplores the loss of this fellow collector and true friend of our science, and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society and that a copy of same be sent to the family of the deceased.

Committee—Ben G. Green, Theo. E. Leon, P. M. Wolsieffer.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Orion M. Perrenot was elected to membership. Mr. Loer presented the Society with the official group picture of the American Numismatic Assn. Convention held at Rochester in August, for which he was given a vote of thanks. Mr. Green announced that an organization to be known as Branch No. 1 of the American Numismatic Assn. had been formed in Chicago, and that the Executive Committee of this Society had expressed willingness that it hold its meetings in our rooms, and he suggested that, as there was a large attendance, it might be discussed by the members at this meeting. On motion, duly seconded, the Society invited the Branch to meet in the Society's rooms. A general numismatic discussion followed.

Magazines received since last report were: Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular and the Numismatist for September; auction catalogues from Appelgren, Elder, Hess, Mehl and Schulman; and a catalogue with fixed prices from the United States Coin Co.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 1st, 1912.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the above society was held on Friday afternoon, Oct. 18. The following were present: Messrs. Crosby, Storer, Wheeler, Tilden, Bird, Joy, Stiles, Wood and Sears. Mr. Wood told about the recent A. N. A. Convention, held at Rochester, and mentioned the change in the A. N. A. constitution to include institutions and societies in its membership. A motion was made and carried that the Boston Numismatic Society apply for membership.

The names of Elmer S. Sears and Harry A. Gray were proposed for membership in the Society.

S. S. Crosby presented the Society with several dies made by a patented process.

Dr. Storer showed several naval and medical medals and badges, and several French marine jetons.

Mr. Wood showed the new A. N. A. badge, the new Chinese coinage and several bamboo tokens.

Mr. Tilden exhibited a large cast medal, a scarce Lincoln medal, or pattern, for 25 cents; a dangerous electro of a 1794 dollar.

Mr. Sears showed the best known example of the very rare Bermuda two pence and the new Canadian five dollar gold piece.

The Boston Columbus day badge were shown by Mr. Wheeler.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Meeting called to order at Hotel Rochester, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1912, President French presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Soper, Harold, Koeb, Clark, Bunnell and Webster.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Under proposals for membership, Mr. Merritt proposed R. T. Webster, of 141 Fulton Avenue, who was duly elected, and every member of the Association was pleased to have Mr. Webster join, not only for himself but that he is Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, with headquarters at Exposition Park, and it is expected that his association with us will be mutually beneficial both to himself and to our association.

The Secretary distributed membership cards, numbered in the order of members joining; also distributed list of members of this association, with their addresses.

The final reports of all the Convention Committees were received and approved. The President discharged the several Committees, with thanks.

Mr. Rowley moved that as we had a few of the Convention badges left, that they be held for sale to new members, at 50c each; motion carried.

Mr. Merritt suggested that the Association have an anniversary medal struck. Mr. Koeb, a member of the Association, being an expert die maker, it was decided that the matter be talked over with him and a report be made at next meeting.

There was a lengthy discussion about the association taking up the work of describing and photographing Hard Times Tokens, continuing on with and revising both Low's and Adams' works. Mr. Bunnell, who is an expert photographer, offered his services as photographer, and as several of our members are strong on Hard Times Tokens, it was thought feasible to publish a work that would be a credit to our Association and of great assistance to anyone collecting such tokens; the work is to be in pocket size and arranged differently from any other book on the series. The matter was laid on the table for further discussion at next meeting.

Mr. Clark, of LeRoy, N. Y., had a large display of coins, etc., among which was part of a 15,000-pieces purchase of Confederate paper money, and proof set of twenty-cent pieces.

Mr. Bunnell distributed pasters giving the names of people in the convention pictures.

The Rochester Numismatic Association acknowledged with thanks Bulletin of the Chicago Numismatic Association, Elmer E. Sears' fixed price catalogue, and fixed price catalogue of the United States Coin co.

Meeting adjourned to November 5, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

LETTER TO EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Dear Mr. Adams:—

I have a silver medal in my possession, of which I would be much obliged to you for giving me its value through the pages of *The Numismatist*.

It seems to be the proclamation medal of Iturbide of Mexico: Obv. Religion offering sword and badge to Iturbide. Rev.: Mexican eagle standing on a bow covered with a drapery on which is inscribed in Latin, "Augustus Iturbide, Libertas," etc. I think it is Betts No. 1. Size 56M.

An answer from you in *The Numismatist* giving an approximate value of this medal would greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

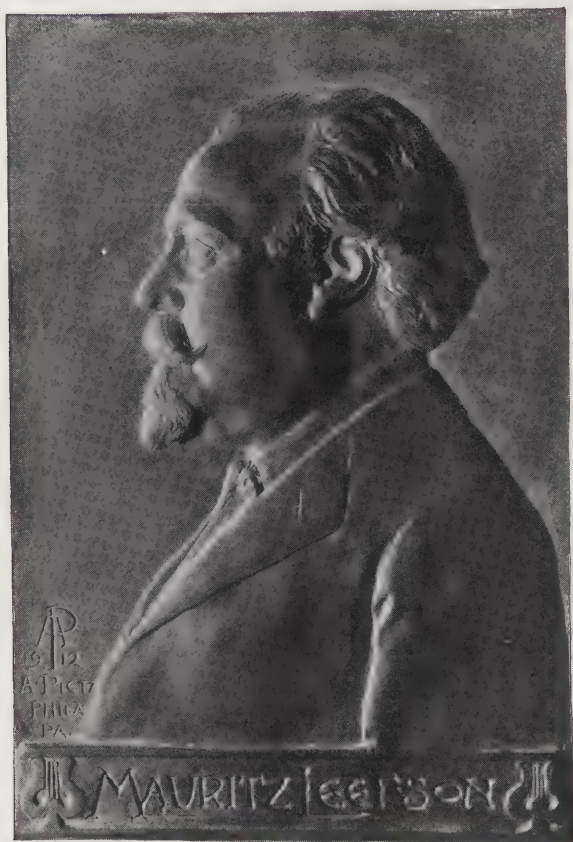
St. Jacques de l' Achigan, Canada, Oct. 24, 1912.

DR. COURTEAU.

(Will some reader of *The Numismatist* kindly give Dr. Courteau the desired information.—Ed.)

No official commemoration medal has been struck at the recent exhibition in New York. Gold, silver, and bronze medals, however, were awarded in the competition for specimens of crude rubber by growers in the Malay states.

THE MEDALLIC WORKS OF ADAM PIETZ.

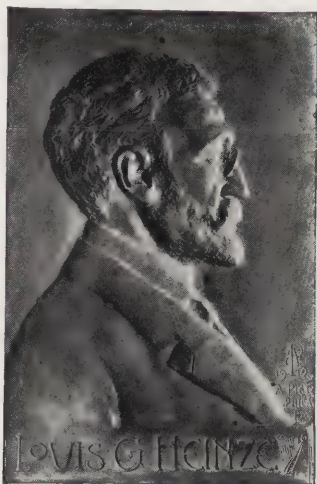


Through the courtesy of Adam Pietz, the well-known engraver and die sinker, whose advertisement appears regularly in columns of the Numismatist, we are enabled to present the illustrations of a few of his recent works in this month's magazine. Mr. Pietz has been located in Philadelphia for many years, and has produced numerous notable works. He makes portraiture in die work a specialty. He likewise makes steel dies for power presses and dies for medals and badges. He has promised to write an article on die sinking for the Numismatist in the near future, which we have no doubt will be of extreme interest. The large portrait is that of a famous Philadelphia musician and composer, Mauritz Leefson, and is said to be a characteristic likeness of that gentleman.

The smaller portrait plaque, No. 1, is that of Louis G. Heintze, also a musician, and likewise residing in Philadelphia. No. 2 represents the obverse and reverse of a medal issued in commemoration of the silver anniversary of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society. The obverse shows the portrait of Henry N. Mudge, President of the American Philatelic Society. No. 3 is a medallion which Mr. Pietz made for the Brill Car Company of

Philadelphia. No. 4 is a study which Mr. Pietz has made with the intention of submitting it for a United States coin design in the near future. No. 5 is a little portrait study which was made several years ago.

All of the above works, with the exception of the Mudge and Brill medallions, were remodeled entirely from life.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 5.



No. 4.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Some of the prices brought at the sale of the collection of the late Frederick L. Fake, held by Fred Michael & Bro. of Chicago on Sept. 27 and 28, are as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1860 \$10. Clark, Gruber & Co. Fine—\$39.50. | 1838 Pattern Half Dollar. Liberty head. Rev. Eagle. Proof—\$9.00. |
| 1860 Do., Fine—\$35.50. | 1838 Do., Same ob. Rev. Flying eagle. Proof—\$13.00. |
| 1853 \$20. U. S. Assay Office. 900 Thous. Unc.—\$26.25. | Mass. & Cal. pattern \$5 piece in copper. Adams 60. Fine—\$28.50. |
| 1797 Eagle. Die break through 7 of date. Fine—\$18.25. | 743. Persian 100 kran. Very fine—\$35.00. |
| 1798 over '97 Do., Thirteen stars, four stars facing—\$52.00. | 744. Philippine Islands 4 pesos. 1868—\$4.80. |
| 1799 Do., Fine—\$17.00. | 745. Russian 3 rouble piece. 1835. Platinum—\$12.75. |
| 1799 Do., Very fine, but face scratched—\$15.25. | 746. Do. 1842—\$12.65. |
| 1800 Do., Fine, edge dented—\$14.25. | 747. Do. 1828—\$13.25. |
| 1801 Do., Fine, few scratches—\$16.25. | 748. Platinum coronation medal of Nicholas I. Ex. fine—\$13.50. |
| 1795 Half Eagle. 5 in date touches bust. Slight dent on edge, otherwise fine—\$24.00. | Japanese Manen Oban. V.F.—\$66.50. |
| 1798 Do. 13 stars. Top of 8 touches bust. Fine—\$1.00. | Japanese Genroki Koban. V. Fine—\$11.75. |
| 1802 Quarter Eagle. Very good—\$17.00. | Japanese Ho-ei Koban. V. F.—\$7.75. |
| 1806 over '94. Do. V. good—\$2.00. | Jewish shekel. Very fine—\$26.00. |
| 1885 \$3. Imp. proof—\$14.00. | Indian Peace Medal, Madison. Silver. V. good—\$17.00. |
| 1836 Gobrecht Dollar. Ex. fine; slight dent on edge—\$16.00. | Do., Fillmore. Silver. Very good—\$9.75. |
| 1839 Do. Reeded edge. V. fine, few scratches—\$63.00. | Do., Buchanan. Silver. Very good—\$25.00. |
| 1802 Half Dollar. Fine. Curl touches 1 of date—\$6.00. | Do., George II. 1757. Very fine—\$20. |
| 1804 Quarter. Fine—\$6.20. | Numismatic Books— |
| 1878 20 Cents. Brill. proof—\$7.00. | Baker's Medallie Portraits of Washington—\$4.00. |
| 1792 Martha Washington Dime. Very fine—\$16.10. | Cook's Medallie History of Imperial Rome—\$6.50. |
| 1794 Half Dime—\$6.00. | Crosby's Early Coins of America—\$12.50. |
| 1856 Flying eagle. Copper-nickel. V. fine—\$9.30. | Dickson's Numismatic Manual—\$3.10. |
| 1856 Do. Nickel. V. good—\$6.75. | Newlin's Early Half Dimes—\$2.55. |
| Nouvelle Orleans French Colonial piece—\$10.35. | Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, 3 vols.—\$11.25. |
| Fugio Cent. Restrike in silver—\$7. | Smith's Encyclopaedia of the Coins of the World—\$4.10. |
| Rosa Americana Twopence. About unc.—\$6.00. | |

The catalogue of the sale to be held by Leo Hamburger at Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, on Nov. 6 has been received. It embraces principally duplicates from the Royal Cabinet of Berlin and other great collections, and includes great rarities of Carlovigian, Baden, and Alsatian coins. The catalogue has thirteen fine plates.

England upon several occasions has agitated the subject of the adoption of a decimal coinage, though this system has never met favor. Nevertheless, the English mint has produced quite a number of pattern pieces, of various denominations, embodying designs illustrative of the decimal system. Quite a number of these are shown in the October number of Spink's Numismatic Circular, among which are two varieties of pattern FIVE CENTS, dated 1857, and a small pattern ONE CENT, undated, the latter with a reverse very closely resembling that of the copper-nickel cent of 1859, of the olive wreath design. It is also of about the same size. The three pieces show obverses bearing characteristic portraits of Queen Victoria.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of the collection of Robert E. French, held by B. Max Mehl, at Fort Worth, Texas, on Sept. 28:

- 1836 Gobrecht dollar. Name on base. Plain edge. Silver. Proof, slightly haymarked—\$21.25.
 1852 Dollar. Strictly fine—\$57.00.
 1858 Dollar. About unc.—\$42.00.
 1870 Pattern Dollar. Indian Princess. Regular rev. Aluminum. Proof. Plain edge—\$15.00.
 1878 Barber's rejected pattern Dollar. Brill. pf. Reeded edge—\$18.
 1796 Half Dollar. Sixteen stars. Very good—\$72.00.
 1797 Do., Very good—\$30.00.
 Confederate Half Dollar Restrike. Fine specimen—\$12.20.
 1797 Dime. Thirteen stars. Ex. fine—\$10.00.
 1802 Do., Very good—\$11.55.
 1804 Do., Very good—\$25.50.
 1799 Cent. Perfect date. Very good—\$16.50.
 1804 Do., Perfect die. Very good—\$12.50.
 1804 Do., Broken die. About unc.—\$21.00.
 1811 over 1810 Do., Practically unc.—\$18.25.
 1856 Pattern Flying Eagle Cent. Copper-nickel. Unc.—\$9.60.
 1834 Russian 3 Rouble. Platinum—\$10.00.
 California \$50. 887 Thous. 1851. Good specimen—\$128.00.
 1860. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5. Fine—\$20.00.
 1861 Do. \$2.50. Nearly fine—\$18.25.
 Immunis Columbia Cent. Fine—\$7.35.
 Complete Sheets Fractional Currency:
 First Issue. 5c. A B N Co on back. 20 notes. Perfect—\$9.00.
 Do., 10c. A B N CO on back. 20 notes. Green on white paper. Perfect—\$12.25.
 Do., do., light green paper. 20 notes—\$12.25.
 Do., 25c. Dark brown on brown paper. 16 notes. Perfect—\$16.80.
 Do., 50c. 16 notes, perfect—\$21.75.
 Third Issue, 3c. notes, 25 in sheet. Light curtain. About perfect—\$17.00.
 1856 Flying eagle pattern Cent. Copper-nickel. Proof—\$12.75.
 1861 \$5. D Mint. Very fine—\$13.10.
 1854 S. Gold Dollar. Ex. fine—\$15.25.
 1860 S. Do. Very fine—\$10.50.
 1875 Gold dollar. Traces of solder—\$58.75.
 Stella, flowing hair, 1879. Proof—\$85.00.
 1799 Half Eagle. Fine—\$16.90.
 1799 Eagle. Very good—\$16.00.
 1907 St. Gaudens \$20. Wire edge. Unc.—\$27.50.
 1852. \$10. Assay Office. 884 Thous. Fine—\$16.00.
 1853. \$20. Assay Office. 900 Thous. Very fine—\$23.55.
 1854 \$20. Kellogg & Co. Short arrows. Ex. fine—\$23.50.
 1854 Do., Long arrow heads. Very fine—\$24.00.
 1855 Do., Very good to fine—\$23.50.
 1813 Half Eagle. Fine—\$14.00.
 1820 Do., flat bottom 2. Unc.—\$76.
 1830 Do., small 5. Unc.—\$68.00.
 1841 \$10. New Orleans mint. Very fine—\$25.00.
 1907 \$10. St. Gaudens. With wire edge and periods. About unc.—\$26.50.
 1854 D. \$3. Nearly unc.—\$68.00.
 1875 Philadelphia quarter eagle. Brill. pf.—\$94.00.
 1849 Mormon \$5. Ex. fine—\$36.00.
 1850 Do. About unc. \$45.00.
 1861 \$10. Clark, Gruber & Co. Ex. fine—\$20.00.
 1798 Silver Dollar, small eagle. Abt. fine—\$7.20.
 1802 Do., Unc.—\$15.00.
 1836 Gobrecht. Name on base. Plain edge. Brill. pf.—\$23.50.
 1840 Half cent, original. Red proof—\$64.00.
 1841 Do., Restrike. Steel proof—\$31.00.
 1841 Do., Original. Red pf.—\$43.50.

Quite recently on repairing a mill at Hastad, in Southern Sweden, a small urn was found containing 300 Silver Coins about the size of a ten to fifty cent piece. The majority of the coins are struck in the 17th Century, the latest bearing the year 1705, with Charles the XII bust.

The second and third parts of the rare coins, 1654-1907, and plate coins and foreign coins of the late I. O. Wedberg, Stockholm, Sweden, will be disposed of at auction respectively on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November and the 10th of December, by T. G. Appelgren, 67 Frejgatan, Stockholm, Sweden. The collection of plate coins will probably be the most representative and rarest ever disposed of in Sweden until the present time. The catalogues are accompanied by numerous splendid plates.

At the Kings County Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 20, A. R. Frey, Vice President of the New York Numismatic Club, delivered a highly interesting lecture on coins and coin types.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of coins, medals, and paper money held by Thomas L. Elder at New York City on Oct. 11. The principal feature of this sale was the bidding for two Hard Times tokens, respectively Low 105 and 183, which brought record prices:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1796 Dime. Fillet head. Abt. fine—\$4.00. | 1861 Do. Same as last, but reeded edge and thin planchet. Copper. Unc.—\$7.00. |
| 1795 Half Dime. Broken die. Unc.—\$4.25. | Bechtler Gold Dollar. CAROLINA. 28:30 Ruthert. Abt. unc.—\$5.00. |
| 1794 Half Dollar. Good—\$3.20. | Bryan Dollar. 1896. Gorham piece. Blank rev.—\$2.75. |
| 1795 Washington. Liberty & Security. Edge Birmingham, Redruth & Swansea. Abt. fine—\$5.00. | 1896 Do. Rev. a wheel dollar size. Unc.—\$4.00. |
| 1652 Mass. threepence. Crosby 1. Good—\$4.00. | Canadian tokens. Breton 526. Nearly bright red.—\$5.50. |
| 1796 Quarter Dollar. Small eagle. Very good—\$4.50. | Do., B. 709. Very fine—\$3.25. |
| 1794 Cent. Hays 14. Almost unc.—\$13.50. | Do., B. 914. McDermott. Ex. fine—\$26.50. |
| 1794 Do. Hays 19. V. good—\$5.00. | Do., B. 991. Ex. fine—\$4.00. |
| 1794 Do. Hays 24. Fine—\$14.00. | 1802 Half Cent. Very good—\$5.10. |
| 1796 Do. Draped bust. LIHERTY. Gilbert 10. Fine—\$10.00. | Jackson Tokens— |
| 1796 Do. Gilbert 33. Very good—\$3.00. | Low 7. Very fine. Copper—\$10.50. |
| 1803 Do. 1-100 over 1-1000. Ex. fine—\$16.25. | L. 56. Brass. Fine—\$5.00. |
| 1822 Close date. Unc.—\$13.50. | L. 105. Hyphen between NEW and YORK. Fine—\$17.50. |
| 1795 Half Cent. Lettered edge—\$5.60. | L. 183. Van Buren. Abt. F.—\$18.50. |
| Canadian token, not in Breton. Ob. similar Breton 960 rev. Rev. large ship, similar B. 1005. Brass. Fine—\$4.00. | 1798 over 1797 Dime. Unc.—\$25. |
| 1907 \$20. St. Gaudens. Wire edge. Unc.—\$31.00. | 1856 Half Dime. Brill pf.—\$3.75. |
| 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. pattern \$20. Copper, gilded. Unc.—\$11.00. | 1804 Cent. Restrike. Fine—\$3.25. |
| 1861 Do., \$5. Copper. V. G.—\$4.00. | 1811 Do. Overdate. Good—\$2.10. |
| 1861 Do. \$2.50. Copper. Plain edge. Thick planchet. Unc.—\$6.00. | Babylon Tetradrachm. Abt. fine—\$4. |
| | Tétradrachm B. C. 310. Rev. Zeus. Abt. unc.—\$3.25. |
| | Do. Sidon. Tyre. Rev. eagle on rudder. Very fine—\$3.00. |
| | Bryan Dollar. 776½ Grains. Plain rev. Proof surface—\$3.00. |
| | Do. 823 Grains. Rev. circle dol. size, with inscription. Restrike. Very fine—\$2.00. |

The catalogue has been received of a sale to be held by Egger Bruder, of Vienna, on Nov. 18, of Greek, Roman, and Byzantium coins, which embrace 1400 lots. With the catalogue are twenty-seven fine plates, all of which are fully up to the standard of this well-known numismatic firm.

We learn with much pleasure that W. W. Bradbeer of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the expert on Confederate paper money, has brought his work on this subject to a state almost ready for the printer. It will contain a great deal of information that has never been printed before, and will give the comparative rarity of each note, and each will be given a distinct number. Therefore this work should be of the utmost value as a guide to collectors, and will be awaited with impatience by them. Mr. Bradbeer has made a long study of this series, and the contents of his book will contain many surprising items.

In the September Numismatist, on Page 338, we gave information about the Brazilian Government's proposed introduction of a new currency. Our correspondent at Rio de Janeiro writes us under date of Sept. 10th, "I am told that the idea met with strong opposition and will not be carried out at present."

Catalogues have been received from Ch. Dupriez of Brussels, Belgium, of two sales which are to be held on Nov. 5, 6, and 7, and another on Nov. 8. The first sale embraces coins, medals and jetons of ancient and modern Europe and the first part of the collection of medals pertaining to railroads which has been brought together by Auguste Moyaux, whose work on this subject, published in 1905, and supplemented in 1910, is well-known to those who are interested in the series. The catalogue is accompanied by fifteen plates, upon which are illustrated many of the more important pieces, chiefly interesting being those issued in commemoration of the first railroads—Stockton & Darlington, Liverpool & Manchester, &c. The catalogue of Nov. 8 represents the collections of seals, &c., of M. le Comte De C. and M. le Chevalier X., (3d part.) These number 320 lots, and are accompanied by nine plates.

Spink's Numismatic Circular for October contains another extensive installment of Mr. Forrer's very interesting "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists," the only mention of an American engraver being that of Richard Trested, for which information credit is duly given to Henry Chapman. It reads:

TRESTED, R. (Amer.) Engraver, Die-sinker, Stamper, and Piercer, of 68 William St., New York; he was flourishing about 1830-1850. His signature occurs amongst others on two rare "Six Cents" Store Cards. Both have on obverse an Eagle, and the reverse is the same with the exception that one has R. TRESTED, while the other has simply the word TRESTED, a star being placed where the R is on the first. These tickets are very rare, and probably date from the period of 1840 to 1845. A third 6 Cents Store Card has a shield on obverse, at sides of which the inscription TRESTED FECIT; on reverse * | SIX * * * CENTS | *.

Mr. Trested was one of the very earliest of our engravers, and it is the purpose of the editor of The Numismatist to publish an extended history of him and his works in a future number of this magazine. Mr. Trested's period of activity, however, dates much earlier than 1830, as we have knowledge of him being engaged in die sinking at the above mentioned address of 68 William Street as early as 1822. It is expected to accompany this contemplated article with illustrations of the store cards bearing the name of Trested.

We wish to express our regret that the advertisement of George C. Arnold of the Arnold Numismatic Company of Providence, R. I., was, through an oversight, omitted from our October issue. Mr. Arnold has been a regular advertiser in the columns of the Numismatist for many years, and states that the omission of his announcement even for one month has caused an appreciable falling off in his sales. As will be noted by reference to our advertising columns this month his advertisement appears as usual, and we trust that there will be no further omissions.

A notable innovation has just been made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington. After a long opposition from the labor union to which the plate printers belong, the Bureau is now printing paper money on power presses. This was brought about through the sundry civil appropriation bill which permitted the use of power presses. Heretofore the influence of organized labor has been sufficiently powerful in Congress to prevent any appropriation for this purpose. It has now been agreed that the Bureau may print one-fifth of its total output of paper money by power instead of the old way on hand presses. Undoubtedly this will prove to be a step in advance, and it is not unlikely that a very large proportion, if not all, of our paper money will eventually be printed on power presses.

The address on page 422 was delivered before the Rochester Convention of the American Numismatic Association by Dr. Zimmerman, on August 27, at the Convention Hall, but owing to circumstances was not printed in the September Numismatist.

The catalogue of the Hauswaldt collection of German coins and other consignments has just been received from Rudolf Kube of Berlin. The sale will be held on Nov. 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23. Lots numbering 2434 will be sold. The principal proportion of which are the coin and medal issues of Germany.

The Civic Museum of Bologna, which is rapidly becoming one of the richest collections of mediaeval historic records in Italy, has just become possessed of a double Scudo, coined at Bologna in 1591, during the phenomenally brief reign of Innocent IX, which lasted two months and one day. The double golden Scudi are the only coins known to have been turned out during that period. The engraver was Alexandro Meuganti, who has been called the unknown Michael Angelo. So rare have the scudi become that only three specimens are known to be in existence.

Thieves broke into the place of David Proskey, at 8 East 30th Street, New York City, on Oct. 11, and took away miscellaneous articles to the estimated value of between \$6,000 and \$10,000. Mr. Proskey has had printed a list of 96 items that he can recall, which has been sent to all principal dealers and collectors of antiques and coins and medals. Among the items taken were large quantities of old bank and Confederate notes, a collection of fine medals of Lincoln, consisting of 70 or 80 different varieties, which he had recently loaned to the City College. Also Napoleon medals, trays of Greek and Roman silver coins, Massachusetts paper money, 50 to 75 pieces; Colonial paper money, quantities of new minor U. S. coins; 2,000 different South American and foreign silver coins; collection of bank notes with Washington's portrait; copper tokens, 1837-1841 period; U. S. political medals, Cuban silver dollars, 1897; nearly 30 royal and other decorations. Mr. Proskey requests all dealers and collectors to notify the New York Police Department or himself at once should any of the property be offered for sale.

A catalogue of British, Saxon, and English coins, formed by E. K. Burs-tal, member of the Royal and British Numismatic Societies, to be sold by Sotheby's on Nov. 6 and 7, has been received. It contains 250 lots, among which there is one relating to this country. The catalogue is accompanied by seven plates.

The smallest coins in the world, according to the London Evening Standard, are used in South Russia, where there is a coin worth one four-thousandth part of an English penny, and in the Malay States, where a wafer is circulated worth one ten-thousandth part of a penny.

The catalogue of the Hochbedeutende collection of Greek and Sicilian coins and of the collection of numismatic books of Gustav Philipsen of Copenhagen, has been received. The sale will be held by Dr. Jacob Hirsch at Munich, Bavaria, on Nov. 14 and 15. The first-named collection numbers 758 lots, and is without doubt one of the best of its kind ever assembled. The Sicilian series is especially remarkable, among other rarities showing no less than 23 dekadrachms, representing some of the finest examples of the famous artists, Kimon and Euainetos. Twenty-three splendid plates accompany the catalogue, upon which are illustrated every one of the dekadrachms, which makes the work especially valuable as a reference. The entire collection is also conspicuous for the state of preservation of the pieces.

Bank notes that speak are the latest invention of a bank-note expert as a precaution against forgery, says the London Messenger. The invention has been patented in England, and may be some day adopted when bank officials find themselves the victims of a desperate gang of rogues.

The principle of this invention lies in the application to the edge of a bank note of a "pictorial" record of some specially arranged phrase. A bank note so provided would, when placed in a phonograph, reproduce this phrase for the benefit of the bank manager or the person disputing the genuineness of the note.

Assume that the code phrase for a five-pound note is "five-pound note." This would be extremely unlikely, but would serve to illustrate the point. A pictorial record of the oscillations produced during the utterance of the phrase would be made and a die cut capable of reproducing the peculiar wave lines. With this die the edge of five-pound notes would be perforated. The note then becomes, in addition to a unit in currency, a phonographic record of its own genuineness.

Fixed Price Catalogue No. 110 has just been received from Charles Dupriez, of Brussels. The whole catalogue is taken up with foreign numismatic works, and catalogues, which number 476 items.

We have received, just before going to press, a copy of No. 2 catalogue of the United States Coin Co. of New York City, dated October, 1912. This gives the fixed prices of a large variety of United States gold coins, Hard Times Tokens, etc., including gold dollars, quarter eagles, half eagles, double eagles, private gold, encased postage stamps, and fractional currency. Quite a number of rarities are offered in the catalogue, some of which are said to be the finest specimens of their kind that are known.

The catalogue of the sale of Swiss coins and medals of J. R. Ford of Leeds and Paul Joseph u. A., has just been received from Leo Hamburger of Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany. The sale will be held in the latter city on Nov. 12. Six fine plates of the rarities in these collections accompany the catalogue, quite a number of the illustrated specimens being in gold.

The first of the informal meetings of the American Numismatic Society of New York City was held in the 156th Street building on Monday evening, Oct. 14. Quite a number of members were present, and many interesting numismatic topics discussed. Among those present were Messrs. J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman L. Belden, Victor D. Brenner, J. de Lagerberg, Signor Carati the well-known Italian sculptor, who was accompanied by a friend; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Mr. Savage, the new Librarian of the Society; Nelson P. Pehrson, and E. H. Adams. It is expected to hold similar meetings upon one Monday evening of each of the Winter months.

The first catalogue of a public auction of coins by the newly organized United States Coin Company of New York City is about ready for distribution. It represents the very fine collection of United States silver coins formed by the late George B. Delaney of Westfield, Mass., together with some choice gold and copper coins. The sale will be held in the rooms of the new company on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

We wish to thank B. Max Mehl for a complimentary copy of his newly issued Star Coin Encyclopedia of 1912, which is certainly the most pretentious work of its kind that has come to our notice. This book contains the prices he will pay for all varieties of coins, and shows 2000 illustrations of the coins of all countries and all periods. The work numbers 206 pages, is handsomely printed, and a credit to its publisher. In connection with the coins there is also mention of postage stamps, which is a new departure, we believe, for Mr. Mehl. The book is published under the auspices of "The Numismatic Bank of Texas", (unincorporated,) of which Mr. Mehl is Manager. The price of the book is one dollar.

We have received from Lyman H. Low the catalogue for his 169th sale, which will be held on Nov. 6 and 7 at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York City. The sale is that of the collection of P. C. Wagner, consisting of United States gold coins, \$1 and \$3, and a large line of silver dollars and halves, from 1858 to 1909. Also are to be sold the holdings of an artist, which include numerous medals of the United States Mint series, &c.

OBITUARY.

J. C. FOWLIE.

The report of the death of J. C. Fowlie, of Shaniko, Oregon, has just reached us. Mr. Fowlie died on Oct. 25, 1911, and the announcement has just been received by General Secretary Moore from Mrs. Fowlie. Mr. Fowlie was a banker, being Cashier of the Eastern Oregon Banking Company of Shaniko. He was thirty-eight years of age.

His membership number in the A. N. A. was 746, and he was proposed for membership by ex-President Zerbe and Dr. Heath on Aug. 30, 1905.



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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 15, 1912.

1628 F. Elmo Simpson, 1818 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.
1629 P. M. Wickham, Yorkshire Ins. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.
1630 Aaron Du Bois, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Oct. 18, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to December 15, 1912, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the December issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Harry F. Williams, 202 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.	Ben G. Green
A. G. Parker, Maxwell, Nebr.	P. M. Wolsieffer
E. P. Douglass, Melrose Park, Ill.	Ben G. Green
F. Burdette Merrill, 32 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.	J. H. Ripstra
Mrs. Marion E. Carpenter, 406 S. 1st Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Ben G. Green
J. B. Johnston, 1455 E. 54th St., Chicago, Ill.	P. M. Wolsieffer
Charles E. Bunnell, 21 Bly St., Rochester, N. Y.	Ben G. Green
N. Penn Bugbee, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.	P. M. Wolsieffer
George R. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.	Edgar H. Adams
	Waldo C. Moore
	Ben G. Green
	Marie A. Naerup
	Joseph Hooper
	Waldo C. Moore
	John M. Oliver
	Wm. C. Stone
	S. Hudson Chapman
	Waldo C. Moore

Corporate Membership.

The Boston Numismatic Society,
88 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. Howland Wood, Secretary.

Change of Address.

William E. Hidden, to 25 Orleans Street, Newark, N. J.
J. P. Pittman, to Winnebago, Minn.

Waldo C. Moore

Lewisburg, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1912.

General Secretary.

APPLICATION FOR A. N. A. BRANCH CHARTER.

Springfield, Mass.,
October 10, 1912.

President Judson Brenner,
American Numismatic Association:

Dear Sir:—

We, the undersigned, members of the American Numismatic Association, do hereby apply for a branch charter of the A. N. A., to be known as Springfield (Mass.) Branch No. 5.

Respectfully yours,

Signed JOHN M. OLIVER, A. N. A. #1294,
WM. C. STONE, #34,
HERBERT R. WOLCOTT, #1383,
EDGAR D. CURTIS, #1432,
JOHN W. PREVOST, #1178,
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WILLARD S. FULLER.

Send your orders to the General Secretary for A. N. Buttons, Badges, and Bars. Buttons are 50 cents each; Badges \$1.00 each; Bars 25 cents each.

Lewisburg, Ohio.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



In our August issue, Page 244, we mentioned the plaque struck for Alphonse de Witte by his friends and admirers, which is a masterpiece of artistic beauty and historic interest, (the reverse representing the Old Mint at Brabant). We now take pleasure in reproducing the same for our readers. The plaque will be a rare one, as only a certain number were struck, limited to subscribers.



The Organization Committee for the Olympic games has delivered to the members of the Royal family of Sweden and to committees and participating functionaries a commemoration medal of similar character to the one issued in London, 1908. Erik Lindberg, the well known medal engraver, is the designer and engraver. The reverse represents the Olympian god resting on a pedestal, holding the statue of the goddess of victory in his hand. In the horizon appears a motive from the City of Stockholm. The obverse represents—as per international regulations—a Greek quadriga, with two erect drivers. The medal has been presented to King Gustaf in gold. By courtesy of Engineer Emil F. Johnson, President of the United Swedish Societies of America, we are able to reproduce the same.

The most notable health convention, the international Congress of Hygiene and Demography, opened at Washington, D. C., the 23d of September. President Taft, Honorary President of the Congress, opened its session at Continental Memorial Hall in the presence of delegates from the four quarters of the globe, numbering 2,800, representing thirty-three foreign Governments, every American State and Territory, over 300 American cities, leading colleges and universities and medical and social institutions throughout the world. The beautiful and artistic plaque our well known medallist, Victor Brenner, executed on this occasion. Reference was made on page 21 of our January issue to the medal issued in commemoration of the meeting of the International Hygienic Exhibit, 1911.



The courtesy of our Librarian, Ludger Gravel, of Montreal, Canada, enables us to reproduce the above artistic medal by A. Morton, of the first Congress of the French Language at Quebec, Canada, which was held this year.



The survivors of the One Hundred and Twentieth, New York Infantry, which took part in all the battles of the Potomac, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization at Kingston, N. Y., on Aug. 22d. The medal, designed by Emory S. Turner and presented by the family of General Sharpe, shows on the obverse a relief portrait of Major General George H. Sharpe, and was struck as a memento of the reunion of the regiment organized by the General. The portrait is a copy of a bronze medallion now in the possession of General Sharpe's family. Presentation was made by the only living granddaughter of the General. There are supposed to be 103 survivors of the original regiment, numbering about 1,000 men, of whom 80 were present at the reunion and received their medals. We are indebted to Major Emory S. Turner for enabling us to reproduce this medal.

The Columbus, Ohio, Centennial took place on Aug. 26-Sept. 1, on which occasion a badge in commemoration of said event, was presented to officials, etc.

J. de L.

COMING SALES

The Collection of Mr. D. A. WILLIAMS, OF BALTIMORE, will be sold by me on NOVEMBER 19th.

This sale is of over 1250 lots.. Fine U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper.. And a most interesting collection of Foreign Coins.. Early British, etc.

The collection of Hard Times Tokens—besides being one of the most complete offered, is one of the finest as well..

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The Collection of Mr. Ray A Weatherhold, Allentown, Penna., I will sell in the early part of December. It contains fine U. S. Gold and Silver, Pioneer Gold, and consignments of interesting Ancient and Foreign Coins.

I HAVE IN PREPARATION the collection of about FIVE THOUSAND large copper cents, the property of Dr. Chas. E. McGirk, Phillipsburg, Pa.

Read Dr. McGirk's articles on "Varieties of Cents", as published in the "Numismatist". You will then have an idea of the great opportunity the collection will offer you for varieties.

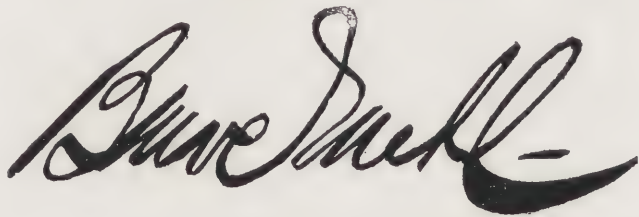
IN PREPARATION: The Collection of Mr. Wm. E. Deeds, Evansville, Ind. A good general collection, with rarities, fine cents, rare patterns, fractional currency, ancient coins, etc.

I have also secured and have in preparation one of the best known collections of U. S. Silver in the country. It will be the most complete silver collection ever before offered: containing dollars of 1804, 1838; Trade Dollar of 1884; Half Dollars of 1795, 3 leaves, 1796; Quarters of 1823, 1827. Complete Gold Dollars, great rarities in \$2.00 and \$3.00 pcs. Detailed announcements later.

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WANTED.—U. S. Notes and Lincoln medals. Have 1891 \$2.00 bill, Rosecrans and Nebeker, serial number E38, for sale at \$15.00. Rare note. A. A. Leve, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXV.

DECEMBER, 1912

No. 12

Hairdress of Roman Days.

BY SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

Author of "The Cameo of the Empress", "Towards the Rising Sun", etc.

(With illustrations by the author from authentic coins, medals and engravings in his collection.)

Among the valuable records of historical interest preserved by ancient coins and medals there is a silent story told in the effigies of princes and rulers presented that is of everlasting interest to man and woman. It is the story of hairdress among the early Romans and its changes of style in the course of centuries.

The record is a reliable one, more so than if it had been handed down to posterity by any other means, for it is graven in metal, and the art of medallion portraiture was highly developed among the Romans. It starts with the early Caesars, and the various changes in style can be followed through an almost uninterrupted sequence of imperial coins from Augustus and Livia down to the last Byzantine emperors, including many usurpers and non-ruling personages.



Livia, wife of Augustus, 29 A. D. Antonia, 38 A. D., wife of Drusus Sr.

The truth of this record is further corroborated by contemporary sculptures in the great collections of European governments, but the numismatic story of Roman hairdress is by far more complete than the one told by antique busts and statues of men and women of Rome. It is as undeniable as certain events in the history of the empire of which no written records tell, but which are evidenced by the mute witness of engraved coin reverses which were designed to commemorate them.

The numismatic record of hairdress among the ancients in general may be traced back to the time when human portraits first appeared on coins, that is to the reign of Alexander the Great and his successors in the divided

Macedonian empire, between the fourth and third centuries B. C. Before that time the heads of men or women appearing on any coinage were of an ideal nature and, consequently, the hairdress of these effigies does not represent in a reliable manner the actual styles of the period.

It would, however, also be a useless attempt to try to cover the whole field open to research in a short magazine article, and this paper is confined, therefore, to the records of the Roman series of coins from Augustus to the reign of Constantin the Great, and of these only eleven portraits of women and six of men have been chosen for illustration, leaving out a large number which show but slight variations in the principal styles of coiffure presented in the selection.

It may be safely assumed that the styles of hairdress shown by the portraits of these imperial personages were generally prevalent among their contemporaries. It was the ruling princes and princesses, and not, as in



Messalina, 48 A. D., wife of Claudius. Domitia, wife of Domitian, 81-96 A. D.

our days, actresses and demimondaines, that established the modes of that period which were then, with certain modifications, copied and popularized by the "arbiters elegantiarum" and the patrician class in general.

Since, from time immemorial, woman has always paid far greater attention to her coiffure than man, and her styles, therefore, show much the greatest variety, the preponderating part of illustrations and text of this paper is devoted to her, even though in history the empresses and princesses, whose hair and headdress is portrayed, were subordinate to the men at the end of the article. The treatment will be chronological.

A becoming style, which reminds one strongly of some fashionable coiffures of modern time, is shown in the coin of Empress Livia, the wife of Augustus, who died 29 A. D., and who was a contemporary of the Savior. The hair is done up in large rolls or puffs covering the cranium, with a heavy wavy strand coming back from the forehead over the ears to a loose



Plotina, wife of Trajan, 98-117 A. D. Marciana, 144 A. D., sister of Trajan.

Psyche knot in the nape of the neck. A large ornament, probably of precious metal, over the ear is fastened in the hair and may, perhaps, be held in place by the ear itself. As it is a well-known fact that the Roman ladies wore false hair when their own was insufficient for the style of the day, it is just possible too that in Livia's puffs that mysterious thing, the rat, may also be concealed.

A simple, but becoming style of hairdress is that of Antonia, the wife of the elder Drusus and mother of Germanicus, who was poisoned in 38 A. D., during the infamous intrigues of the early Caesarean reigns. The por-

trait dates evidently from her younger days. The chevelure, only retained by a laurel wreath, indicates a parting in the middle of the forehead and the hair falls, schoolgirl fashion, in a slight wave straight down the neck and back, leaving the ear free.

The style of hairdress, as exemplified by the portrait of Messallina, is a striking contrast to the previous ones and may well be indicative of the character of this extravagant and dissolute third spouse of Emperor Claudius who also fell a victim to assassination ten years after Antonia. Here



Faustina Jr., wife of Marc Aurelius, Julia Domna, wife of Sept. Severus,
161-180 A. D. 193-211 A. D.

the front part of the hair is wound in two heavy rolls, one behind the other, back from the forehead and temples, while the rest of it lays in waves fairly flat against the skull and ends in four heavy side curls falling to the shoulders and a middle one the end of which is taken up in a loop at the nape of the neck.

Very peculiar is the headdress adopted by Domitia, the wife of Emperor Domitian, (81-96 A. D.), for her portrait on the present coin. The hair is parted crosswise at the top of the skull and is curled to fall in bangs over forehead and temples, while the rear portion is flatly drawn back under what appears to be a kerchief in the form frequently seen today in the national costume of peasant women in several European countries.

The empress Plotina, mate of Trajan, who died in 129 A. D., does not appear, from the portraits on her coins, to have been a charming creature, but this may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that the emperor had married her long before he had any expectations to succeed to the throne of Nerva. Her hair is partly piled over her forehead in a large pompadour held by



Tranquillina, wife of Gordianus III.,
238-244 A. D.

Severina, wife of Aurelianus,
270-275 A. D.

two diverging tiaras, while the rest falls to the back where it is taken up in a loop and fastened at the height of the neck by a natural knot or some ornament. If Plotina's pompadour does not contain a rat, it must have been exceedingly well constructed to retain its shape.

In the portrait head of Marciana, (—144) the sister of Trajan, the forehead is partly covered by a sort of triple tiara from under which the hair is drawn back into a knot which again is covered by a jeweled ornament. Only a small curl over the ear escapes from under the tiara.

A very modern style of hairdress is presented in the coin of Faustina the Younger, wife of Marcus Aurelius, (161-180 A. D.) who in all her medallion portraits shows either a hairdress as illustrated or a simple Marcel wave effect with a Psyche knot in the back.

A hairdress which is almost identical with a mode of the middle of the 19th century, when Empress Eugenie of France held sway over the feminine styles, is that of Julia Domna, wife of Septimus Severus (193-211 A. D.). Here the hair is parted in the middle and covers in large waves the ears and even part of the neck, ending in a heavy braided chignon at the back of the head. No artificial ornament of any kind is used with this style of hairdress.

An odd effect is produced by the manner of coiffure in the portraits of Tranquillina, mate of Gordianus III, (238-244 A. D.). The Empress is shown with a tiara, half circling from ear to ear over the top of the



Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus,
305-306 A. D.

head, under which the hair is parted in the middle and combed back in undulations to the nape of the neck. It ends in a roll which seems to be enclosed in a laced ribbon or casing of any other material and is turned back over the middle of the head to the tiara mentioned before.

Somewhat similar to the style of Tranquillina's time is that of Severina, empress of Aurelianus (270-275 A. D.), the difference consisting in the hair being combed from the forehead in pompadour shape and the ends being brought back over the head in several rolls instead of one as shown on the former coin. The tiara, too, is wider and of somewhat different form.

The simple coiffure in the portrait of Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus, (305-306 A. D.) indicates a return to the style of Faustina the Younger and reminds forcibly of the hair mode in vogue about twenty-five years ago which took its name from Mrs. Langtry. A very similar style also appears on the coins of Lucilla, empress of Lucius Verus.



Augustus, 29 B. C.-14 A. D.



Nero, 54-68 A. D.

Turning to the masculine styles of hair and beard in ancient Rome it is necessary to retrace one's steps to the period of Augustus. Before his time and all through the long series of consular or family coins preceding the Christian era the universal custom appears to have been for men to be clean-shaven and to wear the hair at moderate length. The exceptions are but few and the style of wearing a mustache alone was unknown. Caesar, Pompey and Marc Anthony were all clean-shaven and the only radical difference between the masculine hair style of the Augustean period and the present one in Anglo-Saxon countries consists in the way of cutting the hair at the base of the head. Whereas in modern times the razor is employed in various manners on the nape of the neck, the men in Rome, up to the time of Vespasian, allowed their hair to grow to considerable length, parting and combing it to both sides toward the ears. This style

is well illustrated in the present coin of Augustus, (whose younger portraits show him, sometimes bearded) which is also characteristic of the fashions in which the masculine hair was arranged at the forehead and temples.

This style remained prevalent under Tiberius, Claudius and their successor Caligula until the time of Nero (54-68 A. D.). This emperor's coins and medallions show the hair combed forward, covering half the fore-



Vespasian, 69-79 A. D.



Hadrian, 117-138 A. D.

head in a thick curl. The manner of dressing it at the base of the head is not quite so pronounced as under his predecessors, and for the first time small side whiskers appear on the medallic portraits of Rome.

The side whiskers, however, disappeared again under Nero's immediate successors and the second change from the previous styles occurs under Vespasian (69-79 A. D.) whose coins show his hair cut short evenly all over the head. His son Titus, the destroyer of Jerusalem, (79-81 A. D.) followed the same simple style of hairdress, while the coins of the latter's brother and successor Domitian (81-96 A. D.) show a head of thick curls of even length.

Under Hadrian (117-138 A. D.) the hair seems to have again been combed forward in the style of Nero and all the coins of this emperor show for the first time a short full beard and mustache in the series of imperial portraits.

The full beard remained in fashion during the reign of Antonius Pius, who wore it somewhat longer than Hadrian, while Marcus Aurelius,



Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 A. D.



Constantine the Great, 323-337 A. D.

the following ruler, seems to have set the fashion of still longer beards divided in several points. The coins of his co-emperor Lucius Verus and of his successor Commodus show the same style, though less pronounced than on those of the imperial philosopher.

After this period long and short beard and shaven face, half-long, straight and curly hair change off during the various reigns, but the full beard, especially under the tyrants, is most prevalent in the series of coinage up to Constantine the Great (323-337 A. D.) who removed the seat of government from the eternal city to Byzantium the name of which he also changed to Constantinople.

The style of hair cut, as shown in the coins of Constantinople was worn by many of his predecessors and remained in vogue during a long line of his successors, but the one thing specially notable in the whole series of Roman coins, embracing several hundred emperors, usurpers and princes, remains the fact that up to the fall of the empire the mustache as sole adornment of the masculine face, the most popular fashion among men of the civilized nations of our day, was entirely unknown among the upper classes in Rome.

WHY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.
General Secretary of the A. N. A.

(The following article was written by Mr. Moore for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Book of 1915, at the solicitation of the Manager, Mr. James A. Barr, and is thought well entitled to be printed in full in *The Numismatist*.—Ed.)

There are numerous reasons perhaps why the American Numismatic Association will meet in San Francisco in the year 1915. Uncle Sam, the Great Pacific Coast, Sunny California, the Golden Gate City—all are bidding earnestly for every 1915 Convention to head for the Exposition City. The American Numismatic Association's annual meeting will be a part of the World Series of Congresses and Conventions. As such the Convention will go down in history. If for no other claim, this fact alone will be an excellent advertisement for the Association.

The membership of the American Numismatic Association is not limited to any one particular country or people. The world represents the field. The Association boasts of six hundred earnest and ardent members, located through both hemispheres. Boosters for both the Association and the science of numismatics are they. Twenty-six of these good-natured fellows are representative citizens of the state of California. One dozen of the Golden State membership reside within perhaps an hour's ride of the Golden Gate. With warm hearts and glad hands will these Western members greet the visiting brothers.

Of those whose privilege it will be to attend the great Exposition, it will be their pleasure no doubt to meet many others who are not now affiliated with the Association, but who later will become interested in the science of numismatics and will be numbered as one of the Society ere that great achievement. Will not such a reunion in the Exposition City be worth while? There is no reason why this 1915 meeting should not be the greatest reunion and the most profitable Convention in the history of the Association. That it will eclipse in both attendance and numismatic exhibits all previous A. N. A. records is already the forecast.

Plans will be instituted and some system inaugurated whereby the Association will gain world-wide fame and recognition. Coins, medals and paper money issues of all nations, ancient, medieval and modern, will be exhibited. The crudest of the crude to the most artistic coin will be there. Those who are not so fortunate as to visit this great show will surely miss one of the greatest treats in the history of the country and numismatics.

A most prominent feature of the Exposition will be the display of the Government's coinages, both past and present. Uncle Sam's money will be seen in the process of making. To those who have never had the privilege of witnessing the making of the coin and currency of the domain, this will be to them one of the most interesting features of the exhibition.

Such a visit to the West will bring very vividly to the minds of many of the older citizens the experiences of the Forty-niners. The wild and mad rush overland, also by way of the cape and the Isthmus of Panama, will be thrashed out anew. During those earlier pioneer days, when the cry was "Westward Ho," dreams of great wealth flashed in the paths of many, but the great majority usually met with defeat and in many instances faced death and starvation. Those pioneer times together with the discovery of the precious metal in the Coast state at that period quickened immigration westward. As Uncle Sam could not care for the money situation, private coinage became necessary. These coinages are known today as the Territorial issues, and are very popular among the numismatic curious.

The year 1915 will be rich in the field of numismatics. Great finds will be the result. The greatest display ever of California Territorials will be exhibited at the "Big Fair." No lover of the artistic can afford to miss this, the greatest display of any yet shown perhaps in the history of the world. The following California gold issues will have a place at the Exposition at least during the A. N. A. Convention. These pieces were issued in the early settlement of the West by the following California firms and were made as a substitute for the gold dust currency, thus facilitating trade.

\$ 5, Baldwin & Co.	1850
\$10, Baldwin & Co.	1850
\$10, Baldwin & Co.	1851
\$20, Baldwin & Co.	1851
\$ 5, Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.	1849
\$10, Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.	1849
\$ 5, Dubosq & Co.	1850
\$10, Dubosq & Co.	1850
\$ 5, Dunbar & Co.	1851
\$10, Augustus Humbert	1852
\$20, Augustus Humbert	1852
\$50, Augustus Humbert	1851
\$50, Augustus Humbert	1852
\$36.55, F. D. Kohler	1850
\$40.07, F. D. Kohler	1850
\$45.34, F. D. Kohler	1850
\$50, F. D. Kohler	1850
\$54.09, F. D. Kohler	1850
\$20, Kellogg & Co.	1854
\$20, Kellogg & Co.	1855
\$50, Kellogg & Co.	1855
\$ 5, Massachusetts & California Co.	1849
\$10, Miner's Bank	1849
\$ 5, Moffat & Co.	1849
\$ 5, Moffat & Co.	1850
\$ 9.43, Moffat & Co.	1849
\$10, Moffat & Co.	1849
\$10, Moffat & Co.	1852
\$16, Moffat & Co.	1849
\$20, Moffat & Co.	1853
\$ 5, Norris, Gregg & Norris	1849
\$10, J. S. Ormsby & Co.	1849
\$ 5, J. S. Ormsby & Co.	1849
\$ 5, Pacific Company	1849
\$10, Pacific Company	1849
\$ 2.50, Pacific Company	1849
\$ 1.00, Pacific Company	1849
\$ 5, Schultz & Co.	1851
\$10, Templeton Reid	1849
\$25, Templeton Reid	1849
\$10, United States Assay Office of Gold	1852
\$10, United States Assay Office of Gold	1853
\$20, United States Assay Office of Gold	1853
\$50, United States Assay Office of Gold	1852
\$ 5, Wass, Moliter & Co.	1852
\$10, Wass, Moliter & Co.	1852
\$10, Wass, Moliter & Co.	1855
\$20, Wass, Moliter & Co.	1855
\$50, Wass, Moliter & Co.	1855

A complete cabinet of the California issues as listed above represents considerable capital. Besides these there will also be exhibited some of the rarest of the California quarter-dollar, half-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces, of which myriads were privately struck between 1852 and 1880.

Not only will a 1915 visit to the Pacific coast be a numismatic treat, but it will be beneficial and educational along other lines, and will be appreciated in various ways. All the arts and sciences will be represented, gorgeous in their display. Every convenience for the betterment of mankind will have a place. Nothing will be wanting.

Aside from the numismatic sights and pleasures at the Exposition, there will be countless other points of interest. Numerous occasions will be afforded the visiting members to view many of nature's wonders by the Great Artist. The beautiful Golden Gate, the great Yosemite Valley, the Big Trees, the Grand Canyon, Sunny Southern California, the Lake Tahoe and Mount Shasta resorts, the Yellowstone National Park, the Redwood Tree Country, Catalina and the numerous coast resorts; the Great Northwest—all these and many other attractions of as great interest will be the visitor's for the going.

The last reason presented why the American Numismatic Association will meet in the far West in 1915 is the matter of expense to its members. From every observation it will be noticed that a meeting on the Western coast will never be more enjoyable than in the Exposition year; and perhaps will never cost so little which to many of the members, no doubt, will be the most important consideration. Each individual member of the A. N. A. has a standing invitation to honor the annual Convention of 1915 with his presence. Plan your vacation for this event. No member can afford to miss either the 1915 Convention or Exposition.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1912.

ANCIENT HEBREW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There has recently been unearthed in Jerusalem, near the house of Caiaphas, a number of Hebrew weights and measures which throw much interesting and valuable light on the Scriptures, according to *The London Sphere* for October, 1912. The vessels discovered include a cab, a hin, a seah, a bath or ephah, a homer, as well as the gomer. Quite a number of the latter vessels of varying size were found, from one-sixth of a gomer up to eight gomers. Indeed, a complete series of nearly all these vessels were unearthed. We read in the Bible contributions to the Temple consisting of 5000 talents of gold and 10000 talents of silver, or of so many homers or ephans of wheat or any other cereal, and we wonder what the equivalents of all these would be in our modern weights and measures. Hitherto Biblical scholars have not agreed upon this point, but with the aid of the vessels recently discovered we can now accurately determine this question.

(We are indebted to Henry Chapman for the above extract from *The Sphere*.)

In connection with these recently discovered Hebrew weights and measures we reprint an article concerning same which was published in the *Boston American* of Nov. 10, for which we are indebted to Howland Wood of that city:



*** While the question of weights and measures has been satisfactorily cleared up, there remains much to be learned about the coins used in ancient Palestine. An interesting discussion about the coins appears in the last report of the Palestine Exploration Fund, by Professor J. E. Pilcher, who records some remarkable recent finds of ancient Hebrew coins.

The coinage of Palestine must originally have been derived from ancient Babylon, where the table started from the grain and ran: 180 grains make

one shekel, sixty shekels make one mina, and sixty minas make one talent. A shekel was worth sixty-four cents of our money, a mina, \$32, and a talent, \$1,920. Owing to the introduction of Assyrian, Persian, Phoenician, Egyptian and Greek influences into Palestine, however, many complications occurred.

In 1890 and 1892 two weights were picked up by missionaries, inscribed as "nesephs." They were different in weight, but examination of them has now shown that they originally weighed 156 grains, or one-fiftieth of a mina.

In 1906 Professor Barton, of Bryn Mawr College, acquired, in Samana, a bronze weight representing a quarter neseph, or 38.58 grains. It was in the form of a tortoise, a Phoenician symbol.



Darius Hystaspes introduced the Persic standard, in which the principal coin was the stater. The Persic silver stater weighed 173.3 grains. Professor Barton picked up, near Jerusalem, an ancient bronze weight, weighing 117.431 grains Troy. This is two-thirds of the stater, which was apparently made into thirds in coinage.

St. Matthew calls the piece of money miraculously found in the fish's mouth a "stater," which Professor Pilcher argues to have been a Greek tetradrachma, equivalent to 266 grains of silver.

The Babylonian system of metrology is of great antiquity, and we find it firmly established in the reign of Dungi, king of Ur (about 2400 B. C.), whose long reign was a very important one. Dr. King informs us that "in Ur, too, we obtain evidence of an important administrative reform, by the recovery of three weights for half a maneh, two manehs and twelve manehs respectively. The inscription upon one of these states that it had been tested and passed as of full weight in the sealing-house dedicated to Nannar."

ERRORS IN RECENT LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

Through oversight the names and addresses of the following members of the A. N. A. were omitted from the list published in the November Numismatist:

DEETZ, CHAS. H., 206 A Street, Washington, D. C.

SIMPSON, FRED G., 114 South Front St., New Haven, Conn.

REEVES, A. W., 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REILLY, JOHN, JR., Care Ambroid Co., 350 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Errors were made in the spelling of the following names, or addresses, which should be:

Edward W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas.

George G. Emrich, Fairport, N. Y.

Dr. Joseph E. Waitt, Roxbury, Mass.

Fred. Michael, address should be 937 Madison St., instead of 258 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE COINAGE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

In The American Journal of Numismatics.

Muscat, situated on the easternmost tip of Arabia, in the province of Oman, is probably about the hottest place in the world. A Persian poet once wrote in reference to the city, "To the panting sinner it gives a lively anticipation of his future destiny." Out of the beaten path of to-day's commercial trade-routes, we hear and know little of its modern life, and are reminded of the place only by some occasional incident such as the President's giving a roll-top desk to the reigning Sultan. Of the ancient history of Oman we know next to nothing; the Himyarites probably did not extend their conquests so far to the east, as none of their remains has been discovered in Oman, though traces of their sway are found in the Yemen and the Hadhramaut.

We get our first reliable information of the place from the early Arabian geographers, and we know that in the ninth century ships from Sherif to China stopped at Muscat. Sometime earlier than this, Arabs from the Yemen probably had a colony there, because from about that period a long line of Imams ruled over the province, with capitals at Nazweh or Rostak. The title of Imam signifies a sort of priest-king, like Melchizedek. The Omani do not recognize the two Imams that immediately succeeded Mohammed, and they are in consequence considered as outsiders by the other Moslems; for Islam, be it known, has as many jarring sects as have other religions.

Marco Polo, in his wanderings to unknown lands, stopped at some port in Oman, but we can hardly say that this region came in contact with Europeans until 1506, when Albuquerque landed there on his way to India. He however left enough of a garrison behind him to occupy the place, and they and their successors held Oman in the name of the King of Portugal for one hundred and forty years, despite a constant warfare all this while with Omani, Bedawin and Turks.

The present dynasty was founded by Ahmed bin Sayid or Sooud, in 1741. His grandson dropped the use of Imam, contenting himself with the simple title of Sultan, and consequently the Imamate of Oman has, with one exception, been held in abeyance. The country reached the height of its prosperity under Sultan Savid bin Sayid, 1804-56. During this period the Omani occupied by conquest a large part of the Arabian littoral, with portions along both sides of the Persian Gulf and of Beluchistan, and finally, in 1856, Mombasa and Zanzibar were added. On Sayid's death two claimants for the throne arose; England, however, promptly stepped in and gave a part to each,—Zanzibar to Burghash, and Oman to Sultan Tourki. During the last half century the power of Oman has steadily dwindled; its decay is largely due to the advent of steam-navigation, which has left out the city in its reckoning as a port of call; but the suppression of piracy (which, if the truth were known, furnished Oman in by-gone days with the largest excuse for its existence), together with internal jealousies and civil wars, have put final touches to its downward career.

The present Sultan, Fessul, has but little authority outside of the walls of Muscat; nevertheless we owe to this ruler numismatic thanks, for so far as known, Fessul is the only Omani Sultan who has issued coins. What was used in Oman in other ages is not clear. In recent years rupees and the Maria Theresa dollars have served as the common medium of exchange. The issues of Fessul have been copper pieces of one-twelfth and one-quarter Annas, which began in 1893. The principal varieties are as follows:—



1. ONE-TWELFTH ANNA, 1311. Obverse, View of the port of Muscat and its forts, with ships in the foreground; beneath, 1-12 ANNA. Around the edge, in English, SULTAN FESSAL BIN TOORKEY. 1311. IMAUM OF MUSCAT & OMAN. Reverse, Within a wreath an Arabic inscription (translate): The Sultan Fessul bin Tourki Sayid bin Sultan, Imam of Muscat and Omam. At the bottom, 1311 (—1893), and at the top, Ghazni—probably the denomination of the piece.



2. QUARTER ANNA, 1311. Obverse, Same as above except $\frac{1}{4}$ ANNA. Reverse, Same as above except an undecipherable word, probably Bistr, in place of Ghazni.



3. QUARTER ANNA, 1312. Obverse, In the centre an Arabic inscription—Struck at Muscat, 1312, and in English, $\frac{1}{4}$ ANNA. Around the border in English, Fessul . BIN . TURKEE . IMAM . MUSCAT. Reverse Within a wreath an Arabic inscription—Fessul bin Tourki bin Sayid bin Sultan, Imam of Muscat and Oman. This piece is of crude workmanship.

4. QUARTER ANNA, 1312. Obverse and Reverse, Same as 3, but there is no inner border line, and IMAM is spelt IMAUM.



5. QUARTER ANNA, 1312. Obverse, Similar to 4, but the inscription reads, FESSUL BIN TURKEE IMAM OF MUSCAT AND OMAN. Reverse, Similar to 4. The workmanship of this piece is much better.



6. QUARTER ANNA, 1312. Obverse, Same as 5. Reverse, similar to 5, but there is no wreath around the inscription; a deeply dentilated border.

7. QUARTER ANNA, 1313. Obverse, Same as 5, but dated 1313. Reverse, Same as 5.

8. QUARTER ANNA, 1313. Obverse, Same as 5. Reverse, Same as 6.

9. QUARTER ANNA, 1313. Obverse, Same as 5. Reverse, Same as 2, and with the date 1311.



10. QUARTER ANNA, 1314. Obverse, Similar to 5, but the outside inscription begins at the top, the date is 1314, and the fraction ($\frac{1}{4}$) is under ANNA instead of at the left. Reverse, Same as 5.



11. QUARTER ANNA, 1315. Obverse, Similar to 5, but the outside inscription begins at the top, and the date is 1315. Reverse, Within a wreath an Arabic inscription—Fessul bin Tourki, Sultan of Oman.



12. QUARTER ANNA, 1315. Obverse, Same as 11, but the date smaller. Crude work. Reverse, Similar to 11, but a star above the inscription.



13. QUARTER ANNA, 1315. Obverse, Similar to 11, but the inner border is composed of dots; the date is very small. Crude workmanship. Reverse, Similar to 11.



14. QUARTER ANNA, 1315. Obverse, Similar to 5, but with the date 1315. The inscription begins at the bottom. Reverse, Similar to 12.

15. QUARTER ANNA, 1315. Obverse, Same as 14. Reverse, Similar to 13.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

COINS OF THE WORLD. Copper, Nickel, Brass, and Roman Imperial Bronze. 1913 Edition. J. W. Scott's Standard Catalogue No. 2. The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., New York City.

The latest edition of this work shows not only considerable enlargement but quite a number of new features. The pages number 200, and contain numerous new illustrations. Perhaps the most noteworthy new feature is the listing, with about 125 illustrations, of the copper coins of the Roman Empire, commencing with the coins of Cuneus Pompeius (Magnus) 106-48 B. C., down to Eudoxia, Wife of Theodosius II, 393-460. This is believed to be the first time that these coins have been so listed in a dealer's catalogue. The new edition recognizes the revived interest in Hard Times tokens, and lists quite a number of such pieces, with approximate prices, that have not hitherto been mentioned. This series is also accompanied by a number of good illustrations. The 1913 catalogue is quite interesting when compared with Mr. Scott's first effort in this line, which is dated 1871, and which numbered just 13 pages, without illustrations, and devoted almost wholly to the regular series of American coins. His second effort published a year or so later, was entitled "A Descriptive Price List of American and Foreign Copper Coin," and numbered 16 pages, which contained ten illustrations, and which also listed a number of the copper coins of other countries. The price of the new edition remains the same as formerly, 50 cents.

THE LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL.

BY W. C. MOORE.



"Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
 And Freedom find no champion and no child,
 Such as Columbus saw arise, when she
 Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled."—Byron.

The above illustration very beautifully portrays the very artistic *Libertas Americana* medal, designed by Benjamin Franklin, and executed in Paris by Dupre, the noted French artist. The medal was originally struck in bronze, having a diameter of forty-nine millimetres.

The obverse of this medal is graced by the beautiful head of Liberty, with flowing hair, facing left. A cap is perched upon the end of a pole behind the head. Inscribed above are the words, "*Libertas Americana*." In exergue, "4 Jul. 1776." The obverse of this medal was designed to commemorate the great Declaration of Independence.

The infant Hercules, the goddess Minerva, and a lion embellish the reverse. The legend: "*Non Sine Diis Animosus Infans*" (The infant is not bold without divine aid). In the small space beneath, the dates 17 1777.

19 1781.
 occur. These dates are suggestive of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The infant Hercules is represented as being in or on his shield-shaped cradle in an attitude of rising and strangling a serpent in each hand. The lion is shown in an attitude as about to strike down the infant Hercules. Minerva, accompanied with her usual attributes, the helmet, shield and lance, appears standing over him repelling an attack of the beast, thus protecting the infant one. The Roman Minerva was known as the tutelary goddess, so termed because of her dedicatory power, that of having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing.

On the reverse so artistically designed, the infant Hercules was the designer's idea of personifying the little-giant Republic, the United States of America. Minerva here is meant to represent France. The shield against which the lion has placed his paws is surcharged with the lilies of France. The beast, with tail between his legs, represents the British lion, or England. The serpents are typical of the two armies, the one (Burgoyne) surrendering on Oct. 17, 1777 and the other (Cornwallis) Oct. 19, 1781.

The design of Hercules on the reverse is probably from a Greek coin of Crotona, 4th century, B. C. From the obverse, probably the designs for the earlier United States coins were taken, as the heads are very similar.

We are informed that the author Betts in his illustrated American Colonial History lists the *Libertas Americana* by Dupre but fails to illustrate the piece. This medal is considered very rare in any condition. It is also considered the most beautiful of the Peace Medals. We note that at a very recent sale (Fred Michael & Bro., Chicago, September, 1912) the bronze commanded an eight dollar bid. We also learn that the same medal, but struck in silver, and the property of Charles I. Bushnell, New York City, sold at a sale in June, 1882, for twenty-six dollars.

(The *Libertas Americana* medal is listed as No. 615 in "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," by C. Wylls Betts, although as stated above, it is not illustrated in that work. The editors of this fine work (Messrs. Marvin and Low) refer us to the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. II., Page 63, where we find the following references to the medal which had been made by W. S. Appleton, one of the greatest of our American numismatists; and which had been extracted from Franklin's Works, Spark's Edition.

Extract from letter to Robert R. Livingstone by Franklin, dated Passy, France, March 4, 1782, Vol. IX., Page 173: "This puts me in mind of a medal I have had a mind to strike, since the late great event you gave me an account of, representing the United States by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents (typifying the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis); and France by that of Minerva, sitting by as his nurse, with her spear and helmet, and her robe specked with a few fleur de lis. The extinguishing of two entire armies in one war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire.
* * * * *

In the American Journal of Numismatics of 1881, page 77, we find a letter from Livingstone to Franklin, dated Philadelphia, May 30, 1782:

"I am charmed with your idea of a medal to perpetuate the memory of York and Saratoga. The thought is simple, elegant, and strikingly impressive of the subject. I cannot, however, but flatter myself that before it can be executed your Hercules will have tasked your invention for a new emblem."

Franklin to Livingstone, dated Passy, Aug. 12, 1782: "Your approbation of my idea of a medal to perpetuate the memory of York and Saratoga victories gives me great pleasure and encourages me to have it struck."

This medal was subsequently executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin, with some variation in the device.

Letter to Sir William Jones, March 17, 1783, id., Page 501: "The engraving of my medal, which you know was projected before the peace, is but just finished. None are yet struck in hard metal, but will be in a few days. In the meantime, having this good opportunity by Mr. Penn, I send you one of the epreuves. You will see that I have profited by some of your ideas, and adopted the mottoes you were so kind as to furnish."

Letter to the Grand Master of Malta, Ap. 6, 1783, id. Page 508: "My Lord, I have the honor to address to your Eminent Highness the medal, which I have lately had struck. It is a homage of gratitude, my Lord, which is due to the interest you have taken in our cause; and we no less owe it to your virtues, and to your Eminent Highness's wise administration of government."

Ronan, Grand Master of Malta, to Franklin, June 21, 1783, id. Page 527: "Sir, I received with the most lively sensibility the medal which your Excellency sent me, and the value I set upon this acquisition leaves my gratitude unbounded. This monument of American liberty has a distinguished place in my cabinet."

Letter to Robert Livingston, Ap. 15, 1783, id. Page 515: "I have caused to be struck here the medal which I formerly mentioned to you, the design of which you seemed to approve. I enclose one of them in silver, for the president of Congress, and one in copper for yourself; the impression on copper is thought to appear best, and you will soon receive a number for the members. I have presented one to the King, and another

to the Queen, both in gold, and one in silver to each of the ministers, as a monumental acknowledgement, which may go down to future ages, of the obligations we are under to this nation. If the Congress approve of it, as I hope they will, I may add something on the die (for those to be struck hereafter) to show that it was done by their order, which I could not venture to do till I had authority for it."

Letter to the president of Congress, Sept. 13, 1783, Vol. X., Page 15: "I am happy to hear that both the device and workmanship of the medal are approved by you, as they have the good fortune to be by the best judges on this side of the water. It has been esteemed a well-timed, as well as well-merited, compliment here, and has its good effects. Since the two first which you mention are received, I have sent by different opportunities so many, as that every member of Congress might have one. I hope they come safe to hand by this time."—Ed.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

At Washington on Nov. 23, President Taft presented medals of honor to five officers of the army for heroism in action. The ceremony took place in the East Room of the White House. Many former officers who have received decorations were present by invitation of the President. The officers who received the medals were Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, First Cavalry; Capt. Archie Miller and Second Lieuts. Arthur H. Wilson and John T. Kennedy, all of the Sixth Cavalry, and First Sergt. Joseph Henderson of Troop B, Sixth Cavalry. The four officers of the Sixth Cavalry came all the way from the Presidio of San Francisco to receive their medals. They were honored for conspicuous gallantry in 1909 at the capture of the Filipino pirate Jikiri, who had killed many Chinese and Moros and had become a terror to the inhabitants of the island. Capt. Gaujot was awarded a medal for service last year at Douglas, Ariz., when he rode through a rain of bullets which were coming across the international boundary line to urge the Mexicans and rebels to retire into the interior. Addressing Capt. Gaujot, President Taft quoted a remark made by Col. Roosevelt on a similar occasion. The President said: "Capt. Gaujot, it is my pleasant duty as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to present to you enduring evidence of the distinguished courage you have shown under circumstances out of the usual. I understand this medal is granted not for that courage that officers and men are expected to show under all circumstances but for valor of that extraordinary character which, to use the expression of my predecessor, 'puts a fine edge on the courage that is shown,' and entitles you to bear a mark of distinction among men of courage.'"

At the International Stamp Collectors' exhibit just closed in London, the following gold and silver medals were awarded to Americans, viz:

Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J., Ex-Forest Commissioner and President of the Conservation Congress, was awarded the grand gold medal offered by Baron Leijonhufvud, for his fine specialized collection of Brazil 1894-98. Mr. Pack also received a gold medal for his Queensland issue of 1879-1880, a gold medal for his Uruguay Deligencia issue of 1856, and a silver gilt medal for his Rivadavia issue of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Pack is one of the most prominent American collectors of rare stamps.

E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey, ex-State Senator, was the recipient of a gold medal for his British Guiana collection. Henry I. Crocker of San Francisco, a gold medal for his general collection of very rare stamps; John M. Luff of New York, a silver medal for early issues of Samoa, and E. M. Taylor of Altadena, Cal., received a silver gilt medal for his Tonga collection.

In connection with the above it may be of interest to our readers to learn that it has been decided to hold the next International exhibition in New York in October, 1913. It is predicted that it will be the finest that has ever been held.

At the annual meeting on Nov. 1, in Pittsburgh, Pa., of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the Commission dedicated the Titanic Memorial and Medal, and instructed that it be sent at once to the National Museum at Washington. The memorial is of gold and bronze, and is surmounted by a gold bust of Andrew Carnegie. The Commission announced sixty awards for heroic acts. The awards carry nearly \$100,000 in cash, \$360 in monthly payments, forty-five bronze and fifteen silver medals.

The jury at the Chicago Art Institute awarded at the largest exhibition ever held recently the following medals, viz: The Potter Palmer Gold Medal, which carries with it a cash prize of \$1000 to Frank W. Benson of Salem, Mass.; the Norman Wait Harris Silver Medal and \$500 to J. Alden Weir of New York; the Norman Wait Harris Bronze Medal and \$300 to Frederick J. Waugh of Montclair, N. J.

The Swedish Medical Society has awarded the Retzius Medal in gold to Professor John Newport Langley of Cambridge, Mass.

As a token of appreciation and regard for many years of friendship, Commodore M. Lagerberg has tendered a medal of high artistic beauty to the coin and medal engraver, Prof. Adolf Lindberg, of Sweden on his seventy-third birthday. The dies were engraved and executed by Prof. Lindberg's son, the well known medal engraver, Erik Lindberg. The obverse represents the bust of the Professor, an excellent likeness, with the name Adolf Lindberg. On the reverse the following inscription is engraved "In Memoriam familiaritatis VIII Lustrum D. D. Amicissimus Magnus Lagerberg MCMXII".

At the meeting of the Organization Committee of the Northern Games, on Oct. 23, it was decided to strike a medal.

Seven hundred and thirty-five medals have been sent to Panama to be distributed among Canal and Panama Railroad employees who served from 1909 to 1911, inclusive. Service bars for four and six years of continuous service will be sent to the Isthmus early next month.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of The Numismatist, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Edgar H. Adams, 447A State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Manager, Edgar H. Adams, 447A State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publisher, The American Numismatic Association.

Owner. The American Numismatic Association.

President—Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.

First Vice President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Second Vice President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

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Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edgar H. Adams, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1912.

W. H. DOWLING,

(SEAL) Brooklyn, N. Y.

(My commission expires, 1913).

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Magazine American Numismatic Assoc'n

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An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1 50; Foreign, \$1 75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class mail matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with Copy—Yearly, Payable Quarterly. All Advertising Copy must be in by the 20th of the Month.

	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 Inch, Single Column -----	\$.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page -----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1 Page -----	10 00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page Inside Cover -----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125 00
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EDITORIAL.

In presenting the twelfth number of The Numismatist for 1912 we wish to heartily thank the members of the Association for the fine support that has been given the editor and his associates during the past year. Without that support this magazine could not have been published. This year's volume is the largest that has been issued in the history of the magazine, and numbers 532 pages, although the page numbers do not show this total. Through an oversight in August the numbers were not continued from July, and as a consequence the last figures on the last page of this year's Numismatist are just forty numbers less than they should be. For 1913 we can promise our readers a number of fine articles, which are already in hand or promised. Chief among these is a list of Canadian pattern pieces, by the well-known Canadian expert, R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, the second Vice-President of the A. N. A. Mr. McLachlan has not only brought his list up to date, but has provided for the illustration of nearly every known variety of the patterns that are associated with Canada. Waldo C. Moore, our General Secretary, has contributed a most interesting article on the paper money of Ohio, which will be profusely illustrated, and which will represent a work of great value to collectors, or prospective collectors, of that series. Dr. T. L. Compartment, the Curator of the United States Mint Collection at Philadelphia, has prepared a splendid article on the famous dekadrachms of Syracuse, using as a basis a representative collection of these pieces which was recently disposed of in Europe. This article also will be liberally illustrated. Frank G. Duffield, our First Vice-President, has contributed a most

readable article on the siege pieces of Leyden, which will be accompanied by all, or nearly all, of the obtainable varieties of necessity money that were issued during that memorable siege. Howard R. Newcomb, one of our newly-elected Governors, has contributed an expert article on the silver dollar varieties of 1878, representing nineteen pieces, all of which will be illustrated. Many other articles on various numismatic subjects have been promised, the publication of which is expected to make *The Numismatist* readable during the ensuing year.

OUR thanks are herewith expressed to one of the enthusiastic supporters of *The Numismatist* for a contribution to the publication fund of twenty-five dollars. By personal request his name is not mentioned.

THE NUMISMATIST extends the heartiest welcome to Branch No. 1, A. N. A., of Chicago, the account of whose organization appears under "Meetings of Societies." It is to be hoped that similar organizations will soon be formed in all parts of this country and Canada, which cannot fail to result in spreading the interest in numismatics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

On reading over more carefully your article on the old Ricketts token, which, as it was issued before 1800, was used, I imagine, as an advertisement and possibly as a pass, like our modern theatre checks, I don't see that I can add much to what you have given us, except perhaps to fix pretty definitely the location of his "New Amphitheatre," which he advertised he was erecting (in May, 1795) "at very great expense—at the bottom of the Mall," in Boston.

The late Mr. John T. Prince, in an interesting paper printed in Vol. VII of the Publications of the Bostonian Society, page 27, tells us that "for a century (1722-1824) that part of Tremont street which extended from School street to Frog Lane (now Boylston street), opposite the Common, was known as Common street—'The Mall' was extended by a vote of May 13, 1795, to the end of Foster's pasture, so called." The "Mall" was the name of the easterly side of the Common fronting on that part of Common, now Tremont street, known to old Bostonians as "Colonnade Row," and on this there was an encampment of British troops when Gov. Gage and his regiments were occupying the rebellious town. In the rear of Common street, a little further east, were large stables for the numerous stage-lines and the customers of the neighboring taverns—the Lamb tavern, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Adams House, and others—and there, no doubt, Ricketts kept his performing horses. It is noticeable that the "Mall" was extended within a few days of Ricketts' announcement.

The bottom of the "Mall" must therefore have been about opposite the old Head estate, which owned the land now covered by the Masonic Temple, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets; and as the building is said to have been "adjoining Mr. Hatch's," whose tavern was, I believe, at this time on Common, near Mason street, it perhaps stood on the very place where the famous Haymarket Theatre was afterwards erected (opened the day after Christmas, 1796, and closed early in 1803).

This part of Tremont street, extending northward from Boylston street, was known also as "the Haymarket," and just in the rear was a short court then and still called Haymarket Place, and a favorite locality for equestrian exhibitions, some of which Mr. Prince amusingly describes in the paper cited, but which do not now concern us. There can be no doubt that here was the spot where Ricketts built his "New Amphitheatre," but whether it was entered from Common street or from the old court, is uncertain. The immediate neighborhood is even now a curious labyrinth of short but twisting streets through which it might puzzle even a native Bostonian to find his way.

Very truly yours,

Brookline, Mass., Nov. 4, 1912.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I have a \$5 C. Bechtler, Carolina Gold, August 1st, 1834, 140 G 20 Carats. RUTHERF. Also same piece, RUTHERFORD. In your book you say the one with RUTHERF, "no record of public sale." However, there may have been sales since 1909. The piece I have is the only one with RUTHERF. Of the August 1st, 1834, variety, this is the first that I have ever seen, while I have had several with RUTHERFORD. I believe RUTHERF. is extremely rare. There is also a difference in the periods and figures; the 4 is made with the cross bar omitted.

Very truly yours,

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28, 1912.

C. W. COWELL.

(So far as the editor is aware, this is the only variety of the kind to come to notice, and, as Mr. Cowell suggests, the specimen is excessively rare. —Ed.)

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I would like to ask you relative to a five-dollar bill now in my possession, No. A23220716, Series of 1907, letter D. The reverse is printed upside down—that is, if you turn the bill over back-wise, the reverse printing will then be upside down. Upon application to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, I find that it is a genuine bill, and reverse condition was due to printer's assistant's carelessness in putting bills on plate. As the greatest care is used to prevent such a bill leaving the bureau, is this not bound to be a great scarcity? As bills are printed in sheets of four, there must be three more in this condition.

FRANK T. RYNN.

Ayer. Mass., Oct. 27, 1912.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Your correspondent, William S. Hunt, in commenting on the differences between the 1858 cents, large and small letters, says "If on the obverse the word "America" is written AMERICA it is the large lettering, the A and M being practically joined and separated from the E by a double space." This led me to examine my specimens with the result that while I find the A and M nearer each other than in the next letters, though hardly "practically joined" there is no double space" between the M and E. In fact the space between the M and E is not so great as between the E and R. As the lettering in general is considerably larger than in the other (small letter) cent there can be no question but that it is the large letter. It would seem therefore that there must exist a third sub-variety of the 1858 cents. I must look out for a specimen like Mr. Hunt's.

Very cordially,

Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1912.

W. C. EATON, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Am proud and pleased to say that the writer is the possessor of the first numismatic badge made in gold—not a button, but a watch charm. It was presented as a birthday gift. Was ordered through Mr. Moore, and is the work of Mr. J. H. Ripstra, Chicago, with gratifying result to the owner.

D. E. HOUP.

Norristown, Pa.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Now that Mr. Scott in his new copper catalogue has included a whole lot of new varieties of 1856, 1857 and 1858 cents, cannot some expert on these cents be induced to write an article for The Numismatist explaining these differences clearly, with cuts to show them, viz., "high leaf," "low leaf," "thin high leaf," "thick high leaf," etc., as well as how to recognize the re-engraved date and letters. All of us minor variety cranks will be wanting to look out for them, and from the single specimens most of us now have we can hardly tell which we lack. Such an article would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by many of us.

If any of them are merely patterns, i. e., never actually issued in that variety, that also should be pointed out, if possible.

Very cordially,

Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1912.

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I believe it would be a mighty good task for The Numismatist to undertake a series of articles dealing with the history of American numismatics, beginning with brief accounts of the earliest collectors and writers, and following down to the present time. Just as there are histories of philology and of the various branches of science, and of theology, so some time there will be a good scientific history of numismatics, and unless the work of bringing together the facts about the early writers and collectors is done now, while men still living remember our earliest numismatists, the American section of such a work when it is compiled will get the same slight treatment now accorded to American philology.

I think that the series of articles would arouse a great deal of interest, for it would have the personal, intimate note that is always so interesting to so many; then there would be the pleasure it would afford many of the older men in recalling what they knew of some of the men who have gone before—of Parmelee, Bushnell, Stickney, and others of more recent demise; interesting matter about their hobbies, their finds, their disappointments, the final disposition of their collections; then the brief history of American numismatic writings—the early sales catalogues, the more purely numismatic societies, living and defunct.

I believe that such a series could be safely carried on through two or three more volumes of the Numismatist, devoting three or four pages to each article, and, if the interest were sufficient, possibly a little brochure could be issued at last, summing up the more important features in a handy form. Probably the task of preparing the papers could be distributed. For instance, Mr. Crosby would give what he knew of Bushnell, supplemented by the recollections of the Chapman brothers. Dr. Marvin probably would lend a hand, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1912.

T. L. C.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

There are two distinct varieties of the 1825 half eagle. The ordinary variety is the one listed in all catalogues as "over 21". This I believe is a mistake, as a careful examination of specimens will show little evidence of it being an over date, but on the contrary will show that it was simply a slip in the die making a line somewhat resembling a "1". In the Earle sale I purchased, however, another distinct variety, which is the only specimen of the kind I know of and I have searched all old plated catalogs and have not found another one. It might well be described as over 1824, as the four is very plain under the five and does not in any way look like a 1 nor could it be mistaken for one. From my own observation I believe this variety to be of the greatest rarity, though of course there may be others.

Very truly yours,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1912.

JOHN H. CLAPP.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In last month's Numismatist Dr. Courteau asks for information as to the value of a silver medal of Iturbide of Mexico. It is quite a rare medal in silver, and was not in the Fonrobert or Fisher collections, and is, as Dr. Courteau thinks, Betts No. 1. From the following records the Doctor may be able to determine its value:

At auction at Amsterdam, 1911, a specimen in silver sold for 20 florins (\$8.) At fixed prices an Amsterdam catalogue, 1911, offered one in silver at 15 florins (\$6.) At auction at New York, 1899, a specimen in copper sold for \$1.40. At auction in Amsterdam, 1911, a specimen in copper silver-plated, sold for 1.50 florins (60 cents).

F. G. DUFFIELD.

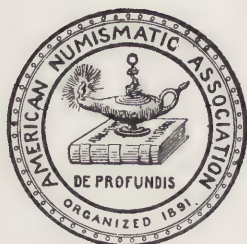
Baltimore, Nov. 16, 1912.

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WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio.



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Payable January first yearly.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 15, 1912.

1631 Harry F. Williams, 202 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.
1632 A. G. Parker, Maxwell, Nebr.
1633 E. P. Douglass, Melrose Park, Ill.
1634 F. Burdette Merril, 32 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

C. 17. x 11. 12

- 1635 Mrs. Marion E. Carpenter, 406 S. 1st Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 1636 J. B. Johnston, 1455 E. 54th St., Chicago, Ill.
 1637 Chas. E. Bunnell, 21 Bly St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1638 N. Penn Bugbee, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 1639 Geo. R. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Nov. 18, 1912. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to January 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the January issue.

APPLICANTS

Carl E. W. Welcome, Box 302, Westfield, Mass.	PROPOSED BY John M. Oliver
John J. Rowe, Care 1st Natl. Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Willard S. Fuller
Joseph S. Moss, 158 East 127th St., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
	Wynn Hoerner
	Edgar H. Adams
	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

Frederick N. Pease, 215 Dearborn, to 203 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 Charles S. Martindale, from Worcester, to 68 Elm St., Southbridge, Mass.
 John H. Clapp, to 1509 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 James A. McLaughlin, from New Haven to 241 West Haven, Conn.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1912.

Official Election of A. N. A. Officers for 1913.

Waldo C. Moore,
Sec'y of the Am. Numismatic Assn.,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

On the strength of the information that there are no contests for the offices for 1913 for the Association, and upon your instructions to this effect, the Committee on Elections authorize you, the Secretary, to cast one ballot for the nominees for unanimous election, as follows:

President—Judson Brenner.

First Vice-President—Frank G. Duffield.

Second Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan.

General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore.

Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger.

Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Chairman; S. H. Chapman, Carl Wurtzbach, H. R. Newcomb, Dr. Geo. P. French.

Yours truly,

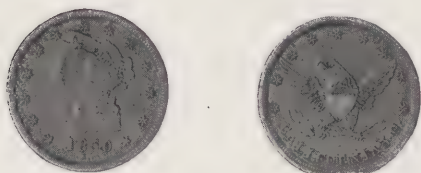
BEN. G. GREEN,
MARIE NAERUP,
F. J. LOER,

Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1912.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



The above silver piece, which from all indications was intended as a pattern for private coinage in California in 1850, has just come to notice, having recently been taken across the counter of a Philadelphia cigar store. The reverse design is very similar to that of the Miner's Bank ten-dollar piece and the Baldwin & Co. ten-dollar piece of 1850. The obverse, however, differs very materially from that of any other private goldpiece of California, for the reason that it bears the word **LIBERTY** on the coronet, the same as the regular United States half eagle, instead of the usual name of the firm of issue. This feature is probably the very reason why this piece did not emerge from the experimental stage, the obverse being such a close imitation of the regular Governmental issue. Nevertheless no private goldpiece of the denomination of five dollars is known to have been issued with just such a reverse, and this piece may have been one of quite a number of private issues that were contemplated, yet never materialized to the extent of regular coinage in gold. The writer does not hesitate to declare that this new discovery belongs to the California pattern and experimental series, and therefore it will be given the number of 104 in the recently published work on such issues.



FABRICATIONS OF AMERICAN COINS.—No. 11. NEW YORK CENT. This is a combination of Bolen Ob. 36 with Bolen Rev. 37. The original piece is illustrated in Mr. Crosby's *Early Coins of America* on Plate VIII., No. 6. The original does not differ materially from the copy, and much care is needed to be exercised to distinguish one from the other. On the fabrication the star projects under the extremity of the Indian's right foot. On the original it does not extend so far. On the fabrication the line representing the ground touches the right foot. There is an easily distinguishable space between the line and the foot on the original. There are seven feathers in the hairdress of the Indian on the original, while there are **NINE** on the fabrication. It is said that of the fabrications two were struck in silver, five in brass, and forty in copper.

Ex-President Farran Zerbe's splendid exhibition of numismatic specimens of the world, of all periods, recently to be seen at the building of the Essex County National Bank, in Newark, N. J., was visited by quite a number of local numismatists, who expressed much interest in the collection. A noticeable feature of Mr. Zerbe's exhibit is that of paper money, of all kinds,

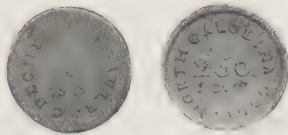
both Governmental and private, which embraces over 5000 specimens, and contains many notes of excessive interest. A number of these will be reproduced later in *The Numismatist*, among them being notes issued during the civil war period by S. W. Chubbuck, of Utica, N. Y., a telegraph instrument manufacturer, who also issued a store card bearing his name, which is conspicuous on account of bearing the Morse telegraphic alphabet on the reverse. An illustration of this card will be reproduced simultaneously with the notes. Other items that will be interesting to paper money and civil war token collectors are several notes of various fractional denominations which were issued by D. L. Wing, the Albany flour manufacturer, about whose civil war tokens an article appeared in the August *Numismatist*, Page 247. In Mr. Zerbe's collection are two varieties of the Leshar referendum dollar which are not generally known, and which are unpublished, so far as known. Mr. Zerbe has promised *The Numismatist* an article regarding Leshar dollars which will contain much new information that has never appeared in numismatic print, and which we hope to publish in the near future.



This month we present two more candidates for admission to the list of Hard Times tokens, whose right to be included is proved beyond any question. These two pieces, as illustrated above, were issued by the firm of Peck & Burnham of Boston, in the years 1830-1835, inclusive. We are indebted to Dr. Marvin of Boston for the information which gives these two pieces proper attribution. In a recent issue of the Boston Post reference was made to the card, where it was stated that 54 Hanover Street, the location of Peck & Burnham, is now that of the American House. Dr. Marvin states that from 1832 to 1835 the firm of Peck & Burnham was located at 54 Hanover Street. In the following year the firm must have dissolved, for only the name of Abel G. Peck, dry goods, 15 Central, appears in the Directory. In 1837 there was an Abel G. Peck & Co., dry goods, located at 6 Kilby Street, and from that year up to 1846-7 the firm was located at 57 Kilby Street and 35 Kilby Street. It will be noted that one variety of the Peck & Burnham store card has a reverse similar to that found on a number of Hard Times tokens that are listed in Mr. Low's work—that of S. B. Schenck of Attleboro, Mass., showing a representation of Woolworth's patent planing machine. This same Schenck reverse is used on Low Nos. 80, W. P. Haskins of Troy, N. Y.; No. 84, that of S. B. Schenck, of Attleboro, Mass.; and No. 164, H. M. & E. I. Richards, Attleboro, Mass.

The following interesting reference to the gold mines of North Carolina, written in 1825 by Prof. Dennison Olmsted, Professor of Chemistry and Min-

ing in the University of North Carolina, was taken from Silliman's Journal: "The precious metal is a most favorable acquisition, and constitutes the common currency. Almost every man carries about with him a goose quill or two of it, and a small pair of scales, in a box like a spectacle case. The value, as in patriarchal times, is ascertained by weight, which from the dexterity acquired by practice is a less troublesome mode of counting money than one would imagine. I saw a pint of whiskey paid for by weighing off three and a half grains of gold. The greatest part of the gold at these mines is bought up by the county merchants at 90 or 91 cents a pennyweight. They carry it to the market towns, as Fayetteville, Cheraw, Charleston, and New York. Much of it is bought up by jewelers, and a considerable quantity has been received at the Mint of the United States. Hence it is not easy to ascertain the precise amount which the mines have afforded. The value of that portion received at the Mint before the year 1820 was 43,689 dollars. It is alloyed with a small portion of silver and copper, but is still purer than standard gold, being 23 carats fine. * * *." This statement was made six years before the establishment of the private mint of Christopher Bechtler at Rutherfordton, N. C., in 1831.



Through the courtesy of Virgil M. Brand, who kindly furnished us with a reproduction of the above excessively rare Bechtler \$2.50 piece, for which we hereby express thanks, we are enabled to show an illustration of it to our readers, accompanied by the following note from Prof. William E. Hidden, who has made a particular study of the series, and who knows more about them than any other collector. Mr. Hidden writes: "Just how and when this unique coin came into the possession of the late H. P. Smith is not known to the writer, but when it passed, about ten years ago, into the De Witt Smith collection, (Lee, Mass.,) it was thought by some to be a counterfeit of the time. In my, then, inexperience, I refused to buy it (at a valuation of \$12) because of H. P. Smith's opinion of it and also because of its condition. Sorry am I that I did not secure it at even ten times its old valuation. It is characterized by a star on the reverse and a serrated border, instead of a beaded border, and by the occurrence of '75 G' on the reverse field along with 'C. Bechtler Assayer.' The other type has the '75 G' on the obverse with the value and legend of 'North Carolina Gold' and '20 Carats.' The edge is finely milled. This specimen went into the Brand coin cabinet direct from the De Witt Smith estate, as only one item in a grand suite of Bechtler and Templeton Reid coins. Mr. Brand's series of Bechtler gold must, by this time, embrace not less than thirty varieties, and in this respect far exceeds, in its near-completeness, all other collections known, although Mr. Granberg is pushing him as a close second and neglecting no opportunity to unearth the rare yellow Bechtlers."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 106th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Nov. 1st, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 21 members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward, Michael, Wolsieffer, Baker Williams, Hokanson, Smith, Farnham, Wilson, Fowler, Davis, Ripstra, Jonas, Noack, and Dr. Merrill.

The evening was given up largely to inspecting the several exhibits. Mr. Brand showed a 100 escudo piece of Philip III of Spain, dated 1609, being one of the largest gold coins known, its bullion value being \$200. Mr. Williams showed a 10 peso (condor) of Grenadina, (Republic of Colombia) Popyan mint, 1859; Mr. Leon fractional currency in sheets, and his collection

of U. S. freak coins; Dr. Merrill an eagle of 1804; Mr. Baker third issue 50c fraction essays; and Mr. Green seven unlisted encased postage stamps, as follows: 12c Bailey & Co., 10c Pearce, Tolle & Holton; 12c Shillito & Co.; 10c Steinfeld; and ribbed frame 5c Bates, 10c Burnett's Cooking Extracts and North America Life Insurance Co. (Insurance curved). Mr. Evans had on exhibition his Illinois collection of Masonic mark pennies, and several others of peculiar significance.

Magazines received since last meeting were: The Numismatist, Spink's Circular, Numismatic Mitteilungen and Numismatischer Verkehr, all for October; Auction catalogs from Egger Bros., Elder, Green, Hamburger, Dr. Hirsch. Kube, Low, Mehl and Rosenberg; and catalogues with fixed prices from Dupriez, Majer, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and United States Coin Co. Adjourned to meet Dec. 6th, 1912. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Friday, Nov. 8, 1912. Meeting called to order, President French presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Soper, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, Clark, Bunnell.

The subject of an anniversary medal was fully discussed. Mr. Koeb reported in regard to cost, etc., that it would depend upon the size, finish and impression, and that it would be impossible for him to have the model ready by Jan. 1, 1913. Mr. Merritt moved that a permanent committee be appointed, and, motion being carried, President French appointed the following: Mr. Koeb, Chairman; Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Yawger.

The matter of taking up the work of photographing and describing Hard Times Tokens by this Association was laid on the table for an indefinite period of time.

The Association, being very desirous of obtaining a copy of Low's book on Hard Times Tokens, finding that there is to be a copy of this work sold in the Max Mehl auction sale this month, it was moved and seconded that we put in a sliding bid of \$8 up to \$12 or \$15, leaving the matter of price to Mr. Mehl's judgment, and the Secretary was instructed to put in this bid.

Mr. Hooper read a paper on medals, as follows: "It afforded me great pleasure when an active collector, to gather in one group in my cabinet, placed in historical and chronological sequence, all medals (obtainable) struck especially to commemorate important epochs or events in American history, and of the United States in particular. This would be an interesting and educative study for our own organization, and form also an important exhibit at any future display of coins or in connection therewith: 'The Historical Medals of the United States of America'. 1. The Landing of Columbus. 2. Treaty of Peace with the Indians. 3. Battle of Bunker Hill. 4. Battle of Cowpens. 5. The Capture by Paul Jones of the Serapis. 6. The Evacuation of Boston by the British Troops. 7. The Libertas Americana Medal July 4, 1776. 8. Washington and Presidential Medals to date, and all others in sequential order bearing records of importance in the past history of the United States." He also added the following: "I don't care a brass farthing" owes its origin to the days of James II. of England, who debased the coinage and issued worthless brass farthings.

Mr. Woolsey exhibited a fine line of foreign dollars, or thaler, which attracted a great deal of attention on account of their fine condition and quite a number of rarities. This was greatly appreciated by all, as many of the members had never seen any of these dollars before.

Dr. French exhibited the following Hard Times Tokens: Low's No. 3, white metal, only one known; No. 8, straight ceriphs to letters; No. 8, curved ceriphs to letters; No. 9; No. 10; No. 168; No. 51, copper; No. 52, brass; No. 171, gilt; No. 56, copper; No. 172, brass.

Mr. Merritt presented a priced catalogue of C. A. Baldwin's European dollars, silver coins, gold coins, medals, etc., and a vote of thanks was presented Mr. Merritt for his kindness.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRANCH No. 1, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The temporary organization of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., met in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1912. The following were present: Messrs. Fowler, Merrill, Edw. Michael, Green, Leon, Loer, Davis,

Excell, Carey, Ripstra, and Miss M. A. Naerup. Miss C. Naerup was present as a visitor.

Harry Ades Fowler was appointed Temporary Chairman, and E. C. Verkler, Temporary Secretary. Remarks were made in brief by the Temporary Chairman as to the organization. Ben G. Green made a short speech regarding the charter of the A. N. A. and the organization of Branch No. 1.

The meeting was called to order by the Temporary Chairman with the announcement that the nomination of officers was now in order. The elections showed the following results:

President, Ben G. Green.

Vice-President, Michael P. Carey.

Secretary and Treasurer, Marie A. Naerup.

On motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the officers elected hold office until December, 1913; the term of office thereafter to be of same length as that of the parent society. It was moved, seconded and carried that the regular meeting of Branch No. 1 be held the third Tuesday of each month.

Under exhibitions, Ben G. Green showed a complete set of gold of the Victoria Jubilee, a very fine Spade Guinea, and early English and French gold coins; Edw. Michael, a \$50 gold slug; Mr. Loer, a 1794 dollar.

P. M. Wolsieffer has charge of the entertainment for the December meeting.

A belated telegram was received from Mr. Judson Brenner, President of the American Numismatic Association, as follows:

Ben. G. Green.

DeKalb, Ill., Nov. 12, 1912.

Numismatic Club Rooms,
1622 Masonic Temple,
Chicago, Ill.

Please extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the members of Branch No. 1, American Numismatic Association, at their first meeting. May the social features of your organization be many and happy, and the interest in numismatics be spread to the benefit of you all.

JUDSON BRENNER,

President, American Numismatic Assn.

Meeting adjourned to Dec. 17th, 1912.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the club held Friday evening, Nov. 8. President Heaton in the chair. Present: Messrs. Hartel, Boyd, Valentine, De Lagerberg, Nangle, Belden, Frey, Imhoff, Proskey, Smith, Kohler, Kennedy, Scott, Swanson, Adams, Webster, Heaton, Jaegg, Nagy, Blake and Raymond.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Application for membership was received from W. E. Bush. Publication committee reported progress in regard to the proposed Year Book.

The following nominations were made for the year 1913:

President—Augustus G. Heaton.

Vice President—Albert R. Frey.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wayte Raymond.

Executive Committee—Elliott Smith, George H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder, F. C. C. Boyd.

Publication Committee—Albert R. Frey, Howland Wood, David Proskey.

Membership Committee—J. W. Scott, Rudolph Kohler, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Medallic Art Committee—Augustus G. Heaton, Victor D. Brenner, S. Hudson Chapman, J. De Lagerberg, Gustav Senft.

A committee on the Club Medal for 1912 bearing the portrait of President Heaton exhibited a cast of the medal and reported as to the probable cost. The Secretary was instructed to ascertain the number of members who desired this medal and report at the next meeting.

An exhibit was made of Hard Times Tokens, and a large number of rarities in this series, including coins, which a large number of those present had never seen before, were made by Messrs. Smith, Proskey, Adams and Raymond. There was also an exhibit of the early numismatic books, prominent among which was that of Frank C. Higgins, being the works of Aeneas Vico of Parma published in the 16th century.

Elliott Smith exhibited 144 varieties of Jackson Hard Times Tokens, representing 123 numbers as per Lyman H. Low's list, of which 15 numbers were rarity 4 to rarity 7 inclusive and several more mentioned by Mr. Low were exhibited whose rarities are not given. Among the rare specimens were Nos. 24, 26, two specimens; 27, 41, copper, also silver; 42, copper, also silver; 43, 61, 78, 71 copper; 96, 181. In addition thereto Mr. Smith showed many tokens and medals with portraits of Andrew Jackson.

Among the rare specimens exhibited by Mr. Proskey were: Nos. 11, 23, 57, 87, 89, 118, 142, 143, 151, 157, 163, 180, 183.

The topic announced for the next meeting was siege pieces of all countries.

It was announced that at the next meeting on December 13, a paper would be read by the Vice President entitled, "The Lamp of Aladdin."

Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, December 13th.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Secy. & Treas.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

We have received a catalogue of Greek and Roman coins from Adolph E. Cahn of Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany. This gives a fixed price to each of the lots, which total 1986. This is No. 24 of Mr. Cahn's series of catalogues. It is accompanied by nine plates.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale of the collection of D. A. Williams of Baltimore, held on Nov. 19 by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, remarkably high prices being brought for some of the Hard Times tokens, and \$15.25 being bid for Low's work on Hard Times Tokens:

3c Silver 1864 Proof—\$3.65.	130—\$2.85.
3c Silver 1873 Proof—\$2.40.	134—\$26.50.
Half Dime 1794 Fine—\$3.75.	135—\$10.50.
Dimes 1830 Unc.—\$2.15.	138—\$4.60.
Do. 1872 CC—\$4.20.	141—\$3.00.
Do. 1878 CC—\$2.00.	142—\$2.85.
20c 1877 Proof—\$6.10.	143—\$5.25.
Quarter 1853 No arrows V. Good—\$10.50.	Low's Book on Hard Times Tokens brought \$15.25.
Do. 1849 O—\$6.50.	U. S. Cents—
Half Dol. 1806 over 05—\$5.25.	1794 Hays 20 V. G.—\$6.30.
Do. 1855 Proof—\$5.25.	1799 Fair—\$10.00.
Gold Dol. 1880 Proof—\$10.75.	1811 Fine—\$3.50.
Hard Times Tokens—	1856 Eagle V. G.—\$7.50.
Low 13—\$4.25.	1857 Eagle Proof—\$5.50.
14—\$5.25.	Doughty's Book on Cents—\$8.25.
15—\$11.00.	1863 Bronze Cent—\$5.25.
30—\$3.50.	Morelos 8 Reals Necessity Piece—\$6.30.
61—\$36.75 Record!	
66—\$5.25.	

We are greatly indebted to William M. Longstreth, Librarian of the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, for a copy of the proceedings of that society for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, which was published in Philadelphia in 1910. The volume consists of 263 pages, and contains many interesting papers upon the various subjects to which the members are devoted. Among these are quite a number of articles pertaining to numismatics, as follows: "The Papal Jubilee Medal of 1900, by Charles J. Cohen; "Medals of Dante and Prinz Johann, Herzog zu Sachsen," by Carroll Smyth; and "A Brief Study of the Medal, Its Origin, and Early Development," by Dr. T. L. Compartment. The volume is accompanied by numerous fine half tone plates, upon which are represented quite a number of the medals and other items referred to in the papers. We also wish to express our thanks to Mr. Longstreth, and, through him, to the Philadelphia Society, for presenting The Numismatist with various other volumes of the proceedings of the Society, dated 1891, 1892, 1899, 1904, and 1907, which embrace an extended account of the proceedings for the years 1887-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1898, 1902-1903, and 1904-1905-1906.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale in Chicago by Ben G. Green on Oct. 25, which represented the third part of the collection of the late Charles Morris of that city:

- Hard Times token, Roxbury Coaches, Feuchtwanger metal, Low 129, very fine—\$8.00.
 1799 Cent; ob. fair, rev. poor—\$6.10.
 1804 Cent. Broken dies. Fair—\$3.60.
 1856 Cent, flying eagle; fine; slight dents—\$6.10.
 1793 Wreath Cent. Large LIBERTY and date. Crosby 6—F. Good.—\$8.30.
 1793 Wreath Cent. Small LIBERTY and date. Crosby 7—F. Fine.—\$10.60.
 1797 Cent. Sharp date. Fine—\$6.10.
 1878 Pattern Dollar. Barber rejected design. Silver. Dull pf—\$7.00
- Kellogg & Co., 1854. Very fine—\$25.00.
 Do., United States Assay Office, 1853. Very good—\$25.00.
 Swedish crown, 1645, Christine. Rev. Christ. Very good—\$6.00.
 Cent. 1793 Chain. AMERI. Crosby by 1—A. Ob. good, rev. fine—\$18.25.
 Do., 1793 Chain AMERICA. Crosby 1—C. Fine—\$9.20.
 Do., 1799, good—\$9.10.
 Do., flying eagle. Unc—\$11.50.
 Two Cents. 1873. Very fine—\$4.55.
 Three Cents, nickel, 1877, proof—\$3.10.
 Five Cents, nickel, 1877, proof—\$3.10.
 Massachusetts Twopence, 1662, very good, Crosby 1—A2—\$3.00.
 Do., Threepence, 1652, Crosby 3—A2, good—\$5.10.
 Do., Sixpence, 1652, Crosby 1a—D. Very fine—\$7.75.
 Do., Shilling, 1652, Crosby 7—E. Fine—\$10.0.

Fractional Currency.

- 50 Cents. Spinner. Auto. sigs. Colby and Spinner—\$5.10.
 Essays. 15 Cents. Grant and Sherman. Engraved sigs. Front and green backs, separate—\$3.30.
 Do., Auto sigs. Jeffries and Spinner. Front and green back separate. \$3.30.
 Do., Auto sigs. Allison and Spinner. Front and red back separate.—Wide margins—\$6.60.
 Quarter Eagles. 1862. Very fine—\$18.75.
 Do., 1804, about fine—\$16.00.
 Do., 1806 over 1804—\$27.50.
 Do., 1807. Fine—\$12.00.
 Double Eagle. St. Gaudens. 1907. Roman numerals. Wire edge. Unc.—\$28.00.
 Do., but with wider edge. Unc.—\$28.00.
- Colonial and Continental Currency.
 Maryland, various denominations, 27 pcs.—\$3.30.
 Massachusetts, four pcs.—\$3.10.
 New Hampshire, 5 pcs.—\$1.00.
 New Jersey, 3 pcs.—\$1.00.
 New York, 8 pcs.—\$4.10.
 North Carolina, eight pcs.—\$4.10.
 Virginia, four pcs.—\$6.10.

Numismatic Books.

- Crosby's Early Coins of America. Bound—\$14.60.
 Dickeson's Numismatic Manual—\$3.00.
 Van Loon, Lots 682, 683, and 684, nineteen volumes—\$41.00.

According to recent newspaper reports the new design for a nickel five-cent piece, the work of James Earl Fraser of New York City, has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the National Art Committee, and is said now to need but the approval of President Taft to become the official design for the coin of that denomination. As has been stated in previous issues of the Numismatist, the obverse design of the new piece is that of a buffalo, while on the reverse is the representation of an Indian head. There will be no "V," but the denomination is spelled in full, "FIVE CENTS." The Numismatist hopes soon to be able to illustrate the new piece for its readers.

President Augustus G. Heaton of the New York Numismatic Club recently was presented with a handsome new gavel by W. E. Bush, one of the club's new members. Mr. Bush, by the way, is sales manager for the well-known firm of Dieges & Clust, the jewelers, silversmiths, and medaleurs, of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.

Fixed price catalogue No. 3 has just been received from the United States Coin Co. It is dated November, and itemizes a large variety of miscellaneous foreign coins and patterns.

The Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, published at Boston, October, 1912, contained a fine article, illustrated by several interesting plates, on the subject of Greek electrum coins. The pieces illustrated are now on exhibition in the Fifth Century Room of the Museum in that city. Many of the specimens (thirty-three) belong to the Greenwell-Warren collection, which represents pieces from the combined Canon Greenwell collection and that of E. P. Warren. Thirty-two of the coins are from the Catharine Page Perkins collection. The series now on exhibition includes 178 coins of Cyzicus, mostly staters; two staters of Lampsacus, seventy-six hectae of Lesbos, forty-two hectae and smaller coins of Phocaea, and seventy coins from unidentified Ionian mints.

The American Numismatic Society of New York City held its first formal meeting on the 16th of November, at which quite a good many members were present. We expect soon to be able to present the society's monthly Bulletin, which will contain an extended account of the proceedings of the meeting.

We have received the latest catalogue issued by J. Schulman of Amsterdam, Holland, which lists, with fixed prices, nearly 5300 lots. These embrace Grecian, Roman, and Byzantine coins and medals, ecclesiastical and papal medals; medals of celebrated persons, commemorative of railroads and canals; medals of the Reformation, marriage, baptismal, and various other medals. The catalogue is accompanied by one plate.

The catalogue of a sale of German coins, 1070 lots, has been received from A. Riechmann & Co., of Halle, (Saale,) Germany. The sale is to be held on Dec. 6. The catalogue is accompanied by five plates.

The United States Coin Co. of New York City has just issued its second auction catalogue of a collection of United States gold, silver and copper coins, the property of several collectors, to be sold at auction on Dec. 18, 1912, at their office in the Fifth Avenue Building.

General Secretary Moore read an extended paper on the subject of the private paper money issues of the State of Ohio before the Ohio State Numismatic Society at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of Nov. 19, upon the occasion of a smoker. It is expected to reproduce this paper in *The Numismatist*, adequately illustrated, in the early part of 1913.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale held by the United States Coin Co. in New York City on Nov. 21:

Quarter Eagle 1807, Fine—\$11.25.	1797 Dime, 13 stars, fine—\$8.40.
Augustus Humbert 1851, \$50 slug, 887 fine, very good—\$120.00.	1804 Dime, good—\$7.25.
1794 Dollar, fine—\$101.00.	1792 Half Disme, very good—\$6.20.
1858 Dollar, proof—\$36.00.	1796 Half Dime, very fine—\$4.25.
1794 Half Dollar, very fine—\$12.00.	1805 Half Dime, very good—\$5.75.
1796 Half Dollar, about fine—\$64.00.	1864 Silver Three Cent piece, proof—\$4.10.
1797 Half Dollar, very good—\$31.00.	1856 Flying eagle cent, very good—\$5.10.
1801 Half dollar, extremely fine—\$20.50.	1795 Half Eagle, extremely fine—\$26.25.
1802 Half Dollar, extremely fine—\$11.25.	1818 Half Eagle, extremely fine—\$21.25.
1852 Half Dollar, uncirculated—\$5.	1867 Gold Dollar, uncirculated—\$24.50.
1852 O Half Dollar, extremely fine—\$5.30.	1794 Cent, Hays 3, very fine—\$10.75.
1828 Quarter Dollar, 25 over 50, very fine—\$4.50.	

On Sunday, Nov. 17, Howland Wood of Boston met visitors to the exhibition of Greek electrum coins that was held in the Museum of Fine Arts and talked interestingly upon the artistic and historic significance of the fine specimens displayed.

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Mr. Clark C. Briggs, of Burlington, Vermont, (whose collection I am to sell at auction) writes me:

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Mr. W. G. Wright, San Bernardino, Calif. (A. N. A 145) writes me:

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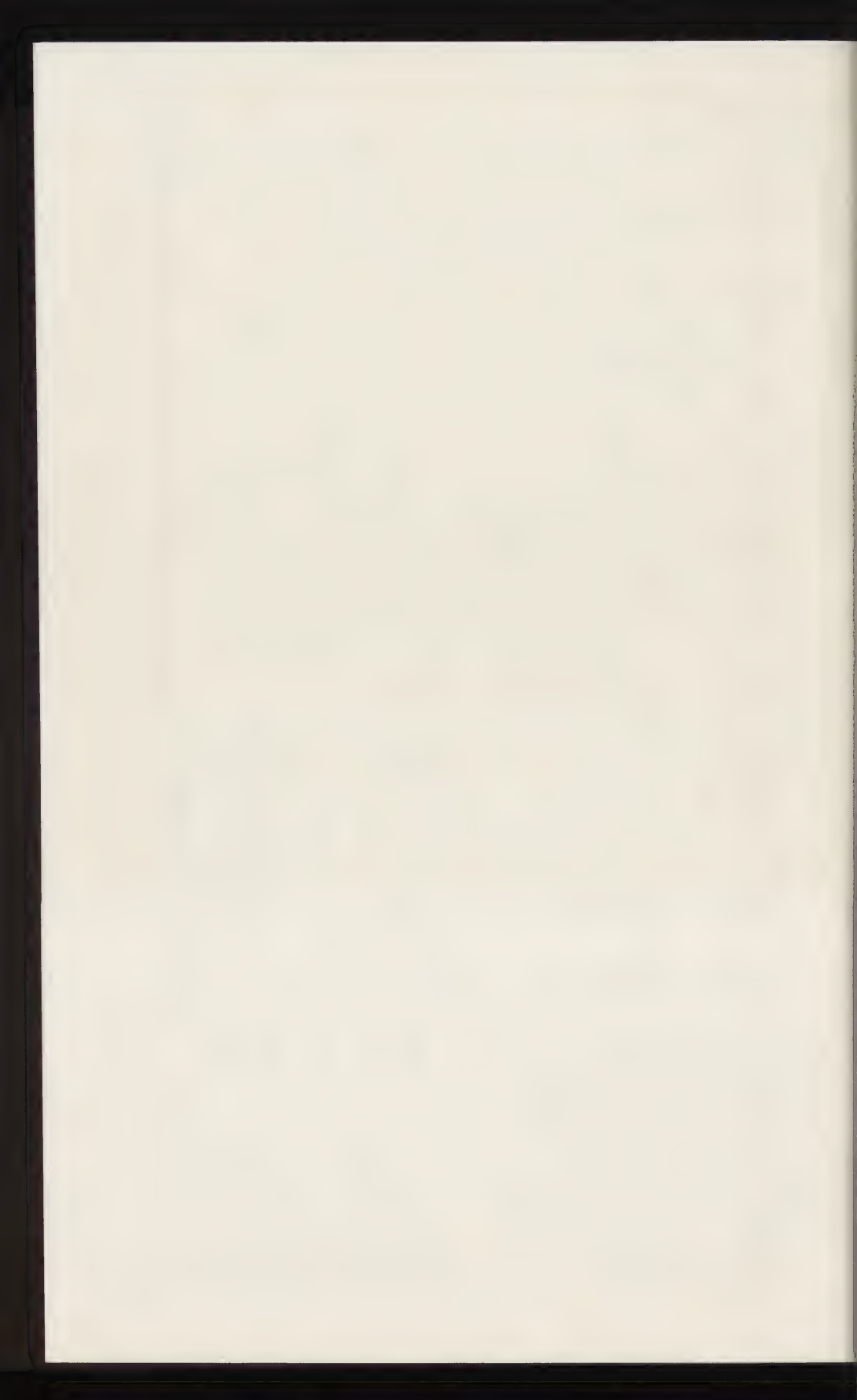
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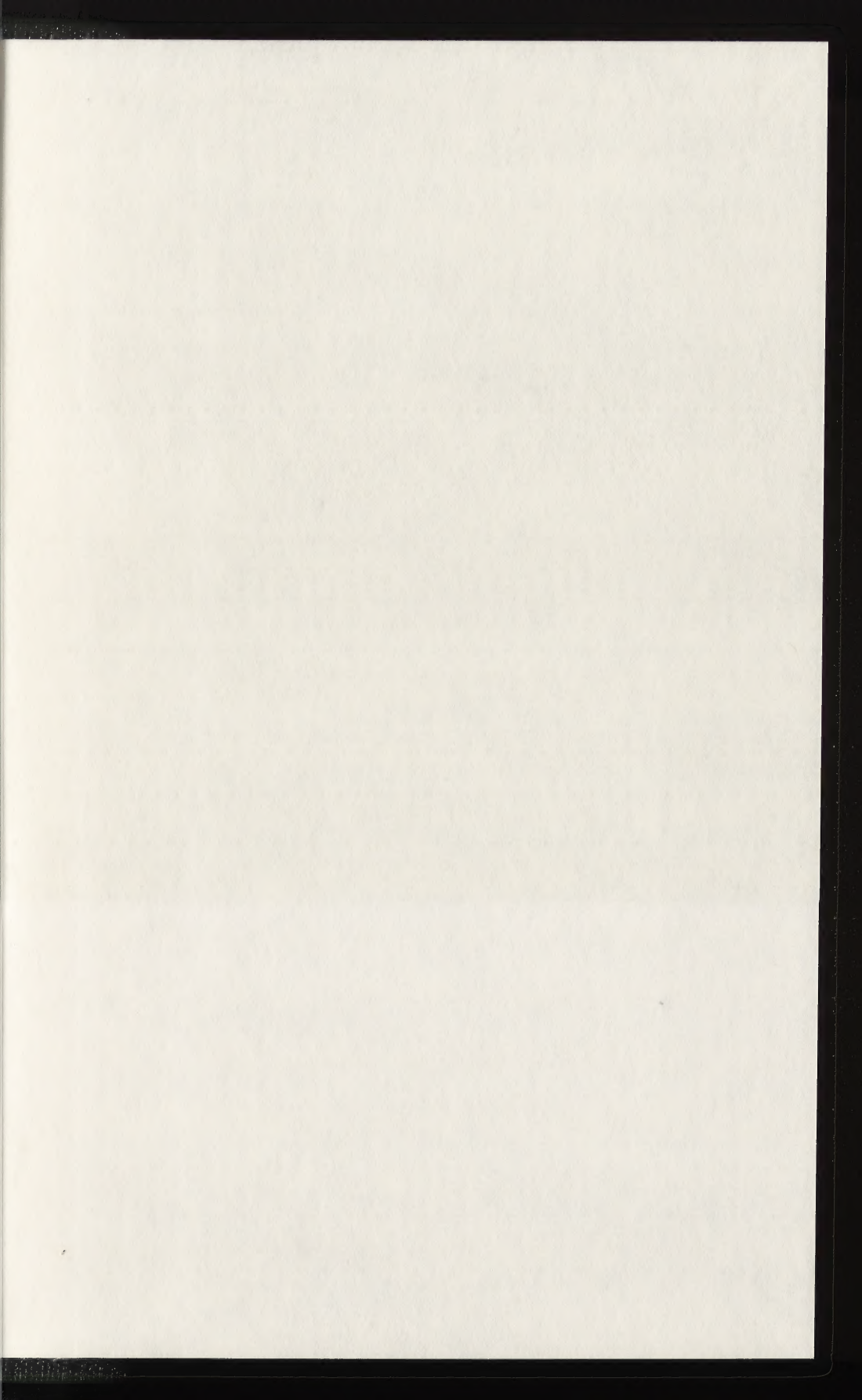
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